Usenet Newsgroup Archive: rec.radio.amateur.antenna

2012

These Usenet messages were preserved as a plain-text archive. This PDF was generated by Digital Library of Amateur Radio & Communications from the source text file in 2026.

Date span: 2012-01-01 through 2012-12-28

Source text: rec.radio.amateur.antenna.txt

Source item: https://archive.org/details/usenet-rec

Messages included in this PDF: 2,756

Messages are presented chronologically by archived date.

Binary or encoded payloads are not printed as blocks of encoded text; a placeholder appears where such material was detected. The original source text is unchanged.

1. Crossposting Permitted to rec.radio.amateur.moderated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-01 07:00:02 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting-1-1325401201@panix.com>
Source record: 3168
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting
Revision: 1.2 2011/11/02 04:08:53
Posting-Frequency: posted monthly
URL: http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rram/index.html

Changes followed by "|".

After a 30-day public discussion and feedback period to gauge reader
opinions in March of 2009:

http://groups.google.com/group/rec.radio.amateur.moderated/browse_thread/thread/d7d337db35
f23326

the rec.radio.amateur.moderated Moderation Team had decided to consider |
amending its charter, and permit limited simultaneous crossposting to
rec.radio.amateur.moderated and one other unmoderated
amateur-radio-related discussion newsgroup. After a successful trial |
period (90 days, through early July 2009), we decided to adopt this |
change permanently. |

Approved rec.radio.amateur.* newsgroups are those that are currently
listed in the latest version of the "List of Big Eight Newsgroups" which
is crossposted monthly to news.announce.newgroups, news.groups, and
news.lists.misc.

Approved alt.radio.amateur.* and alt.ham-radio.* newsgroups are those
that have been created consistent with the suggestions in "So You Want
to Create an Alt Newsgroup" at:

http://www.faqs.org/faqs/alt-creation-guide/

Approved regional hierarchy newsgroups are those that contain either
"radio.amateur" or "ham-radio" in their names, including
uk.radio.amateur and aus.radio.amateur.misc.

We will make every reasonable effort to keep our list of approved
newsgroups up-to-date. In case we have overlooked any, and a submission
is rejected in error as a result, the rejected submitter can E-mail us
at our administrative contact address (in the signature at the bottom of
this article, and the default Reply-To for the rejection message)
requesting that it be added, and that the article be approved. We may
still choose to reject articles crossposted to any alt.* newsgroup with
an inappropriate name, including obscene language, embedded
name-calling, or encouragement of unlawful conduct.
```

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-amateur-moderated-request@panix.com.

2. Can someone please comment on this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-01 22:15:40 UTC
From: Eskay <siebklaasNO@SPAMhotmail.com>
Message-ID: <1oahf8a4u90bg.1ddrrx6gy0tyl$.dlg@40tude.net>
Source record: 3169

http://www.ccrane.com/antennas/wifi-antennas/super-usb-wifi-antenna-3.aspx?RefID=WS101100EO00000

Seems like a rippoff to me.

Sieb.

3. Re: Can someone please comment on this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-01 22:22:36 UTC
From: Allodoxaphobia <knock_yourself_out@example.net>
Message-ID: <slrnjg1n42.6kj.knock_yourself_out@shell.config.com>
Source record: 3170

```
On Sun, 1 Jan 2012 17:15:40 -0500, Eskay wrote:
> http://www.ccrane.com/antennas/wifi-antennas/super-usb-wifi-antenna-3.aspx?RefID=WS10110
0EO00000
_____________________________________________^^^^
_____________________No need to proceed any further.
```

4. Re: Can someone please comment on this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-01 23:51:28 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <88s1g7hjf6dnpko48nhcklirnpqdl70asn@4ax.com>
Source record: 3171

On Sun, 1 Jan 2012 17:15:40 -0500, Eskay <siebklaasNO@SPAMhotmail.com>
wrote:

>http://www.ccrane.com/antennas/wifi-antennas/super-usb-wifi-antenna-3.aspx?RefID=WS101100EO00000
>
>Seems like a rippoff to me.
>
>Sieb.

No, sure not, from the description.
Because it takes two USB ports, it obviously contains one
USB WLAN stick and additionally one WLAN booster.
When using one uSB only it will work as standard stick.

I don't know of course, but that is what it looks like.

w.

5. SUPER HOT VIDEOS AND ALL ACTRESSES KISSING PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-02 01:03:47 UTC
From: 866434 <iashjbbxdhvv@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <8a63fed3-c37e-4a03-ada5-d84323fc4ca9@n13g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 3172

hot videos

real kiss videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.com/2011/11/real-kiss-videos.html
first night hot videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.com/2011/11/first-night-hot-videos.html
mallu hot videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.com/2011/11/mallu-hot-videos.html
indian bedroom hot
http://videos2youth.blogspot.com/2011/11/indian-bedroom-hot.html
romantic videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.com/2011/11/romantic-videos.html

HOT PHOTOS
lip kiss photos
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.com/2010/09/photos.html
bikini photos
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.com/2010/09/photos-2.html
SEXY PHOTOS
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.com/2010/09/photos-3.html
indian hot photos
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.com

ALL INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

java interview questions
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.com/2009/02/java-interview-questions.html
oracle interview questions
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.com/2009/02/oracle-interview-questions.html
hardware interview questions 4
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.com/2009/02/hardware-interview-questions.html
SQL Server Interview Questions
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.com/2009/02/sql-server-interview-questions.html
dotnet questions 3
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.com/2009/02/dotnet-questions-3.html

6. Re: Can someone please comment on this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-02 01:53:00 UTC
From: David <Cable_shill@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <t532g79uddqesqjhfjr9o2tt7c756q69ic@4ax.com>
Source record: 3173

On Sun, 1 Jan 2012 17:15:40 -0500, Eskay <siebklaasNO@SPAMhotmail.com>
wrote:

>http://www.ccrane.com/antennas/wifi-antennas/super-usb-wifi-antenna-3.aspx?RefID=WS101100EO00000
>
>Seems like a rippoff to me.

More accurate would be "Weatherproofed External Wifi USB adaptor". Not
just an antenna.

7. Re: Can someone please comment on this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-02 02:00:48 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jdr334$jb2$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3174

"David" <Cable_shill@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:t532g79uddqesqjhfjr9o2tt7c756q69ic@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 1 Jan 2012 17:15:40 -0500, Eskay <siebklaasNO@SPAMhotmail.com>
> wrote:
>
>>http://www.ccrane.com/antennas/wifi-antennas/super-usb-wifi-antenna-3.aspx?RefID=WS101100EO00000
>>
>>Seems like a rippoff to me.
>
> More accurate would be "Weatherproofed External Wifi USB adaptor". Not
> just an antenna.
>

8. Re: Can someone please comment on this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-02 02:25:40 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jdr4hn$p7g$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3175

"Helmut Wabnig" <hwabnig@.- --- -.dotat> wrote in message
news:88s1g7hjf6dnpko48nhcklirnpqdl70asn@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 1 Jan 2012 17:15:40 -0500, Eskay <siebklaasNO@SPAMhotmail.com>
> wrote:
>
>>http://www.ccrane.com/antennas/wifi-antennas/super-usb-wifi-antenna-3.aspx?RefID=WS101100EO00000
>>
>>Seems like a rippoff to me.
>>
>>Sieb.
>
> No, sure not, from the description.
> Because it takes two USB ports, it obviously contains one
> USB WLAN stick and additionally one WLAN booster.
> When using one uSB only it will work as standard stick.
>
> I don't know of course, but that is what it looks like.
>
> w.
>

Might be, but I mentally ID'ed one cable as the conventional WLAN stick and the other to be a control lead. See, I know of no software to pick whether an internal amp should be used or not used. If the amp were out of the circuit EXCEPT when the other USB cable were plugged in, that could serve to let the user go into distance mode. It would take tiny relays or some PIN diodes to impliment such active switching but it's do-able. (Consider that some FM radios have a LOCAL/DX switch for user control.)

Just a guess.

One of my beefs with most preamplifiers is that, once installed, they _must_ be used; take off the DC and they turn into attenuators.

I'll see what facts I can dig up to support my wifi usb conjecture -- or to demonstrate that I'm a moron.

"Sal"

9. Re: Can someone please comment on this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-02 05:07:53 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jdre1h$tu2$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3176

"Sal" <sobars@aol.com> wrote in message news:jdr334$jb2$1@dont-email.me...
>
> "David" <Cable_shill@comcast.net> wrote in message
> news:t532g79uddqesqjhfjr9o2tt7c756q69ic@4ax.com...
>> On Sun, 1 Jan 2012 17:15:40 -0500, Eskay <siebklaasNO@SPAMhotmail.com>

Sorry for accidental blank reply, above.

"Sal"

10. Antenna tuner/Smith chart question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-02 09:39:48 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jdru15$r25$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3177

Still having fun playing with my 8.5 foot whip on the metal patio roof, with coax feedline to an antenna tuner in the shack. Operating on 15,12, and 10.

The antenna tuner is a typical t network with series capacitors and an inductor to ground. I was unable to get a match on 15 meters with the antenna tuner. So, I thought I would add more coax to the feedline and move around the SWR circle on the Smith chart. Apparently this provides a set of matching parameters that the antenna tuner can now cope with.

I don't have instruments to measure many parameters, but a rough guess is that the 15 meter SWR is at least 20:1.

So the question is: are there parts of the Smith chart that are going to be more difficult to match, and should be avoided?

11. Re: Can someone please comment on this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-02 10:28:26 UTC
From: Jeff <jeff@jsystems.com>
Message-ID: <jds0sc$c3s$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 3178

>
> Might be, but I mentally ID'ed one cable as the conventional WLAN stick and
> the other to be a control lead. See, I know of no software to pick whether
> an internal amp should be used or not used. If the amp were out of the
> circuit EXCEPT when the other USB cable were plugged in, that could serve to
> let the user go into distance mode. It would take tiny relays or some PIN
> diodes to impliment such active switching but it's do-able. (Consider that
> some FM radios have a LOCAL/DX switch for user control.)
>
> Just a guess.
>
> One of my beefs with most preamplifiers is that, once installed, they _must_
> be used; take off the DC and they turn into attenuators.
>
> I'll see what facts I can dig up to support my wifi usb conjecture -- or to
> demonstrate that I'm a moron.
>
> "Sal"

Most likely that the whole unit takes more current than 1 usb port can
provide, so like some external DVD drives is needs 2 USB ports.

Jeff

12. Re: Antenna tuner/Smith chart question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-02 14:56:57 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <1v-dnSZ58_0kWJzSnZ2dnUVZ_gKdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 3179

On Mon, 02 Jan 2012 01:39:48 -0800, Wayne wrote:

> Still having fun playing with my 8.5 foot whip on the metal patio roof,
> with coax feedline to an antenna tuner in the shack. Operating on
> 15,12, and 10.
>
> The antenna tuner is a typical t network with series capacitors and an
> inductor to ground. I was unable to get a match on 15 meters with the
> antenna tuner. So, I thought I would add more coax to the feedline and
> move around the SWR circle on the Smith chart. Apparently this provides
> a set of matching parameters that the antenna tuner can now cope with.
>
> I don't have instruments to measure many parameters, but a rough guess
> is that the 15 meter SWR is at least 20:1.
>
> So the question is: are there parts of the Smith chart that are going to
> be more difficult to match, and should be avoided?

Try rearranging your network, try pi series C, pi shunt C, etc.

Also make friends with someone with a vswr analyzer ;-)

13. Re: Antenna tuner/Smith chart question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-02 15:46:39 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <1fe694d0-ff12-48dd-9abe-3861b99c9a7b@k10g2000yqk.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 3180

On Jan 2, 3:39 am, "Wayne" <mygarbage...@verizon.net> wrote:
> Still having fun playing with my 8.5 foot whip on the metal patio
> roof, with coax feedline to an antenna tuner in the shack.
> I was unable to get a match on 15 meters with the antenna tuner.

EZNEC sez the feedpoint impedance is around 17-j175 ohms with an SWR
of ~40:1 at the antenna feedpoint. Minimum impedance ~1.25 ohms,
depending on feedline length. Not many tuners will match 1.25 ohms
with reasonable efficiency. In this case, a feedline length of an
integer number of wavelengths (N*30') plus 13 feet would probably
allow for a reasonable tuner match for VF=0.66 coax if you can
tolerate the considerable feedline losses.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

14. Re: Antenna tuner/Smith chart question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-02 16:16:17 UTC
From: Wond <gboot.phil@gmx.com>
Message-ID: <jdsl8g$kp6$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3181

On Mon, 02 Jan 2012 01:39:48 -0800, Wayne wrote:

> Still having fun playing with my 8.5 foot whip on the metal patio roof,
> with coax feedline to an antenna tuner in the shack. Operating on
> 15,12, and 10.
>
> The antenna tuner is a typical t network with series capacitors and an
> inductor to ground. I was unable to get a match on 15 meters with the
> antenna tuner. So, I thought I would add more coax to the feedline and
> move around the SWR circle on the Smith chart. Apparently this provides
> a set of matching parameters that the antenna tuner can now cope with.
>
> I don't have instruments to measure many parameters, but a rough guess
> is that the 15 meter SWR is at least 20:1.
>
> So the question is: are there parts of the Smith chart that are going to
> be more difficult to match, and should be avoided?

Have you ever compared the field strengths above and below the steel
cover?

15. Re: Antenna tuner/Smith chart question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-02 16:47:29 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jdsn33$2h3$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3182

"Wond" wrote in message news:jdsl8g$kp6$1@dont-email.me...

On Mon, 02 Jan 2012 01:39:48 -0800, Wayne wrote:

> Still having fun playing with my 8.5 foot whip on the metal patio roof,
> with coax feedline to an antenna tuner in the shack. Operating on
> 15,12, and 10.
>
> The antenna tuner is a typical t network with series capacitors and an
> inductor to ground. I was unable to get a match on 15 meters with the
> antenna tuner. So, I thought I would add more coax to the feedline and
> move around the SWR circle on the Smith chart. Apparently this provides
> a set of matching parameters that the antenna tuner can now cope with.
>
> I don't have instruments to measure many parameters, but a rough guess
> is that the 15 meter SWR is at least 20:1.
>
> So the question is: are there parts of the Smith chart that are going to
> be more difficult to match, and should be avoided?

< Have you ever compared the field strengths above and below the steel
<cover?
-
No I haven't. What would be the practical tests? Example, measuring FS at
x feet from the antenna at y height above the cover, vs below the cover at
what point?

16. Re: Antenna tuner/Smith chart question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-02 16:53:45 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jdsner$4nf$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3183

"dave" wrote in message
news:1v-dnSZ58_0kWJzSnZ2dnUVZ_gKdnZ2d@earthlink.com...

On Mon, 02 Jan 2012 01:39:48 -0800, Wayne wrote:

> Still having fun playing with my 8.5 foot whip on the metal patio roof,
> with coax feedline to an antenna tuner in the shack. Operating on
> 15,12, and 10.
>
> The antenna tuner is a typical t network with series capacitors and an
> inductor to ground. I was unable to get a match on 15 meters with the
> antenna tuner. So, I thought I would add more coax to the feedline and
> move around the SWR circle on the Smith chart. Apparently this provides
> a set of matching parameters that the antenna tuner can now cope with.
>
> I don't have instruments to measure many parameters, but a rough guess
> is that the 15 meter SWR is at least 20:1.
>
> So the question is: are there parts of the Smith chart that are going to
> be more difficult to match, and should be avoided?

<Try rearranging your network, try pi series C, pi shunt C, etc.
<
<Also make friends with someone with a vswr analyzer ;-)
-
Or, I could leave in the additional feedline ;-)
But a good point is that I have an old homebrew 2 element tuner with
alligator clip configuration. Might give that a try just for fun.

I have one of the older MFJ analyzers, but I wouldn't trust the accuracy at
high VSWRs.

17. Re: Antenna tuner/Smith chart question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-02 22:05:25 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jdt9n7ojt1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3184

"W5DXP" wrote in message
news:1fe694d0-ff12-48dd-9abe-3861b99c9a7b@k10g2000yqk.googlegroups.com...

On Jan 2, 3:39 am, "Wayne" <mygarbage...@verizon.net> wrote:
>> Still having fun playing with my 8.5 foot whip on the metal patio
>> roof, with coax feedline to an antenna tuner in the shack.
>> I was unable to get a match on 15 meters with the antenna tuner.
>
>EZNEC sez the feedpoint impedance is around 17-j175 ohms with an SWR
>of ~40:1 at the antenna feedpoint. Minimum impedance ~1.25 ohms,
>depending on feedline length. Not many tuners will match 1.25 ohms
>with reasonable efficiency. In this case, a feedline length of an
>integer number of wavelengths (N*30') plus 13 feet would probably
>allow for a reasonable tuner match for VF=0.66 coax if you can
>tolerate the considerable feedline losses.
--
>73, Cecil, w5dxp.com
-
Thanks for the comments. When I used EZNEC I didn't know what to use for
ground, so I used Real/Minimec. I'm showing about 18-j142 as the feedpoint
impedance at 21.1 Mhz, which is not totally out of the ballpark with your
number.

At any rate, I have bought enough telescoping tubing sections to build
about a 20 foot vertical. Final height is subject to approval by "the
Admiral". Fabrication of a more substantial base support will be necessary.

In the meantime, this AM I replaced the 8.6 ft whip with about 13 feet of
telescoping tubing, using the same mobile whip mount clamped to conduit.
Resonance is around
18.7 MHz and it loads up nicely on 18 through 10, with 10 meters having the
highest calculated swr of 17.

With the antenna removed, the feedline shows a 1/4 wave null at 4.33MHz.
This gives an estimated 1/2 wave electrical length of 57 feet at 8.66 MHz,
or with 0.66 VF a physical length of 37.6 ft. That seems about right.

I'll get a Smith chart and see where the existing feedline moves the
parameters. Per your comments I'll try to avoid low r values.

Wish the bands would open back up like they were in Oct and Nov.
-
Wayne
W5GIE

18. Re: Can someone please comment on this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-02 22:20:01 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jdtahu$ti8$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3185

"Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> wrote in message
news:jds0sc$c3s$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>
>>
>> Might be, but I mentally ID'ed one cable as the conventional WLAN stick
>> and
>> the other to be a control lead.

< snip >

>> "Sal"
>
> Most likely that the whole unit takes more current than 1 usb port can
> provide, so like some external DVD drives is needs 2 USB ports.
>
> Jeff
>

Yeah, I had that, then dropped it out. Good catch.

BTW, I looked and found no tech data revealing the internals.

"Sal"
(KD6VKW)

19. Re: Antenna tuner/Smith chart question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-03 15:44:04 UTC
From: Wond <gboot.phil@gmx.com>
Message-ID: <jdv7o3$v11$2@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3186

On Mon, 02 Jan 2012 08:47:29 -0800, Wayne wrote:

> "Wond" wrote in message news:jdsl8g$kp6$1@dont-email.me...
>
> On Mon, 02 Jan 2012 01:39:48 -0800, Wayne wrote:
>
>>
> < Have you ever compared the field strengths above and below the steel
> <cover?
> -
> No I haven't. What would be the practical tests? Example, measuring FS
> at x feet from the antenna at y height above the cover, vs below the
> cover at what point?

I was thinking, it would be a rough indication what proportion of
power is radiated from the feedline.

20. Re: Antenna tuner/Smith chart question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-03 16:31:54 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jdvahs$n9j$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3187

"Wond" wrote in message news:jdv7o3$v11$2@dont-email.me...

On Mon, 02 Jan 2012 08:47:29 -0800, Wayne wrote:

>> "Wond" wrote in message news:jdsl8g$kp6$1@dont-email.me...
>>
>> On Mon, 02 Jan 2012 01:39:48 -0800, Wayne wrote:
>>
>>>
>> < Have you ever compared the field strengths above and below the steel
>> <cover?
>> -
>> No I haven't. What would be the practical tests? Example, measuring FS
>> at x feet from the antenna at y height above the cover, vs below the
>> cover at what point?
>
> I was thinking, it would be a rough indication what proportion of
>power is radiated from the feedline.
-
Good point, and I'm not sure that the feedline is currently in optimal
configuration.

The feedline lies on the metal roof to the edge, where there is a small 8
turn loop. Then it goes another 6-8 feet to the tuner.

21. Buy and Sell Tube Gear!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-03 17:57:28 UTC
From: Jeff W2NBC <w2nbc@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <4f034188$0$13525$607ed4bc@cv.net>
Source record: 3188

Hi All,

Dedicated to Vintage Amateur Radio, Broadcast, and Shortwave radios:

The Boatanchor Classifieds-

http://www.dealamerica.com/deal/cgi-bin/ads/bcads.cgi

Boatanchor Auction!

http://www.dealamerica.com/deal/cgi-bin/boatanchor.cgi

Thank you for your support- Post some Ads!

22. Re: Can someone please comment on this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-04 22:49:19 UTC
From: Gordon <gonzo@alltomyself.com>
Message-ID: <Xns9FD096CA96837greederxprtnet@94.75.214.90>
Source record: 3189

Jeff <jeff@jsystems.com> wrote in news:jds0sc$c3s$1@speranza.aioe.org:

> Most likely that the whole unit takes more current than 1 usb port can
> provide, so like some external DVD drives is needs 2 USB ports.

That. and it probably has a way to determine if one or both USB
connectors are connected. Then, depending on the USB connection,
it sets its signal level.

23. Re: Can someone please comment on this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-05 16:28:25 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
Message-ID: <3d936$4f05cfb2$18ec6dd7$22073@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 3190

I'm having a problem getting my posts to show,
hope this isn't a repeat.

On 1/5/2012 8:48 AM, amdx wrote:
>
> On 1/1/2012 4:15 PM, Eskay wrote:
> >
http://www.ccrane.com/antennas/wifi-antennas/super-usb-wifi-antenna-3.aspx?RefID=WS101100E
O00000
> >
> > Seems like a rippoff to me.
> >
> > Sieb.

The price is not terrible for an antenna and wifi adapter, however a
4.5dbi gain antenna is a little weak. But that depends on your
application, sometimes you don't want a tight beamwidth.> There are
plenty of cheaper high gain antennas that you can buy
and connect a wifi adapter to.

Here's a 14dbi gain antenna for $40

http://www.wifi-link.com/product.php?action=product&class1_id=1&class2_id=4&class3_id=160&
product_id=1142

Here's a wifi adapter that gets great reviews, I use one.
ALFA AWUS036H for $27

http://www.ebay.com/sch/i.html?_from=R40&_trksid=p5197.m570.l1313&_nkw=AWUS036H+&_sacat=Se
e-All-Categories

Just add a cable to connect them.

There 100s of more antennas to choose from.
Mikek

24. Seeking New FAQ/Intro Maintainers for rec.radio.amateur.*

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-07 07:05:01 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/recruitment-1-1325919900@panix.com>
Source record: 3191
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/recruitment
Revision: 1.2 2009/11/25 14:41:01
Posting-Frequency: posted monthly
URL: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/

Changes followed by "|".

The rec.radio.info newsgroup, first established in 1993, has been
recently revived by an active moderation team. We are currently seeking
suitable information, FAQ, and bulletin articles from the entire
rec.radio.* newsgroup hierarchy for simultaneous cross-posting to our
newsgroup.

We are seeking a replacement maintainer for the following information
bulletin formerly posted to rec.radio.amateur.* (and currently archived
at http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/ ):

radio/personal-intro
Subject: Guide to the rec.radio Newsgroups
Maintainer: jeffreyh@Hawaii.Edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Last Posted: 9 Nov 2001 06:18:17 GMT
Posting-Frequency: 15th of each month

One significant omission, requiring immediate updates, for this article |
is that it does not mention newer amateur radio newsgroups created since |
it was written, including: |

rec.radio.amateur.antenna |
rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors |
rec.radio.amateur.dx |
rec.radio.amateur.equipment |
rec.radio.amateur.homebrew |
rec.radio.amateur.moderated |
rec.radio.amateur.space |

We are willing to provide any technical support necessary to get this
article updated and automatically posted again at a regular interval.
This would include establishing contact with the original maintainer for
any necessary permissions. We would prefer to seek a new, dedicated
maintainer at this time, rather than start auto-posting the original
article ourselves.

For more information about our newsgroup, see:
```

http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rri/index.html

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-info-request@panix.com.

25. nylon rope adjustment brackets??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-07 12:38:39 UTC
From: Jason Washington <none@nowhere.net>
Message-ID: <je9ecg$1au$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3192

With regular guy wires, we have metal turnbuckles to adjust tension in the wire, but what about for nylon? I recently built an antenna that uses nylon rope for antenna support at various spots. I need to adjust the tension in the nylon rope and I'd rather not use metal turnbuckles as there are a lot of spots that need adjustment and I don't want interaction with the antenna. What's the alternative? Thanks

26. Re: nylon rope adjustment brackets??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-07 19:41:33 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <dojmt8-bga.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 3193

Jason Washington <none@nowhere.net> wrote:
> With regular guy wires, we have metal turnbuckles to adjust tension in the
> wire, but what about for nylon? I recently built an antenna that uses nylon
> rope for antenna support at various spots. I need to adjust the tension in
> the nylon rope and I'd rather not use metal turnbuckles as there are a lot
> of spots that need adjustment and I don't want interaction with the antenna.
> What's the alternative? Thanks

A cleat, assuming you have someplace to mount it.

--
Jim Pennino

Remove .spam.sux to reply.

27. HOT 2 HOT SEXY BEST VIDEOS PHOTOS TOOOO U

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-08 03:55:46 UTC
From: LPWS <3ghfhfffgg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <f29565b4-07b8-4c63-a02f-339ac7c2daa7@cf6g2000vbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 3194

hot videos

real kiss videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.com/2011/11/real-kiss-videos.html
first night hot videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.com/2011/11/first-night-hot-videos.html
mallu hot videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.com/2011/11/mallu-hot-videos.html
indian bedroom hot
http://videos2youth.blogspot.com/2011/11/indian-bedroom-hot.html
romantic videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.com/2011/11/romantic-videos.html

HOT PHOTOS
lip kiss photos
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.com/2010/09/photos.html
bikini photos
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.com/2010/09/photos-2.html
SEXY PHOTOS
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.com/2010/09/photos-3.html
indian hot photos
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.com

ALL INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

java interview questions
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.com/2009/02/java-interview-questions.html
oracle interview questions
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.com/2009/02/oracle-interview-questions.html
hardware interview questions 4
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.com/2009/02/hardware-interview-questions.html
SQL Server Interview Questions
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.com/2009/02/sql-server-interview-questions.html
dotnet questions 3
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.com/2009/02/dotnet-questions-3.html

28. Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-08 14:15:25 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <4yhOq.48280$2e7.6848@newsfe18.iad>
Source record: 3195

Hi

I have the Yaesu FT530 handheld two meter and 70cm with battery.

The unit is very sensitive. For example, when ever I hold the unit near some devices such as my smart meter, all frequencies show receiving massive amounts of fuzz. When I hold near my phone (Northern Telecom phone with many lines and displays) it also shows full strength noise. Holding too close to the TV also, but other areas away from these things nothing.

What is this unit receiving that would cause it to go useless? Is it measuring radiation? IMF? RF? Gama? Alpha? Sigma? Cilium? Iodine? EMF? When I put it near the granit rocks on my sauna heater it shows a small reading of something, I heard there is radiation in rocks.

Any ideas what the interference is that I am picking up?

It is an older unit I know, are the newer ones this sensitive to area noise?

Any ideas what this is receiving from these devices or appliances that is making me curious?

Thanks again hams for any advice,,,

73

29. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-08 15:43:10 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jecdit$s2s$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3196

```
On 1/8/2012 8:15 AM, Tuuk wrote:
> Hi
>
> I have the Yaesu FT530 handheld two meter and 70cm with battery.
>
> The unit is very sensitive. For example, when ever I hold the unit near
> some devices such as my smart meter, all frequencies show receiving
> massive amounts of fuzz. When I hold near my phone (Northern Telecom
> phone with many lines and displays) it also shows full strength noise.
> Holding too close to the TV also, but other areas away from these things
> nothing.
>
> What is this unit receiving that would cause it to go useless? Is it
> measuring radiation? IMF? RF? Gama? Alpha? Sigma? Cilium? Iodine? EMF?
> When I put it near the granit rocks on my sauna heater it shows a small
> reading of something, I heard there is radiation in rocks.
>
> Any ideas what the interference is that I am picking up?
>
> It is an older unit I know, are the newer ones this sensitive to area
> noise?
>
> Any ideas what this is receiving from these devices or appliances that
> is making me curious?
>
> Thanks again hams for any advice,,,
>
> 73
>
>

It's RF. Unless all that noise is on the fundamental frequency,
it seems to be rather open to out of band RF. Which is not too
unusual with the wide band receivers those radios have.
I bet you also get loads of intermod when in the middle of
large cities. :/
```

30. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-08 16:08:27 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <2cjOq.26885$d52.11979@newsfe22.iad>
Source record: 3197

Hi
Thanks for the responding.

What RF would be causing that near my home's Smart Meter, that new meter they installed on my home. Are they transmitting the information from that meter? Wow, when I go near that the FT530 is useless. Should I tell the electrical supplier to ground that thing or replace it or something? Seems anything that goes near there is interferred with including mobile phone.

Another side question, do you know a online dealer who sells replacement batteries for that? I would like the FNB 27 with NMHD. I did a search and found some that were 40 or 50 dollars plus shipping. If someone knows a trustworthy source that is economical please let me know the link, thanks

73

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
news:jecdit$s2s$1@dont-email.me...
> On 1/8/2012 8:15 AM, Tuuk wrote:
>> Hi
>>
>> I have the Yaesu FT530 handheld two meter and 70cm with battery.
>>
>> The unit is very sensitive. For example, when ever I hold the unit near
>> some devices such as my smart meter, all frequencies show receiving
>> massive amounts of fuzz. When I hold near my phone (Northern Telecom
>> phone with many lines and displays) it also shows full strength noise.
>> Holding too close to the TV also, but other areas away from these things
>> nothing.
>>
>> What is this unit receiving that would cause it to go useless? Is it
>> measuring radiation? IMF? RF? Gama? Alpha? Sigma? Cilium? Iodine? EMF?
>> When I put it near the granit rocks on my sauna heater it shows a small
>> reading of something, I heard there is radiation in rocks.
>>
>> Any ideas what the interference is that I am picking up?
>>
>> It is an older unit I know, are the newer ones this sensitive to area
>> noise?
>>
>> Any ideas what this is receiving from these devices or appliances that
>> is making me curious?
>>
>> Thanks again hams for any advice,,,
>>

>> 73
>>
>>
>
> It's RF. Unless all that noise is on the fundamental frequency,
> it seems to be rather open to out of band RF. Which is not too
> unusual with the wide band receivers those radios have.
> I bet you also get loads of intermod when in the middle of
> large cities. :/
>
>

31. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-08 16:34:04 UTC
From: "Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjgjhbb.j6l.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>
Source record: 3198

Tuuk wrote:

> Another side question, do you know a online dealer who sells replacement
> batteries for that? I would like the FNB 27 with NMHD. I did a search and
> found some that were 40 or 50 dollars plus shipping. If someone knows a
> trustworthy source that is economical please let me know the link, thanks

IMHO it's a moot point. Buy a battery pack that takes AA batteries. The best ones being the slow self discharge NiMH batteries. Then you can charge it in a charger designed for AA NiMH batteries, or use an external charger that works with the battery but charges based on the proper way of charging NIMH batteries.

Too many chargers of that era charge by dumping power into them until they overheat and then shut off. The result is cooked batteries. NiMH batteries always overheat when charged that way.

New (available at least 15 years ago), stop charging when the voltage out of the cell dips, which indicates full charge. They can be purchased cheaply in many places.

Geoff.

--
Geoffrey S. Mendelson, N3OWJ/4X1GM
My high blood pressure medicine reduces my midichlorian count. :-(

32. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-08 17:08:22 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <t7jjg7tuivm1s91d2p0tj1aq3sdifm7hi2@4ax.com>
Source record: 3199

On Sun, 8 Jan 2012 09:15:25 -0500, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
wrote:

>Hi
>
>I have the Yaesu FT530 handheld two meter and 70cm with battery.
>
>The unit is very sensitive. For example, when ever I hold the unit near some
>devices such as my smart meter, all frequencies show receiving massive
>amounts of fuzz. When I hold near my phone (Northern Telecom phone with many
>lines and displays) it also shows full strength noise. Holding too close to
>the TV also, but other areas away from these things nothing.
>
>What is this unit receiving that would cause it to go useless? Is it
>measuring radiation? IMF? RF? Gama? Alpha? Sigma? Cilium? Iodine? EMF? When
>I put it near the granit rocks on my sauna heater it shows a small reading
>of something, I heard there is radiation in rocks.
>
>Any ideas what the interference is that I am picking up?
>
>It is an older unit I know, are the newer ones this sensitive to area noise?
>
>Any ideas what this is receiving from these devices or appliances that is
>making me curious?
>
>Thanks again hams for any advice,,,
>
>73
>

The effects you describe are normal, nothing paranormal involved,
no Aliens, no brain control and no health danger.
Every radio does buzz and crackle
when brought into electromagnetic dirt.

w.

33. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-08 18:53:58 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jecoo8$2n9$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3200

" Tuuk" wrote in message news:2cjOq.26885$d52.11979@newsfe22.iad...

>Hi
>Thanks for the responding.
>
>What RF would be causing that near my home's Smart Meter, that new meter
>they installed on my home. Are they transmitting the information from that
>meter? Wow, when I go near that the FT530 is useless. Should I tell the
>electrical supplier to ground that thing or replace it or something? Seems
>anything that goes near there is interferred with including mobile phone.
>
>Another side question, do you know a online dealer who sells replacement
>batteries for that? I would like the FNB 27 with NMHD. I did a search and
>found some that were 40 or 50 dollars plus shipping. If someone knows a
>trustworthy source that is economical please let me know the link, thanks
>
Just about anything that generates an RF signal will also generate noise
around that signal. The noise is supposed to be so weak that it doesn't
travel far to interfere with other devices. Your handheld is most likely
close enough to pick up that noise, and it is "in band" to the receiver.

34. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-08 20:17:09 UTC
From: Baron <baron@linuxmaniac.net>
Message-ID: <jectdpva1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3051

Helmut Wabnig Inscribed thus:

> On Sun, 8 Jan 2012 09:15:25 -0500, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
> wrote:
>
>>Hi
>>
>>I have the Yaesu FT530 handheld two meter and 70cm with battery.
>>
>>The unit is very sensitive. For example, when ever I hold the unit
>>near some devices such as my smart meter, all frequencies show
>>receiving massive amounts of fuzz. When I hold near my phone (Northern
>>Telecom phone with many lines and displays) it also shows full
>>strength noise. Holding too close to the TV also, but other areas away
>>from these things nothing.
>>
>>What is this unit receiving that would cause it to go useless? Is it
>>measuring radiation? IMF? RF? Gama? Alpha? Sigma? Cilium? Iodine? EMF?
>>When I put it near the granit rocks on my sauna heater it shows a
>>small reading of something, I heard there is radiation in rocks.
>>
>>Any ideas what the interference is that I am picking up?
>>
>>It is an older unit I know, are the newer ones this sensitive to area
>>noise?
>>
>>Any ideas what this is receiving from these devices or appliances that
>>is making me curious?
>>
>>Thanks again hams for any advice,,,
>>
>>73
>>
>
> The effects you describe are normal, nothing paranormal involved,
> no Aliens, no brain control and no health danger.
> Every radio does buzz and crackle
> when brought into electromagnetic dirt.
>
> w.

FWIW I have a cell tower about 100ft away with an 'if' at 144.000Mhz and
can hear what are probably many conversations going on at once. The
cell operators couldn't care less that it makes the bottom of the band
unusable for me !

--
73s
Best Regards:
Baron.

35. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-09 01:26:50 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <AnrOq.25260$Uj1.2747@newsfe20.iad>
Source record: 3052

Radio Frequency, a electro magnetic field from 3khz to 300ghz.

This RF is a specific freq? RF could just be a general statement, meaning anything RF. So if your voice is about 10000 to 20,000 hz to which then dogs pick up just higher,

RF ?? What a broad statement.

So what about the batteries? Anyone got success or bad luck with a online dealer? I see them on ebay for about 40 bucks, shipped, seems about fair for a 12v.

"Baron" <baron@linuxmaniac.net> wrote in message
news:jectdpva1@dont-email.me...
> Helmut Wabnig Inscribed thus:
>
>> On Sun, 8 Jan 2012 09:15:25 -0500, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
>> wrote:
>>
>>>Hi
>>>
>>>I have the Yaesu FT530 handheld two meter and 70cm with battery.
>>>
>>>The unit is very sensitive. For example, when ever I hold the unit
>>>near some devices such as my smart meter, all frequencies show
>>>receiving massive amounts of fuzz. When I hold near my phone (Northern
>>>Telecom phone with many lines and displays) it also shows full
>>>strength noise. Holding too close to the TV also, but other areas away
>>>from these things nothing.
>>>
>>>What is this unit receiving that would cause it to go useless? Is it
>>>measuring radiation? IMF? RF? Gama? Alpha? Sigma? Cilium? Iodine? EMF?
>>>When I put it near the granit rocks on my sauna heater it shows a
>>>small reading of something, I heard there is radiation in rocks.
>>>
>>>Any ideas what the interference is that I am picking up?
>>>
>>>It is an older unit I know, are the newer ones this sensitive to area
>>>noise?
>>>
>>>Any ideas what this is receiving from these devices or appliances that
>>>is making me curious?
>>>
>>>Thanks again hams for any advice,,,
>>>

>>>73
>>>
>>
>> The effects you describe are normal, nothing paranormal involved,
>> no Aliens, no brain control and no health danger.
>> Every radio does buzz and crackle
>> when brought into electromagnetic dirt.
>>
>> w.
>
> FWIW I have a cell tower about 100ft away with an 'if' at 144.000Mhz and
> can hear what are probably many conversations going on at once. The
> cell operators couldn't care less that it makes the bottom of the band
> unusable for me !
>
> --
> 73s
> Best Regards:
> Baron.
>

36. Re: Antenna tuner/Smith chart question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-09 04:21:33 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns9FD59C3D974ADnonenowhere@88.198.244.100>
Source record: 3053

"Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> wrote in
news:jdt9n7ojt1@dont-email.me:

>
>
> "W5DXP" wrote in message
> news:1fe694d0-ff12-48dd-9abe-
3861b99c9a7b@k10g2000yqk.googlegroups.com.
> ..
>
> On Jan 2, 3:39 am, "Wayne" <mygarbage...@verizon.net> wrote:
>>> Still having fun playing with my 8.5 foot whip on the metal patio
>>> roof, with coax feedline to an antenna tuner in the shack.
>>> I was unable to get a match on 15 meters with the antenna tuner.
>>
>>EZNEC sez the feedpoint impedance is around 17-j175 ohms with an SWR
>>of ~40:1 at the antenna feedpoint. Minimum impedance ~1.25 ohms,
>>depending on feedline length. Not many tuners will match 1.25 ohms
>>with reasonable efficiency. In this case, a feedline length of an
>>integer number of wavelengths (N*30') plus 13 feet would probably
>>allow for a reasonable tuner match for VF=0.66 coax if you can
>>tolerate the considerable feedline losses.
> --
>>73, Cecil, w5dxp.com
> -
> Thanks for the comments. When I used EZNEC I didn't know what to use
> for ground, so I used Real/Minimec. I'm showing about 18-j142 as the
> feedpoint impedance at 21.1 Mhz, which is not totally out of the
> ballpark with your number.
>
> At any rate, I have bought enough telescoping tubing sections to build
> about a 20 foot vertical. Final height is subject to approval by "the
> Admiral". Fabrication of a more substantial base support will be
> necessary.
>
> In the meantime, this AM I replaced the 8.6 ft whip with about 13 feet
> of telescoping tubing, using the same mobile whip mount clamped to
> conduit. Resonance is around
> 18.7 MHz and it loads up nicely on 18 through 10, with 10 meters
> having the highest calculated swr of 17.
>
> With the antenna removed, the feedline shows a 1/4 wave null at
> 4.33MHz. This gives an estimated 1/2 wave electrical length of 57 feet
> at 8.66 MHz, or with 0.66 VF a physical length of 37.6 ft. That seems

> about right.
>
> I'll get a Smith chart and see where the existing feedline moves the
> parameters. Per your comments I'll try to avoid low r values.
>
> Wish the bands would open back up like they were in Oct and Nov.
> -
> Wayne
> W5GIE
>

So, if the feed point impedance was 18-j142, and you used 38' of RG58 (for example, I could not find that info), then you would expect to lose 70% of the power out of the ATU as heat. Of course, it is likely that the power out of the ATU is somewhat less than the transmitter output as the ATU load is some 7+j10, relatively low R (but typical ATUs tend to be more efficient on the higher bands).

Did the Smith chart reveal any of that?

Owen

37. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-09 05:56:57 UTC
From: david <none@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <jedvj9$99m$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3054

On Sun, 08 Jan 2012 20:26:50 -0500, Tuuk rearranged some electrons to
say:

> Radio Frequency, a electro magnetic field from 3khz to 300ghz.
>
> This RF is a specific freq? RF could just be a general statement,
> meaning anything RF. So if your voice is about 10000 to 20,000 hz to
> which then dogs pick up just higher,
>
> RF ?? What a broad statement.

How were you able to obtain an amateur radio license without knowing the
difference between acoustic energy and electromagnetic energy?

>
> So what about the batteries? Anyone got success or bad luck with a
> online dealer? I see them on ebay for about 40 bucks, shipped, seems
> about fair for a 12v.

Anyone who thinks he's picking up radiation from rocks on his HT probably
shouldn't be messing around with batteries, it might be a bit over your
head.

38. Re: nylon rope adjustment brackets??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-09 13:03:56 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <gI6dnceEya0heJfSnZ2dnUVZ_oydnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 3055

On Sat, 07 Jan 2012 07:38:39 -0500, Jason Washington wrote:

> With regular guy wires, we have metal turnbuckles to adjust tension in
> the wire, but what about for nylon? I recently built an antenna that
> uses nylon rope for antenna support at various spots. I need to adjust
> the tension in the nylon rope and I'd rather not use metal turnbuckles
> as there are a lot of spots that need adjustment and I don't want
> interaction with the antenna. What's the alternative? Thanks

Is it Nylon or Dacron? Anyway, I just tie knots in mine.

39. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-09 13:07:54 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <gI6dncaEya03e5fSnZ2dnUVZ_oydnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 3056

On Sun, 08 Jan 2012 09:15:25 -0500, Tuuk wrote:

> Hi
>
> I have the Yaesu FT530 handheld two meter and 70cm with battery.
>
> The unit is very sensitive. For example, when ever I hold the unit near
> some devices such as my smart meter, all frequencies show receiving
> massive amounts of fuzz. When I hold near my phone (Northern Telecom
> phone with many lines and displays) it also shows full strength noise.
> Holding too close to the TV also, but other areas away from these things
> nothing.
>
> What is this unit receiving that would cause it to go useless? Is it
> measuring radiation? IMF? RF? Gama? Alpha? Sigma? Cilium? Iodine? EMF?
> When I put it near the granit rocks on my sauna heater it shows a small
> reading of something, I heard there is radiation in rocks.
>
> Any ideas what the interference is that I am picking up?
>
> It is an older unit I know, are the newer ones this sensitive to area
> noise?
>
> Any ideas what this is receiving from these devices or appliances that
> is making me curious?
>
> Thanks again hams for any advice,,,
>
> 73

As long as you don't put your ham station next to your Smartmeter, you'll
be OK. If you get the battery from a Vertec industrial supplier it's
cheaper than from a ham radio supplier, so I'm told. Please let us know,
thanks.

40. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-09 13:10:22 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <gI6dncGEya2jepfSnZ2dnUVZ_oydnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 3057

On Mon, 09 Jan 2012 05:56:57 +0000, david wrote:

> On Sun, 08 Jan 2012 20:26:50 -0500, Tuuk rearranged some electrons to
> say:
>
>> Radio Frequency, a electro magnetic field from 3khz to 300ghz.
>>
>> This RF is a specific freq? RF could just be a general statement,
>> meaning anything RF. So if your voice is about 10000 to 20,000 hz to
>> which then dogs pick up just higher,
>>
>> RF ?? What a broad statement.
>
> How were you able to obtain an amateur radio license without knowing the
> difference between acoustic energy and electromagnetic energy?
>
>
>> So what about the batteries? Anyone got success or bad luck with a
>> online dealer? I see them on ebay for about 40 bucks, shipped, seems
>> about fair for a 12v.
>
> Anyone who thinks he's picking up radiation from rocks on his HT
> probably shouldn't be messing around with batteries, it might be a bit
> over your head.

The OP had a healthy sense of humor, which sailed over your head, dave.

kd6il

41. Re: Can someone please comment on this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-09 13:12:34 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <gI6dncCEya1fepfSnZ2dnUVZ_oydnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 3058

On Thu, 05 Jan 2012 10:28:25 -0600, amdx wrote:

> I'm having a problem getting my posts to show, hope this isn't a repeat.
>
>
> On 1/5/2012 8:48 AM, amdx wrote:
> >
> > On 1/1/2012 4:15 PM, Eskay wrote:
> > >
> http://www.ccrane.com/antennas/wifi-antennas/super-usb-wifi-
antenna-3.aspx?RefID=WS101100EO00000
> > >
> > > Seems like a rippoff to me.
> > >
> > > Sieb.
>
>
> The price is not terrible for an antenna and wifi adapter, however a
> 4.5dbi gain antenna is a little weak. But that depends on your
> application, sometimes you don't want a tight beamwidth.> There are
> plenty of cheaper high gain antennas that you can buy
> and connect a wifi adapter to.
>
> Here's a 14dbi gain antenna for $40
>
>
> http://www.wifi-link.com/product.php?
action=product&class1_id=1&class2_id=4&class3_id=160&product_id=1142
>
> Here's a wifi adapter that gets great reviews, I use one.
> ALFA AWUS036H for $27
>
>
> http://www.ebay.com/sch/i.html?
_from=R40&_trksid=p5197.m570.l1313&_nkw=AWUS036H+&_sacat=See-All-
Categories
>
> Just add a cable to connect them.
>
> There 100s of more antennas to choose from.
> Mikek

dBi is a trick. Subtract 2.5 from the gain figure. Also, I think the OP
antenna was an omni, the panel antenna is directional.

42. Re: Antenna tuner/Smith chart question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-09 13:20:31 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <64be6a59-29f2-4538-9daa-caa24c5fd756@q8g2000yqa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 3059

On Jan 8, 10:21 pm, Owen Duffy <n...@no.where> wrote:
> Did the Smith chart reveal any of that?

There are loss scales at the bottom of the Smith chart that allow
losses to be included. That's why I mentioned "tuner efficiency"
and "considerable feedline losses" in my posting.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

43. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-09 13:38:22 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <l5COq.58499$Ee3.13907@newsfe04.iad>
Source record: 3060

Yes, Thanks for the info

Yes, rocks do emit radiation, especially if they come out of the deep
ground.

As a matter of fact, at our international boarders, when there is a truck
load shippment of granite countertops coming through, their x-ray machines
cannot scan those trucks because of that natural radiation coming from those
rocks so contrar to what you may believe, rocks do emit radiation.

The smart meters do emit a massive amout of RF now that I have learned and
it is a big problem in some states like California where groups are now
rising against it. Because of it.

While today we micro manage our health in so many ways, I like to refine
where I can. Yes, I know some old hams who worked next to 2kw linear amps
their whole life, nothing wrong with them, however I am curious to learn.

"dave" <dave@dave.dave> wrote in message
news:gI6dncaEya03e5fSnZ2dnUVZ_oydnZ2d@earthlink.com...
> On Sun, 08 Jan 2012 09:15:25 -0500, Tuuk wrote:
>
>> Hi
>>
>> I have the Yaesu FT530 handheld two meter and 70cm with battery.
>>
>> The unit is very sensitive. For example, when ever I hold the unit near
>> some devices such as my smart meter, all frequencies show receiving
>> massive amounts of fuzz. When I hold near my phone (Northern Telecom
>> phone with many lines and displays) it also shows full strength noise.
>> Holding too close to the TV also, but other areas away from these things
>> nothing.
>>
>> What is this unit receiving that would cause it to go useless? Is it
>> measuring radiation? IMF? RF? Gama? Alpha? Sigma? Cilium? Iodine? EMF?
>> When I put it near the granit rocks on my sauna heater it shows a small
>> reading of something, I heard there is radiation in rocks.
>>
>> Any ideas what the interference is that I am picking up?
>>
>> It is an older unit I know, are the newer ones this sensitive to area
>> noise?
>>
>> Any ideas what this is receiving from these devices or appliances that
>> is making me curious?
>>

>> Thanks again hams for any advice,,,
>>
>> 73
>
> As long as you don't put your ham station next to your Smartmeter, you'll
> be OK. If you get the battery from a Vertec industrial supplier it's
> cheaper than from a ham radio supplier, so I'm told. Please let us know,
> thanks.
>

44. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-09 13:41:32 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <j8COq.58500$Ee3.1096@newsfe04.iad>
Source record: 3061

Hi David

I wasn't really asking about acoustic energy, I was asking about RF energy, frequency, radio frequency. Not sure where you came up with your assumption.

Of course I asked the question, which means I didn't know.

I hope you are not a teacher, I would be an angry taxpayer in your community.

"david" <none@nospam.com> wrote in message news:jedvj9$99m$1@dont-email.me...
> On Sun, 08 Jan 2012 20:26:50 -0500, Tuuk rearranged some electrons to
> say:
>
>> Radio Frequency, a electro magnetic field from 3khz to 300ghz.
>>
>> This RF is a specific freq? RF could just be a general statement,
>> meaning anything RF. So if your voice is about 10000 to 20,000 hz to
>> which then dogs pick up just higher,
>>
>> RF ?? What a broad statement.
>
> How were you able to obtain an amateur radio license without knowing the
> difference between acoustic energy and electromagnetic energy?
>
>>
>> So what about the batteries? Anyone got success or bad luck with a
>> online dealer? I see them on ebay for about 40 bucks, shipped, seems
>> about fair for a 12v.
>
> Anyone who thinks he's picking up radiation from rocks on his HT probably
> shouldn't be messing around with batteries, it might be a bit over your
> head.
>
>
>

45. Re: nylon rope adjustment brackets??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-09 13:55:31 UTC
From: Topaz305rk <navajomt@nemont.net>
Message-ID: <yrWdnSat6KhKbJfSnZ2dnUVZ_qydnZ2d@vnet-inc.com>
Source record: 3062

"dave" <dave@dave.dave> wrote in message
news:gI6dnceEya0heJfSnZ2dnUVZ_oydnZ2d@earthlink.com...
> On Sat, 07 Jan 2012 07:38:39 -0500, Jason Washington wrote:
>
>> With regular guy wires, we have metal turnbuckles to adjust tension in
>> the wire, but what about for nylon? I recently built an antenna that
>> uses nylon rope for antenna support at various spots. I need to adjust
>> the tension in the nylon rope and I'd rather not use metal turnbuckles
>> as there are a lot of spots that need adjustment and I don't want
>> interaction with the antenna. What's the alternative? Thanks
>
> Is it Nylon or Dacron? Anyway, I just tie knots in mine.

Why not just use the same system used on tents that use rain fly covers?
Not sure how to describe it but you can find them on almost any light weight
tent.
Just use a bigger version.
Most use light aluminum but heavy Plexiglas or Lexan would work just fine.

46. Re: Antenna tuner/Smith chart question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-09 21:12:29 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns9FD6537E39A6Dnonenowhere@88.198.244.100>
Source record: 3063

Owen Duffy <none@no.where> wrote in
news:Xns9FD59C3D974ADnonenowhere@88.198.244.100:

...
> So, if the feed point impedance was 18-j142, and you used 38' of RG58
> (for example, I could not find that info), then you would expect to
> lose 70% of the power out of the ATU as heat. Of course, it is likely
> that the power out of the ATU is somewhat less than the transmitter
> output as the ATU load is some 7+j10, relatively low R (but typical
> ATUs tend to be more efficient on the higher bands).
>
> Did the Smith chart reveal any of that?

Well, subject to how carefully you plotted the data, you might get a reasonable answer for the line input impedance (as seen by the ATU), but the Smith chart will not directly read the line loss with a mismatched losd.

With a lot of care in plotting, you might scale off the values of G at line input and output, and find the ratio Vload/Vin from the chart to calculate the ratio of Pload/Pin and so find the loss under mismatched load.

The line loss in this case is just over 5dB, more than 10 times the 0.5dB loss you would observe with a matched load.

An exercise for the reader is to use a Smith chart to find the loss under the mismatched load with RG213 where the matched line loss is about 0.31dB.

Owen

PS: if you had in mind using the handy dandy "Additional loss due to VSWR" graph in the ARRL, the line input VSWR is 7.7, load VSWR is 23.7. If you get the same loss figure are mentioned above, it is by accident of the scenario rather than soundness of the method.

47. Re: nylon rope adjustment brackets??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-09 23:26:29 UTC
From: Jim Lux <jimlux@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <224bf7d8-7ab8-4d93-b5cc-5ded53becbb5@n39g2000yqh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 3064

On Jan 9, 5:55 am, "Topaz305rk" <navaj...@nemont.net> wrote:
> "dave" <d...@dave.dave> wrote in message
>
> news:gI6dnceEya0heJfSnZ2dnUVZ_oydnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>
> > On Sat, 07 Jan 2012 07:38:39 -0500, Jason Washington wrote:
>
> >> With regular guy wires, we have metal turnbuckles to adjust tension in
> >> the wire, but what about for nylon? I recently built an antenna that
> >> uses nylon rope for antenna support at various spots. I need to adjust
> >> the tension in the nylon rope and I'd rather not use metal turnbuckles
> >> as there are a lot of spots that need adjustment and I don't want
> >> interaction with the antenna. What's the alternative? Thanks
>
> > Is it Nylon or Dacron? Anyway, I just tie knots in mine.
>
> Why not just use the same system used on tents that use rain fly covers?
> Not sure how to describe it but you can find them on almost any light weight
> tent.
> Just use a bigger version.
> Most use light aluminum but heavy Plexiglas or Lexan would work just fine.
Here's a fancy version
http://www.niteize.com/collections/figure-9

I've seen ones that are basically steel wire bent into an appropriate
shape, and, of course, the 3 hole toggle kind: like these
http://www.campmor.com/line-tighteners-2.shtml 8 for $2

The steel wire ones are basically a ring on one end, and a sort of
dual slot thing, hard to describe in words. Functionally identical to
the campmor ones.

And, there's another scheme with two overlapped rings, like you use
for tightening a strap or buckle.

48. Re: Antenna tuner/Smith chart question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-10 00:29:14 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <6845fc08-6e1a-4453-a594-a23a59e05968@u32g2000yqe.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 3065

On Jan 9, 3:12 pm, Owen Duffy <n...@no.where> wrote:
> Well, subject to how carefully you plotted the data, you might get a
> reasonable answer for the line input impedance (as seen by the ATU), but
> the Smith chart will not directly read the line loss with a mismatched
> losd.

Owen, I respect your obvious technical ability and the only time I
ever disagree with you is when you go off the deep end and accuse me
of saying things that I never said and/or try to pick a fight like you
are trying to do on this thread. What in the world do you expect to
gain from such antisocial behavior?
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

49. Re: Antenna tuner/Smith chart question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-10 02:37:42 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jeg89n$1q1$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3066

"Owen Duffy" wrote in message
news:Xns9FD59C3D974ADnonenowhere@88.198.244.100...

"Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> wrote in
news:jdt9n7ojt1@dont-email.me:

>
>
> "W5DXP" wrote in message
> news:1fe694d0-ff12-48dd-9abe-
3861b99c9a7b@k10g2000yqk.googlegroups.com.
> ..
>
> On Jan 2, 3:39 am, "Wayne" <mygarbage...@verizon.net> wrote:
>>> Still having fun playing with my 8.5 foot whip on the metal patio
>>> roof, with coax feedline to an antenna tuner in the shack.
>>> I was unable to get a match on 15 meters with the antenna tuner.
>>
>>EZNEC sez the feedpoint impedance is around 17-j175 ohms with an SWR
>>of ~40:1 at the antenna feedpoint. Minimum impedance ~1.25 ohms,
>>depending on feedline length. Not many tuners will match 1.25 ohms
>>with reasonable efficiency. In this case, a feedline length of an
>>integer number of wavelengths (N*30') plus 13 feet would probably
>>allow for a reasonable tuner match for VF=0.66 coax if you can
>>tolerate the considerable feedline losses.
> --
>>73, Cecil, w5dxp.com
> -
> Thanks for the comments. When I used EZNEC I didn't know what to use
> for ground, so I used Real/Minimec. I'm showing about 18-j142 as the
> feedpoint impedance at 21.1 Mhz, which is not totally out of the
> ballpark with your number.
>
<snip>
****

Update. Current configuration is a 14.6 ft element fed with 40 ft RG-8.

> Wayne
> W5GIE
>

<So, if the feed point impedance was 18-j142, and you used 38' of RG58
<(for example, I could not find that info), then you would expect to lose
<70% of the power out of the ATU as heat. Of course, it is likely that
<the power out of the ATU is somewhat less than the transmitter output as

<the ATU load is some 7+j10, relatively low R (but typical ATUs tend to
<be more efficient on the higher bands).
<
<Did the Smith chart reveal any of that?
<
<Owen
-
I think that losses were discussed on a previous iteration of the thread, and I have no quarrel with the loss numbers.

Many years ago, I might have been able to somehow deduce cable losses from a Smith chart, but nowadays I just use the published curves.

The current configuration (14.6 ft vertical) is promising for 14-28 MHz operation, as three of the bands have SWRs of less than about 10:1, and the other two are below about 20:1. The antenna is not checked out on all of those bands, but it does an acceptable job on 12 and 10 meters where the SWR is highest. That statement should not be construed as meaning that it is the final configuration.

50. Re: Antenna tuner/Smith chart question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-10 14:12:24 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <c123a6c3-957c-4718-9a44-1909974479fe@y12g2000yqc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 3067

On Jan 9, 6:29 pm, W5DXP <w5...@hotmail.com> wrote:
> Owen, I respect your obvious technical ability ...

Owen, I apologize for my previous bad mood outburst.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

51. Re: FDC FD-880 Dual Band 136-174/400-480Mhz FM Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-10 20:51:52 UTC
From: KB2ZGN
Message-ID: <iv3pg79nsdi1a546fa5prs09ta426ul7i5@4ax.com>
Source record: 3068
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Mon, 24 Oct 2011 21:22:05 -0700 (PDT), riaan.vt75@gmail.com wrote:

>are you happy with the way the radio works? Does it work as specified on both UHF and VHF?

As he didn't answer here, I'm guessing it was just a spam post, but I did buy an FD-880 and will give you my impressions of it.

It is a very solidly built radio, compact and with a great feel to it. It has 128 memories, but they are not divided into any banks, nor are any specific to either band. It's a little inconvenient, but I've programmed mine to alternate between VHF and UHF frequencies - ie, all odd number memory channels are VHF, while all the even number ones are programmed with UHF frequencies so I don't have to spin the dial too many times to access one or the other bands in memory if I had kept them all together. There is a programming cable and software available for it.

A number of people I have talked to on it are surprised at the sound quality as well as the signal strength. My FD-880 measures 5 watts on high power into a dummy load. The receive audio is outstanding. Clear and very loud when turned up just half way.
Programming takes a little getting used to, but isn't that the case with any radio? Anyway, once you've gotten used to it, it's a snap.
There are 2 features I don't have much use for, but I'll mention them anyway. That's the FM radio, (the 76 to 108 MHz broadcast variety) and stopwatch functions. The FM radio works, but that's about the best I can say for it. You can program 9 or 10 stations into their own memory locations to be recalled at any time. If you are listening to the radio, and a call comes over the VHF or UHF frequency set, the FM radio function will be interrupted so you can hear the programmed frequency.
The stopwatch - the best thing about the stopwatch is that it can be disabled in the menu! ;-) Using the stopwatch disables the transmit and receive functions.
This radio is well worth every penny paid for it, and I wouldn't hesitate to buy another.

Cons - yes, there are a few, but in my opinion, minor.
The "meter" bar shows full scale on any received signal - or more accurately, it is only an indication that the squelch is open, not of signal strength.
I read, (and have confirmed) that the DTMF tones are coupled to the transmit audio via the mic from the sound from the speaker. This means that if you have headphones on, the DTMF tones can not be transmitted because the mic can not hear them. Same holds true if you simply have the volume turned down all the way. It they don't come out of the speaker, the mic can not pick them up to transmit them.
The only way to charge the batteries is when they are attached to the radio. When you plug in the charger, it powers the radio up, even though the radio is

turned off. It bypasses the on/off switch when charging, but seeing as the power switch is part of the volume control, at least it's turned all the way down when charging. The only sound you can hear is when the squelch, (for which there is no control except in the menu) opens and closes, it makes a click or pop sound from the speaker.
Weird, but I guess that's why it cost me less than $100.00 US even with a spare battery and shipping included.

That's all that comes to mind at the moment. I hope it helps. I really do like this radio. My HTX-204 is a better radio, but I grab the FD-880 when I go anywhere. That should tell you a lot.

Bob KB2ZGN

52. Re: Antenna tuner/Smith chart question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-10 21:20:17 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns9FD754D0EF6CAnonenowhere@88.198.244.100>
Source record: 3069

"Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> wrote in
news:jeg89n$1q1$1@dont-email.me:

> Many years ago, I might have been able to somehow deduce cable losses
> from a Smith chart, but nowadays I just use the published curves.

An email correspondent suggested the radially scaled "SW LOSS COEFF"
gives a direct reading loss under mismatch from the chart.

There are assumptions that underly that scale, pre-requisites if you
like for it to be accurate. They are explained in Smith's book: "If a
waveguide is one or more wavelengths long, the average increase in
dissipative loss due to standing waves in a region extending plus or
minus one-half wavelength from the point of observation may be expressed
as a coefficient or factor of the one-way transmission loss per unit
length".

So, it does not apply to a feed line of less than a full wave, or any
residual of less than a full a wave after working out the additional
loss in each of the full wave segments of a line. It is tedious and
accurate only for lines of integral full waves length.

The potential error applying it to arbitrary line length ranges from
insignificant to huge.

The graphs in the ARRL suffer the same problem, and IIRC they do not
state the assumptions.

The Smith chart solution I described in my earlier post works for
arbitrary line lengths, and properly reveals the cases where loss under
standing waves is less than matched line loss. TLLC
(http://www.vk1od.net/calc/tl/tllc.php) also calculates the loss
correctly for arbitrary line lengths.

Owen

53. Beverage antenna questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-10 23:21:35 UTC
From: ogrowup@webtv.net
Message-ID: <20650-4F0CC7FF-13@storefull-3173.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 3070

The beverage antenna seems to be an excellent mw receiving antenna.

1) Is there a reasonable minimum length?

2) The beveage is supposed to be grounded through a resistor at the far
end. What type of resistor and how much ohmage?

--
"The graveyards are full of indispensible men."--

Charles deGaulle

54. Re: Beverage antenna questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-10 23:44:04 UTC
From: "Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjgpj6p.rv.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>
Source record: 3071

Padraigh ProAmerica wrote:

> end. What type of resistor and how much ohmage?

There are several antenna books which make the same suggestion, so I have no way of citing the original source.

They all sugest you take a mechanical hour timer and connect a terminating potentiomiter to the shaft of the timer, start the timer and record the noise from the antenna. Note where it reaches the minimum.

A more modern possibility is to use two HT's and have one person monitor the noise, while the other adjusts the resistance.

You probably could do it with a laptop, wifi and skype, but that may affect the results.

Geoff.

--
Geoffrey S. Mendelson, N3OWJ/4X1GM
My high blood pressure medicine reduces my midichlorian count. :-(

55. Re: Beverage antenna questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-11 01:05:56 UTC
From: Paul Drahn <pdrahn@webformixair.com>
Message-ID: <jein9o$97e$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3072

On 1/10/2012 3:21 PM, Padraigh ProAmerica wrote:
> The beverage antenna seems to be an excellent mw receiving antenna.
>
> 1) Is there a reasonable minimum length?
>
> 2) The beveage is supposed to be grounded through a resistor at the far
> end. What type of resistor and how much ohmage?
>
> --
> "The graveyards are full of indispensible men."--
>
> Charles deGaulle
>
The answers to all your questions and some you haven't thought of are
answered in ON4UN's book: Low-band DXing. See ARRL for the book. Great
reading any time.

Paul, KD7HB

56. Re: Antenna tuner/Smith chart question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-11 02:04:21 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jeiqn6$on1$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3073

"Owen Duffy" wrote in message
news:Xns9FD754D0EF6CAnonenowhere@88.198.244.100...

"Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> wrote in
news:jeg89n$1q1$1@dont-email.me:

> Many years ago, I might have been able to somehow deduce cable losses
> from a Smith chart, but nowadays I just use the published curves.

***

<The Smith chart solution I described in my earlier post works for
<arbitrary line lengths, and properly reveals the cases where loss under
<standing waves is less than matched line loss. TLLC
<(http://www.vk1od.net/calc/tl/tllc.php) also calculates the loss
<correctly for arbitrary line lengths.
<
<Owen
-
Great link, Owen. I have it bookmarked and will do some playing around with
it.
Wayne
W5GIE

57. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-11 10:59:48 UTC
From: david <none@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <jejq34mln1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3074

On Mon, 09 Jan 2012 08:41:32 -0500, Tuuk rearranged some electrons to
say:

> Hi David
>
> I wasn't really asking about acoustic energy, I was asking about RF
> energy, frequency, radio frequency. Not sure where you came up with your
> assumption.

I got it from you:

>>> So if your voice is about 10000 to 20,000 hz to
>>> which then dogs pick up just higher,

Voice = acoustic.

>
> Of course I asked the question, which means I didn't know.
>
> I hope you are not a teacher, I would be an angry taxpayer in your
> community.
>

Perhaps you should go back to whoever taught you about RF and get your
money back then.

>
>
> "david" <none@nospam.com> wrote in message
> news:jedvj9$99m$1@dont-email.me...
>> On Sun, 08 Jan 2012 20:26:50 -0500, Tuuk rearranged some electrons to
>> say:
>>
>>> Radio Frequency, a electro magnetic field from 3khz to 300ghz.
>>>
>>> This RF is a specific freq? RF could just be a general statement,
>>> meaning anything RF. So if your voice is about 10000 to 20,000 hz to
>>> which then dogs pick up just higher,
>>>
>>> RF ?? What a broad statement.
>>
>> How were you able to obtain an amateur radio license without knowing
>> the difference between acoustic energy and electromagnetic energy?
>>
>>
>>> So what about the batteries? Anyone got success or bad luck with a

>>> online dealer? I see them on ebay for about 40 bucks, shipped, seems
>>> about fair for a 12v.
>>
>> Anyone who thinks he's picking up radiation from rocks on his HT
>> probably shouldn't be messing around with batteries, it might be a bit
>> over your head.
>>
>>
>>

58. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-11 14:55:41 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <PphPq.21666$4b4.8744@newsfe06.iad>
Source record: 3075

David

Are you a licenced Ham Radio operator? I mean have you written the examinations held by an accredited outfit worthy of providing you with a certificate? I have. Enough said there because your childish mud flinging means nothing.

I asked a question, means I wanted to learn somethings, and this group has a lot of knowledge in it and is a wonderful resource. I guess my next question is how to block out the trolls, the wanna bees.

I reiterate my statement, I hope you are not a teacher, very poor teaching skills. I can almost predict with great certainty that you are not a teacher. None of your advice or comments were constructive, or informatonal or helpful. None.

I wouldn't even want you as an employee, with that negative do nothing, add no value attitude, wow, I wouldn't even want to work beside you.

However, without knowing you I can estimate you have more knowledge about electrons, protons, rayons and electronic circuitry than I do. I will give you that David, however I can bet you dollar to donut that my list of credentials is far longer than yours, so while I may be more versed in a wider range of knowledge, yours is specific to your hobby. Or maybe a profession for you, obviously you are completely knowledgable about electronics. Completely. Not me, I have a base knowledge of electronics, enough to keep me happy and do what I want to do with electronics like building my own antennas and so forth, just the basics. I would need help to repair a rig if it fried. Unless is was an older rig, then I could probably repair, but I am sure you could repair even the latest advancements in our technological world.

I haven't paid anyone to teach me about RF, so no need to "go back and get my money back" so your insults at my teachers holds no water. Not sure why you would even say such a thing.

I mean I asked a question about RF and you answered by saying "Perhaps you should go back to whoever taught you about RF and get your money back then". See, I can parse you also.

That is why I said, "I hope you are not a teacher, I would be a upset taxpayer in that community". Because if you are a teacher and the student asks you a question, lol,,, o my,,,

Are you the ham who complained about me fixing my own furnace not long ago? While I don't have a certificate there either however 10 years ago I installed it myself, now I needing to replace or fix some parts, but you

said "Hire a qualified, certified technician". So I did, paid him to diagnose the problem, he said it was the fan relay board, I bought a new board from a friend, replaced it and exact problem remained. Turned out to be the reset button on the high temperature limit switch control. I didn't know there was a reset button and your qualified certified technician didn't know it also.

Are you the same chap who said to me that rocks don't emit radiaton? Well in fact they do, they do so much to a degree that it is a well known fact, while I am not sure if it is gamma, alpha, etc etc or what, but I know they do. Because you said " Anyone who thinks he's picking up radiation from rocks on his HT
> probably shouldn't be messing around with batteries, it might be a bit
> over your head.""

That is what you said David, and you were wrong, because all rocks coming out of the ground do emit certain forms of radiation, I recommend you google that. There you go David, you are not as smart as you set yourself out to be.

Anyway, great group here, lots of knowledge of wide range of knowledge and I will certainly ask future questions of this group, lots of knowledge here and most appreciate all the help I have received, as I am simply interested in learning, love learning, love learning new things and doing things myself.

In the future David, if you see my post, asking a question that you have a wealth of knowledge, instead of trying to make me look even dumber, or trying to make you look even so much smarter than me, just ignore my post. I suppose the proper thing to do is to add you to some kind of a filter on this newsgroup, I suppose I could filter you out because I don't believe you have added any value to any of my question, only critical of my level of knowledge and critical of my teachers. So David, just ignore post made by me if you don't mind. I have never filtered out people yet on here, I don't filter out those smut slut advertisements, I just ignore them, I suppose I could if I had to filter out both David and the Smut and Slut Advertisments, but would rather you just ignore them. I suppose I could ignore your post also David, your post have never, ever added any value that I have seen, so I suppose I should just ignore them. I wont be trapped into any more of your mud flinging games, I suppose it is just a bait and trap for you David. But good luck with your wealth of knowledge, I hope you use it in a good way.

Thanks again all for your answering my questions, truly appreciate it.

73

"david" <none@nospam.com> wrote in message
news:jejq34mln1@dont-email.me...
> On Mon, 09 Jan 2012 08:41:32 -0500, Tuuk rearranged some electrons to
> say:
>
>> Hi David

>>
>> I wasn't really asking about acoustic energy, I was asking about RF
>> energy, frequency, radio frequency. Not sure where you came up with your
>> assumption.
>
> I got it from you:
>
>>>> So if your voice is about 10000 to 20,000 hz to
>>>> which then dogs pick up just higher,
>
> Voice = acoustic.
>
>>
>> Of course I asked the question, which means I didn't know.
>>
>> I hope you are not a teacher, I would be an angry taxpayer in your
>> community.
>>
>
> Perhaps you should go back to whoever taught you about RF and get your
> money back then.
>
>>
>>
>> "david" <none@nospam.com> wrote in message
>> news:jedvj9$99m$1@dont-email.me...
>>> On Sun, 08 Jan 2012 20:26:50 -0500, Tuuk rearranged some electrons to
>>> say:
>>>
>>>> Radio Frequency, a electro magnetic field from 3khz to 300ghz.
>>>>
>>>> This RF is a specific freq? RF could just be a general statement,
>>>> meaning anything RF. So if your voice is about 10000 to 20,000 hz to
>>>> which then dogs pick up just higher,
>>>>
>>>> RF ?? What a broad statement.
>>>
>>> How were you able to obtain an amateur radio license without knowing
>>> the difference between acoustic energy and electromagnetic energy?
>>>
>>>
>>>> So what about the batteries? Anyone got success or bad luck with a
>>>> online dealer? I see them on ebay for about 40 bucks, shipped, seems
>>>> about fair for a 12v.
>>>
>>> Anyone who thinks he's picking up radiation from rocks on his HT
>>> probably shouldn't be messing around with batteries, it might be a bit
>>> over your head.
>>>
>>>

>>>
>
>

59. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-11 15:22:04 UTC
From: Jeff <jeff@jsystems.com>
Message-ID: <jek9eu$2pa$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 3076

On 11/01/2012 14:55, Tuuk wrote:
> David
>
> Are you a licenced Ham Radio operator? I mean have you written the
> examinations held by an accredited outfit worthy of providing you with a
> certificate? I have. Enough said there because your childish mud
> flinging means nothing.
>
> I asked a question, means I wanted to learn somethings, and this group
> has a lot of knowledge in it and is a wonderful resource. I guess my
> next question is how to block out the trolls, the wanna bees.
>
> I reiterate my statement, I hope you are not a teacher, very poor
> teaching skills. I can almost predict with great certainty that you are
> not a teacher. None of your advice or comments were constructive, or
> informatonal or helpful. None.
>
> I wouldn't even want you as an employee, with that negative do nothing,
> add no value attitude, wow, I wouldn't even want to work beside you.
>
> However, without knowing you I can estimate you have more knowledge
> about electrons, protons, rayons and electronic circuitry than I do. I
> will give you that David, however I can bet you dollar to donut that my
> list of credentials is far longer than yours, so while I may be more
> versed in a wider range of knowledge, yours is specific to your hobby.
> Or maybe a profession for you, obviously you are completely knowledgable
> about electronics. Completely. Not me, I have a base knowledge of
> electronics, enough to keep me happy and do what I want to do with
> electronics like building my own antennas and so forth, just the basics.
> I would need help to repair a rig if it fried. Unless is was an older
> rig, then I could probably repair, but I am sure you could repair even
> the latest advancements in our technological world.
>
> I haven't paid anyone to teach me about RF, so no need to "go back and
> get my money back" so your insults at my teachers holds no water. Not
> sure why you would even say such a thing.
>
> I mean I asked a question about RF and you answered by saying "Perhaps
> you should go back to whoever taught you about RF and get your money
> back then". See, I can parse you also.
>
> That is why I said, "I hope you are not a teacher, I would be a upset
> taxpayer in that community". Because if you are a teacher and the
> student asks you a question, lol,,, o my,,,

>
> Are you the ham who complained about me fixing my own furnace not long
> ago? While I don't have a certificate there either however 10 years ago
> I installed it myself, now I needing to replace or fix some parts, but
> you said "Hire a qualified, certified technician". So I did, paid him to
> diagnose the problem, he said it was the fan relay board, I bought a new
> board from a friend, replaced it and exact problem remained. Turned out
> to be the reset button on the high temperature limit switch control. I
> didn't know there was a reset button and your qualified certified
> technician didn't know it also.
>
> Are you the same chap who said to me that rocks don't emit radiaton?
> Well in fact they do, they do so much to a degree that it is a well
> known fact, while I am not sure if it is gamma, alpha, etc etc or what,
> but I know they do. Because you said " Anyone who thinks he's picking up
> radiation from rocks on his HT
>> probably shouldn't be messing around with batteries, it might be a bit
>> over your head.""
>
> That is what you said David, and you were wrong, because all rocks
> coming out of the ground do emit certain forms of radiation, I recommend
> you google that. There you go David, you are not as smart as you set
> yourself out to be.
>
> Anyway, great group here, lots of knowledge of wide range of knowledge
> and I will certainly ask future questions of this group, lots of
> knowledge here and most appreciate all the help I have received, as I am
> simply interested in learning, love learning, love learning new things
> and doing things myself.
>
> In the future David, if you see my post, asking a question that you have
> a wealth of knowledge, instead of trying to make me look even dumber, or
> trying to make you look even so much smarter than me, just ignore my
> post. I suppose the proper thing to do is to add you to some kind of a
> filter on this newsgroup, I suppose I could filter you out because I
> don't believe you have added any value to any of my question, only
> critical of my level of knowledge and critical of my teachers. So David,
> just ignore post made by me if you don't mind. I have never filtered out
> people yet on here, I don't filter out those smut slut advertisements, I
> just ignore them, I suppose I could if I had to filter out both David
> and the Smut and Slut Advertisments, but would rather you just ignore
> them. I suppose I could ignore your post also David, your post have
> never, ever added any value that I have seen, so I suppose I should just
> ignore them. I wont be trapped into any more of your mud flinging games,
> I suppose it is just a bait and trap for you David. But good luck with
> your wealth of knowledge, I hope you use it in a good way.
>
> Thanks again all for your answering my questions, truly appreciate it.
>
> 73

>

My god, what arrogance!

Perhaps you should go back and re-read your initial post; it was totally incoherent and laughable, and you now have the temerity to criticise people who comment on that.

What are 'rayons' by the way; more modern nylons?

Jeff

60. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-11 18:29:13 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <_xkPq.73745$ed2.58158@newsfe05.iad>
Source record: 3077

Hi Jeff

Thanks for the flowers.

I guess you also are another add on to some kind of a kill file filter list.

I am going to have to learn about how to filter out what you don't want and leave open what I do want.

Why would posters want to come back with negative mud flinging when someone obviously hasn't the knowledge and so asks a question.

Did I say that properly Jeff? Did you understand it? Was it coherent or laughable?

Just because some of you people have more knowledge in something than I, and then when someone asks you a question about that topic, you feel the need to enforce that fact that you do have more knowledge in that topic I asked about. Then you rub it in, and grind the student (or one asking the question). Just because it is so obvious to you, after your years learning the topic in whatever school and you are well versed in the topic, wow, that gives you the right to hammer down on someone who hasn't the level of knowledge in that topic. You think because you are confident in a topic that only an ignorant person would ask about that topic, so you must enforce that fact that the person is ignorant in that topic.

Did I say that properly Jeff? Did you understand it? Was it coherent or laughable? lol,,,

Wow, what happened to the Hams I know? I been around for a while and know many many awsome hams, great people, and a lot of the most intelligent people I know. I guess just like the education system, when you lower the bar, this is what you get. The Jeffs, The Davids, the Einstiens who are smarter than everyone. lol,,,

Did I say that properly Jeff? Did you understand it? Was it coherent or laughable?

Come on Jeff, back to you,

Your first post there was pretty dramatic, pretty theatrical, but had nothing, I repeat, nothing to do with my question. Why respond to my question when your answer had nothing to do with the question?

Did I say that properly Jeff? Did you understand it? Was it coherent or laughable?? lol,,, Come on Jeff,, you are just baiting me now, nobody can be that ignorant. Nobody.

Anyway, I will learn how to use my filter on this News group,,, it seems there are a few trouble makers within the masses. Please from now on, when I ask a question, and I will, about something you are professor of world knowledge on that topic, 1st in your class, top of the crop, world master in the topic, please don't bash me because I am not knowledgable about that topic. THAT IS WHY I ASKED!!!!

I hope you Jeff and David are not teachers, otherwise I would be an upset taxpayer in your community.

Anyway, ya, I will just filter out the riff raff because when I ask a question from this group, off topic or otherwise, I am thankful for all the intellegent responses. Most thankful. I guess you get some bad with the good. But don't criticize me because I don't have the same level of knowledge as yourself on a certain topic, that is why I asked. And please forgive all your students who don't have the same level of knowledge as yourself (if you are a teacher). I hope you are not actually, but some advice from a life time learner, don't bash your students just because they came to you to learn, that is unprofessional.

And Jeff, you asked what a Rayon was, it is an improved version of certain fibers, like a silk, or man made fiber. I am not sure if it is used for nylons. Maybe.

Anyway, thanks for responding, thanks for coming out.

73

"Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> wrote in message
news:jek9eu$2pa$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> On 11/01/2012 14:55, Tuuk wrote:
>> David
>>
>> Are you a licenced Ham Radio operator? I mean have you written the
>> examinations held by an accredited outfit worthy of providing you with a
>> certificate? I have. Enough said there because your childish mud
>> flinging means nothing.
>>
>> I asked a question, means I wanted to learn somethings, and this group
>> has a lot of knowledge in it and is a wonderful resource. I guess my
>> next question is how to block out the trolls, the wanna bees.
>>
>> I reiterate my statement, I hope you are not a teacher, very poor
>> teaching skills. I can almost predict with great certainty that you are
>> not a teacher. None of your advice or comments were constructive, or
>> informatonal or helpful. None.
>>
>> I wouldn't even want you as an employee, with that negative do nothing,
>> add no value attitude, wow, I wouldn't even want to work beside you.
>>
>> However, without knowing you I can estimate you have more knowledge
>> about electrons, protons, rayons and electronic circuitry than I do. I
>> will give you that David, however I can bet you dollar to donut that my

>> list of credentials is far longer than yours, so while I may be more
>> versed in a wider range of knowledge, yours is specific to your hobby.
>> Or maybe a profession for you, obviously you are completely knowledgable
>> about electronics. Completely. Not me, I have a base knowledge of
>> electronics, enough to keep me happy and do what I want to do with
>> electronics like building my own antennas and so forth, just the basics.
>> I would need help to repair a rig if it fried. Unless is was an older
>> rig, then I could probably repair, but I am sure you could repair even
>> the latest advancements in our technological world.
>>
>> I haven't paid anyone to teach me about RF, so no need to "go back and
>> get my money back" so your insults at my teachers holds no water. Not
>> sure why you would even say such a thing.
>>
>> I mean I asked a question about RF and you answered by saying "Perhaps
>> you should go back to whoever taught you about RF and get your money
>> back then". See, I can parse you also.
>>
>> That is why I said, "I hope you are not a teacher, I would be a upset
>> taxpayer in that community". Because if you are a teacher and the
>> student asks you a question, lol,,, o my,,,
>>
>> Are you the ham who complained about me fixing my own furnace not long
>> ago? While I don't have a certificate there either however 10 years ago
>> I installed it myself, now I needing to replace or fix some parts, but
>> you said "Hire a qualified, certified technician". So I did, paid him to
>> diagnose the problem, he said it was the fan relay board, I bought a new
>> board from a friend, replaced it and exact problem remained. Turned out
>> to be the reset button on the high temperature limit switch control. I
>> didn't know there was a reset button and your qualified certified
>> technician didn't know it also.
>>
>> Are you the same chap who said to me that rocks don't emit radiaton?
>> Well in fact they do, they do so much to a degree that it is a well
>> known fact, while I am not sure if it is gamma, alpha, etc etc or what,
>> but I know they do. Because you said " Anyone who thinks he's picking up
>> radiation from rocks on his HT
>>> probably shouldn't be messing around with batteries, it might be a bit
>>> over your head.""
>>
>> That is what you said David, and you were wrong, because all rocks
>> coming out of the ground do emit certain forms of radiation, I recommend
>> you google that. There you go David, you are not as smart as you set
>> yourself out to be.
>>
>> Anyway, great group here, lots of knowledge of wide range of knowledge
>> and I will certainly ask future questions of this group, lots of
>> knowledge here and most appreciate all the help I have received, as I am
>> simply interested in learning, love learning, love learning new things
>> and doing things myself.

>>
>> In the future David, if you see my post, asking a question that you have
>> a wealth of knowledge, instead of trying to make me look even dumber, or
>> trying to make you look even so much smarter than me, just ignore my
>> post. I suppose the proper thing to do is to add you to some kind of a
>> filter on this newsgroup, I suppose I could filter you out because I
>> don't believe you have added any value to any of my question, only
>> critical of my level of knowledge and critical of my teachers. So David,
>> just ignore post made by me if you don't mind. I have never filtered out
>> people yet on here, I don't filter out those smut slut advertisements, I
>> just ignore them, I suppose I could if I had to filter out both David
>> and the Smut and Slut Advertisments, but would rather you just ignore
>> them. I suppose I could ignore your post also David, your post have
>> never, ever added any value that I have seen, so I suppose I should just
>> ignore them. I wont be trapped into any more of your mud flinging games,
>> I suppose it is just a bait and trap for you David. But good luck with
>> your wealth of knowledge, I hope you use it in a good way.
>>
>> Thanks again all for your answering my questions, truly appreciate it.
>>
>> 73
>>
>
> My god, what arrogance!
>
> Perhaps you should go back and re-read your initial post; it was totally
> incoherent and laughable, and you now have the temerity to criticise
> people who comment on that.
>
> What are 'rayons' by the way; more modern nylons?
>
> Jeff

61. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-11 21:07:14 UTC
From: George
Message-ID: <2burg7t1pn4g1ikcmee40g5gojoe29lrvt@4ax.com>
Source record: 3078

On Wed, 11 Jan 2012 09:55:41 -0500, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote:

>Are you a licenced Ham Radio operator? I mean have you written the
>examinations held by an accredited outfit worthy of providing you with a
>certificate? I have.

Out if curiosity, what's your call? I must have missed it in your previous
posts.

62. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-11 22:07:40 UTC
From: "Big John"
Message-ID: <gi1sg755l9c3dfc2lsdop8ehks7uu6jre2@4ax.com>
Source record: 3079

On Wed, 11 Jan 2012 16:07:14 -0500, George questioned:

>On Wed, 11 Jan 2012 09:55:41 -0500, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote:
>
>>Are you a licenced Ham Radio operator? I mean have you written the
>>examinations held by an accredited outfit worthy of providing you with a
>>certificate? I have.
>
>Out if curiosity, what's your call? I must have missed it in your previous
>posts.

He doesn't have one. He claims to be licensed, but it's obvious he isn't.
Just read what he writes above, and in his other posts. There is no way this
guy is licensed.

63. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-11 22:20:02 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jel1ul$15n$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3080

On 1/11/2012 4:07 PM, Big John wrote:
> On Wed, 11 Jan 2012 16:07:14 -0500, George questioned:
>
>> On Wed, 11 Jan 2012 09:55:41 -0500, " Tuuk"<abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote:
>>
>>> Are you a licenced Ham Radio operator? I mean have you written the
>>> examinations held by an accredited outfit worthy of providing you with a
>>> certificate? I have.
>>
>> Out if curiosity, what's your call? I must have missed it in your previous
>> posts.
>
> He doesn't have one. He claims to be licensed, but it's obvious he isn't.
> Just read what he writes above, and in his other posts. There is no way this
> guy is licensed.

Why do you think George asked him? Get a clue.

64. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-11 22:23:56 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jel25v$15n$2@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3081

On 1/11/2012 4:07 PM, Big John wrote:
> On Wed, 11 Jan 2012 16:07:14 -0500, George questioned:
>
>> On Wed, 11 Jan 2012 09:55:41 -0500, " Tuuk"<abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote:
>>
>>> Are you a licenced Ham Radio operator? I mean have you written the
>>> examinations held by an accredited outfit worthy of providing you with a
>>> certificate? I have.
>>
>> Out if curiosity, what's your call? I must have missed it in your previous
>> posts.
>
> He doesn't have one. He claims to be licensed, but it's obvious he isn't.
> Just read what he writes above, and in his other posts. There is no way this
> guy is licensed.

What's yours?

65. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-11 23:58:45 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <WmpPq.45534$aW6.31487@newsfe09.iad>
Source record: 3082

Are you kidding me?

Why would I ask about batteries for my FT530 ? Duh!!!!

I know, I know, I do use it for communication with my boat from land, I do enjoy using it for marine band use also.

Why would I ask a question about clamping my satelite dish onto my self supporting tower? I was curioius about gnding there as it isn't actually yet.

Why would I ask a question about my Sauna after I built it? I mean only a Ham would design, build their own sauna.
Why would I ask a question about my furnace? I mean only a Ham would completely install their own high efficient furnace.
Why would I have been a long time lerker in this news group?

Are you sure you are a ham? I mean if you are simply a 2m appliance operator simply always talking about their ailments, well that is my best guess. But you know, I don't actually believe you are a licennsed ham. Maybe a novice, or beginner, or CBer. Ya, I think you are a CBer. Seems your style.

To the chap who said about me "He doesn't have one, he claims to be licensed, but it's obvious he isn't. There is NO WAY this guy is licensed"

To this chap, would you care to put your money where your mouth is?

Be a man, or I bet you are one of those CBers who hangs around on Channel 19 badmouthing the truckers.

So, do you care to or not?

Nuff said., I didn't think you would, but I am willing to put up say,,,, 1g ,,,,

hmmmmm , I didn't think so,,,,,

anyway, you guys are just baiting me, you are poking sticks at me and hiding in the comfort behind your microphone,,, typical CBer tactic. Na,,, not my style.

What did they call you guys on the CB again,,, I forget,,, were you CB Heros?

Jeff and David,, lol,,, Breaker Breaker 19,,, any truckers out there? ,,,, lol,,,,

Ya, I know you are baiting and playing with me now,,, It is ok boys,,, but really, get your licenses,, the ham bands are much more interesting than the

CB bands.

But if that is your level then good for you and be the best you can be.

73

"Big John" wrote in message
news:gi1sg755l9c3dfc2lsdop8ehks7uu6jre2@4ax.com...
> On Wed, 11 Jan 2012 16:07:14 -0500, George questioned:
>
>>On Wed, 11 Jan 2012 09:55:41 -0500, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
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>>>Are you a licenced Ham Radio operator? I mean have you written the
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>>posts.
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> He doesn't have one. He claims to be licensed, but it's obvious he isn't.
> Just read what he writes above, and in his other posts. There is no way
> this
> guy is licensed.
>

66. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-12 00:05:57 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jel858$53l$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3083

On 1/11/2012 5:58 PM, Tuuk wrote:
> Are you kidding me?
>
> Why would I ask about batteries for my FT530 ? Duh!!!!
>
> I know, I know, I do use it for communication with my boat from land, I
> do enjoy using it for marine band use also.
>
> Why would I ask a question about clamping my satelite dish onto my self
> supporting tower? I was curioius about gnding there as it isn't actually
> yet.
>
> Why would I ask a question about my Sauna after I built it? I mean only
> a Ham would design, build their own sauna.
> Why would I ask a question about my furnace? I mean only a Ham would
> completely install their own high efficient furnace.
> Why would I have been a long time lerker in this news group?
>
> Are you sure you are a ham? I mean if you are simply a 2m appliance
> operator simply always talking about their ailments, well that is my
> best guess. But you know, I don't actually believe you are a licennsed
> ham. Maybe a novice, or beginner, or CBer. Ya, I think you are a CBer.
> Seems your style.
>
> To the chap who said about me "He doesn't have one, he claims to be
> licensed, but it's obvious he isn't. There is NO WAY this guy is licensed"
>
> To this chap, would you care to put your money where your mouth is?
>
> Be a man, or I bet you are one of those CBers who hangs around on
> Channel 19 badmouthing the truckers.
>
> So, do you care to or not?
>
> Nuff said., I didn't think you would, but I am willing to put up say,,,,
> 1g ,,,,
>
> hmmmmm , I didn't think so,,,,,
>
> anyway, you guys are just baiting me, you are poking sticks at me and
> hiding in the comfort behind your microphone,,, typical CBer tactic.
> Na,,, not my style.
>
> What did they call you guys on the CB again,,, I forget,,, were you CB

> Heros?
>
> Jeff and David,, lol,,, Breaker Breaker 19,,, any truckers out there?
> ,,,, lol,,,,
>
> Ya, I know you are baiting and playing with me now,,, It is ok boys,,,
> but really, get your licenses,, the ham bands are much more interesting
> than the CB bands.
>
> But if that is your level then good for you and be the best you can be.
>
> 73
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
> "Big John" wrote in message
> news:gi1sg755l9c3dfc2lsdop8ehks7uu6jre2@4ax.com...
>> On Wed, 11 Jan 2012 16:07:14 -0500, George questioned:
>>
>>> On Wed, 11 Jan 2012 09:55:41 -0500, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
>>> wrote:
>>>
>>>> Are you a licenced Ham Radio operator? I mean have you written the
>>>> examinations held by an accredited outfit worthy of providing you
>>>> with a
>>>> certificate? I have.
>>>
>>> Out if curiosity, what's your call? I must have missed it in your
>>> previous
>>> posts.
>>
>> He doesn't have one. He claims to be licensed, but it's obvious he isn't.
>> Just read what he writes above, and in his other posts. There is no
>> way this
>> guy is licensed.
>>

Please, nobody answer this idiot!

67. Re: nylon rope adjustment brackets??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-12 00:40:00 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM>
Message-ID: <c85970b0-2b52-4d92-b4fd-fd812af3be19@p42g2000vbt.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 3084

On Jan 9, 6:26 pm, Jim Lux <jim...@earthlink.net> wrote:
> On Jan 9, 5:55 am, "Topaz305rk" <navaj...@nemont.net> wrote:
>
>
>
> > "dave" <d...@dave.dave> wrote in message
>
> >news:gI6dnceEya0heJfSnZ2dnUVZ_oydnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>
> > > On Sat, 07 Jan 2012 07:38:39 -0500, Jason Washington wrote:
>
> > >> With regular guy wires, we have metal turnbuckles to adjust tension in
> > >> the wire, but what about for nylon? I recently built an antenna that
> > >> uses nylon rope for antenna support at various spots. I need to adjust
> > >> the tension in the nylon rope and I'd rather not use metal turnbuckles
> > >> as there are a lot of spots that need adjustment and I don't want
> > >> interaction with the antenna. What's the alternative? Thanks
>
> > > Is it Nylon or Dacron? Anyway, I just tie knots in mine.
>
> > Why not just use the same system used on tents that use rain fly covers?
> > Not sure how to describe it but you can find them on almost any light weight
> > tent.
> > Just use a bigger version.
> > Most use light aluminum but heavy Plexiglas or Lexan would work just fine.
>
> Here's a fancy versionhttp://www.niteize.com/collections/figure-9
>
> I've seen ones that are basically steel wire bent into an appropriate
> shape, and, of course, the 3 hole toggle kind: like
thesehttp://www.campmor.com/line-tighteners-2.shtml 8 for $2
>
> The steel wire ones are basically a ring on one end, and a sort of
> dual slot thing, hard to describe in words. Functionally identical to
> the campmor ones.
>
> And, there's another scheme with two overlapped rings, like you use
> for tightening a strap or buckle.- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

When I was in the Air Force we had some that didnt look too far away
from a dog bone insulator if you use your imagination a bit. I made
some for tarp tie downs by welding some nuts on the the end of some

steel rods. The threads in the nuts gave it a really good grip.

Jimmie

68. Re: nylon rope adjustment brackets??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-12 02:55:49 UTC
From: Roy L J <rjha079@hottmail.com>
Message-ID: <jeli3p$l76$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3085

Look at a tautline hitch on google. Used to adjust tent ropes and such

Roy, NQ4D

"Jason Washington" <none@nowhere.net> wrote in message
news:je9ecg$1au$1@dont-email.me...
> With regular guy wires, we have metal turnbuckles to adjust tension in the
> wire, but what about for nylon? I recently built an antenna that uses
> nylon rope for antenna support at various spots. I need to adjust the
> tension in the nylon rope and I'd rather not use metal turnbuckles as
> there are a lot of spots that need adjustment and I don't want interaction
> with the antenna. What's the alternative? Thanks

69. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-12 03:48:26 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <fKsPq.2910$nn3.515@newsfe16.iad>
Source record: 3086

Hi again,

I am sorry for stirring up a hornets nest here, I didn't expect some of the negative comments, maybe I will try answering my own question through google,

Do rocks give off radiaton,

Certainly they do, to whoever it was who suggested I was ignorant or should not work with batteries because I asked the question, I wanted to know the type of radiation, level of harm, especially on my sauna rocks, well the answer is yes.

http://wiki.answers.com/Q/Do_rocks_give_off_radiation

http://www.epa.gov/radiation/radionuclides/radium.html

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gamma_ray_logging

http://wiki.answers.com/Q/Do_rocks_give_off_radiation

http://www.furryelephant.com/content/radioactivity/background-radiation/

http://www-formal.stanford.edu/jmc/progress/radiation.html

Second part of my own question was about my new smart meter they put on my home. My FT530 goes off the chart when I am near it, I asked why and if the radiation or RF from there was serious. I will answer my own question through google.

Yes, Smart meters give off a lot of radiation and it is serious.

http://www.electricalpollution.com/smartmeters.html

http://electricsense.com/2225/smart-meter-radiation-3-things-you-must-know/

http://www.youaretheanswer.ca/radiation-sources/smartmeters/

But basically sometimes some of you give a wonderful rant on the topic, I enjoy very much from a Hams point of view. Very logical, very interesting, usually right on and usually intelligent. And usually accurate. So I asked the question

Why some fling the mud? Maybe you just wanna argue or rag chew or whatever, but the Hams I always knew were most eager to help, most eager to share their knowledge on the topic, and I still know a lot who are like this.

I still would like to hear some Ham's opinion on these topics, there is no geological newsgroup that is active, already tried, so those chunks of

beautiful granite I have on my sauna heater came from deep below the earth's surface in Northern Ontario and my 530 does show activitiy when near them, not near as much as the smart meter, I know it is sensitive. And I know it is small amounts of RF, so just curious

73

" Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote in message news:4yhOq.48280$2e7.6848@newsfe18.iad...
> Hi
>
> I have the Yaesu FT530 handheld two meter and 70cm with battery.
>
> The unit is very sensitive. For example, when ever I hold the unit near
> some devices such as my smart meter, all frequencies show receiving
> massive amounts of fuzz. When I hold near my phone (Northern Telecom phone
> with many lines and displays) it also shows full strength noise. Holding
> too close to the TV also, but other areas away from these things nothing.
>
> What is this unit receiving that would cause it to go useless? Is it
> measuring radiation? IMF? RF? Gama? Alpha? Sigma? Cilium? Iodine? EMF?
> When I put it near the granit rocks on my sauna heater it shows a small
> reading of something, I heard there is radiation in rocks.
>
> Any ideas what the interference is that I am picking up?
>
> It is an older unit I know, are the newer ones this sensitive to area
> noise?
>
> Any ideas what this is receiving from these devices or appliances that is
> making me curious?
>
> Thanks again hams for any advice,,,
>
> 73
>
>
>

70. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-12 11:47:54 UTC
From: david <none@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <jemh9ahsj1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3087

On Wed, 11 Jan 2012 09:55:41 -0500, Tuuk rearranged some electrons to
say:

> David
>
> Are you a licenced Ham Radio operator?

In fact I took all three tests in the same day, and didn't miss any
questions on the extra exam.

>
> I asked a question, means I wanted to learn somethings, and this group
> has a lot of knowledge in it and is a wonderful resource. I guess my
> next question is how to block out the trolls, the wanna bees.
>
> I reiterate my statement, I hope you are not a teacher, very poor
> teaching skills. I can almost predict with great certainty that you are
> not a teacher. None of your advice or comments were constructive, or
> informatonal or helpful. None.

And you have very poor listening and language skills.

> I wouldn't even want to work beside you.

I can assure you that will never happen.
I would never hire someone like you.

>
> However, without knowing you I can estimate you have more knowledge
> about electrons, protons, rayons and electronic circuitry than I do.

That is a correct estimation.

> I will give you that David, however I can bet you dollar to donut that
> my list of credentials is far longer than yours,

Sure, I'll take that bet. Let's see the list.

>
> I haven't paid anyone to teach me about RF

That's obvious.

> Are you the ham who complained about me fixing my own furnace not long
> ago?

I guess you'll have to learn how to use Google to find the answer to that
question.

> Are you the same chap who said to me that rocks don't emit radiaton?

You need to go back and read my post. That isn't what I said at all.

Someone who has this much difficulty with reading comprehension shouldn't be posting on Usenet.

> trying to make me look even dumber

You don't need my help with that, you're doing a fine job.

71. Re: Beverage antenna questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-12 13:31:10 UTC
From: "J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <jemnavdnj1@ra.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 3088

On 01/10/2012 06:21 PM, Padraigh ProAmerica wrote:
> The beverage antenna seems to be an excellent mw receiving antenna.
>
> 1) Is there a reasonable minimum length?
>
> 2) The beveage is supposed to be grounded through a resistor at the far
> end. What type of resistor and how much ohmage?
>
> --
> "The graveyards are full of indispensible men."--
>
> Charles deGaulle
>
Hello, and the chapter "Long Wire and Traveling Wave Antennas" in "The
ARRL Antenna Book" gives theory and practical Beverage antenna designs
for one- and two-wire types. For the case of a one-wire Beverage a
non-inductive terminating resistor in the range of 400-600 ohms is
typical. It should be emphasized, however, that the precise value of
the termination has to be determined by experiment for optimum rejection
of rearward signals. Sincerely, and 73s from N4GGO,

--
J. B. Wood e-mail: arl_123234@hotmail.com

72. Got my new smartmeter yesterday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-12 14:29:50 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <xIOdnTsBOOzDc5PSnZ2dnUVZ_gWdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 3089

It is about 10' from the feedpoint on my 80m horizontal loop, and about 6 feet from my Yaesu HT in its charger base. The meter uses 900 MHz spread spectrum and I do not expect any ill effects. I already have half a dozen wifi signals here, besides my own, and the steel plate in my head hardly sings at all.

dave r
kd6il

73. Re: Got my new smartmeter yesterday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-12 15:32:41 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <u2DPq.9178$%Y4.6636@newsfe14.iad>
Source record: 3090

Hey, That is great news Dave (if that is your real name, because you like to use two names, hmmm).

Mighty coincidential that you happen to receive it the same day I posted about it. Are you sure you are not trying to make up more stories? Hide some embarrassing comments? Because you were wrong Dave, I must point that out Dave, you were wrong. But a quick post by yourself doesn't change it or hide it, you gave wrong advice. I asked a question, you gave wrong answer and I proved it to you. You can scramble to fabricate anything you like Dave, shows your level of integrity. I think you lost face.

And great that you instantly googled it to find out the details and facts about it, as a few days ago you knew nothing about it. I guess you can thank me for your new desire to learn about your (new) smart meter.

You changed your tune also about that bet I said, I said 1g because you claimed I wasn't licensed. However a list of credentials is also an easy win for me but I think by the amount you have already lied and tricked and your false parses, means your integrity level is very low. Not trusted. Maybe it was me who baited you, anyways, not too bright.

Anyway Dave, you can parse me or cust and paste or change my words around all you like. I believe you showed your true self here today, not too bright.

Anyway, I am still interested to hear from knowledgable hams about these topics, I will google more about them and learn more, that is my goal to learn.

I know there are groups lobbying govts and industry because of these smart meters emmitting high amounts of emmissions and while Dave says it is completely safe, a lot of googling that I read claimed it wasn't that safe. I appreciate your try Dave and your input, but I will stick with the other sources available.

Anyways, at least I caught you there in a couple of lies Dave, it wasn't that difficult, you actually shot yourself in the foot. Are you sure you are a true ham? I think appliance operator.

Anyways, I don't want to drum up another hornets nest here, I caught Dave in his fabrication, he tried a desperate yet feeble attempt to recover from giving wrong and bad information, but lost face in the process. At least I oppologized to the group for starting this, I think Dave owes the group an opology. I wont push it though, I will drop it. I just like pointing out the facts.

If you try to parse my comments again Dave (if that is your real name) or whatever account you use (I see you have at least two) please be accurate this time, last time was feeble attempt to cover up your embarrassing facts about giving me wrong advice. Wrong answers, Oh, then 12 hours later your Smart Meter arrives and you are world expert in it,,, lol,,, oh my,,, oh,, that is funny. Sorry dave, that is too funny.

Anyway,,, sorry again to the group,,, great knowledge here, I didn't mean to make fun or laugh at the group's trouble maker, it was just too easy, plus he started it, he said at first things about me that were unfair and untrue and his answers and advice and criticisms were wrong. I had to point that out beyond a reasonable doubt with facts. He really shot himself in the foot.

Anyways,,, (I know, last one),,,, sorry to the group. Great group, love all the advice and help I get from it. I am not trying for a pissing contest, I just asked for help because I know there is a lot of knowledge in this group and some of the side lines the conversations can go are fabulous, i mean when they stay on the topic and I learn more. I am not in for the mud flinging or allowing the Daves out there to bait or trap me, but he was too easy this time, I hooked, lined and sinkered him. I think he did it to himself.

Anyway 73s

"dave" <dave@dave.dave> wrote in message
news:xIOdnTsBOOzDc5PSnZ2dnUVZ_gWdnZ2d@earthlink.com...
> It is about 10' from the feedpoint on my 80m horizontal loop, and about 6
> feet from my Yaesu HT in its charger base. The meter uses 900 MHz spread
> spectrum and I do not expect any ill effects. I already have half a dozen
> wifi signals here, besides my own, and the steel plate in my head hardly
> sings at all.
>
> dave r
> kd6il
>

74. Re: nylon rope adjustment brackets??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-12 15:45:26 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <qeDPq.51210$2e7.48395@newsfe18.iad>
Source record: 3091

No Dave

Not a good idea to simply tie knots in your guy lines.

Because after a while the wind and rain and wind and rain will slowly cause them to come untied. Very bad idea, very bad advice.

You would be wise to at least tape the heck out of those knots, so to prevent them from coming undone, and your tower or antenna falling over. I mean that is the purpose of the guy lines.

But a simple granny knot wont work Dave. Once again Dave, some bad advice. Have you ever owned a boat? lol,,, I bet you tied it up one day, came out the next and it was gone. lol,,, oh my,, that is too funny.

I recomment starting an immediate course with the Cubs, then work into Boy Scouts, they will teach you Dave how to properly secure something using nylon rope or any kind of rope. Never tie a granny knot Dave, you should never, ever tie a granny knot for your guy wire for your tower. Lol,,, your neighbors are probably sleeping on pins those windy nights. Oh my.

Turnbuckles are cheap and easy way to keep tension equal and tight on towers. Make sure your connections are tight and never use granny knots, use clamps or at least a double Winchester,,, lol,,, oh,,, oh my,,, Dave,,, you got me today Dave... Oh stop it... lol,,,, oh my.... Tie your tower with a granny knot... Oh my... lol,,,, Dave you are the limit.

73s

"dave" <dave@dave.dave> wrote in message
news:gI6dnceEya0heJfSnZ2dnUVZ_oydnZ2d@earthlink.com...
> On Sat, 07 Jan 2012 07:38:39 -0500, Jason Washington wrote:
>
>> With regular guy wires, we have metal turnbuckles to adjust tension in
>> the wire, but what about for nylon? I recently built an antenna that
>> uses nylon rope for antenna support at various spots. I need to adjust
>> the tension in the nylon rope and I'd rather not use metal turnbuckles
>> as there are a lot of spots that need adjustment and I don't want
>> interaction with the antenna. What's the alternative? Thanks
>
> Is it Nylon or Dacron? Anyway, I just tie knots in mine.
>

75. Re: Off topic question please hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-12 16:07:50 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <rzDPq.24053$4b4.17456@newsfe06.iad>
Source record: 3092

No That is wrong Dave

Dave, I have learned not to accept anything you post. I think you are just trying to make fun.

You couldn't be further from the facts on this. And dangerous for you to even comment.

Your comments from now on will be taken with a grain of salt.

You have been proven wrong too many times.

But you are funny, I will give you that, you are humorous.

"dave" <dave@dave.dave> wrote in message news:5-mdnYLgiMEM6jjTnZ2dnUVZ_hSdnZ2d@earthlink.com...
> On Sat, 22 Oct 2011 16:14:12 -0400, Tuuk wrote:
>
>> Hi
>> I have a sauna with electric heater 7000watts. Nice area on top to put
>> some rocks and I see others have suggested lava rocks. What if I put
>> granite or limestone? That is what I have there now, they haven't
>> cracked or exploded after spraying water on them. They look nice, some
>> red, some different colors. Is there any harm in using granite or
>> limestone apposed to using lava rocks? I am sure they were all the same
>> a few million years ago,,, any reasons why I shouldn't use the granite
>> or limestone rocks? Radiation? Emmisions of sometype? inevidable that
>> they will explode? nuclear meltdown of some kind? I figure the
>> temperature is around 200 or 300 degs.
>>
>> Any thoughts please and thanks?
>
> Hot rocks will crack when you pour water on them. That's why you need
> igneous stuff like lava (at Barbecues Galore). Get a squirtgun.
>

76. Re: Can someone please comment on this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-12 16:38:21 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
Message-ID: <b3297$4f0f0c7b$18ec6dd7$17760@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 3093

On 1/9/2012 7:12 AM, dave wrote:
> On Thu, 05 Jan 2012 10:28:25 -0600, amdx wrote:
>
>> I'm having a problem getting my posts to show, hope this isn't a repeat.
>>
>>
>> On 1/5/2012 8:48 AM, amdx wrote:
>> >
>> > On 1/1/2012 4:15 PM, Eskay wrote:
>> > >
>> http://www.ccrane.com/antennas/wifi-antennas/super-usb-wifi-
> antenna-3.aspx?RefID=WS101100EO00000
>> > >
>> > > Seems like a rippoff to me.
>> > >
>> > > Sieb.
>>
>>
>> The price is not terrible for an antenna and wifi adapter, however a
>> 4.5dbi gain antenna is a little weak. But that depends on your
>> application, sometimes you don't want a tight beamwidth.> There are
>> plenty of cheaper high gain antennas that you can buy
>> and connect a wifi adapter to.
>>
>> Here's a 14dbi gain antenna for $40
>>
>>
>> http://www.wifi-link.com/product.php?
> action=product&class1_id=1&class2_id=4&class3_id=160&product_id=1142
>>
>> Here's a wifi adapter that gets great reviews, I use one.
>> ALFA AWUS036H for $27
>>
>>
>> http://www.ebay.com/sch/i.html?
> _from=R40&_trksid=p5197.m570.l1313&_nkw=AWUS036H+&_sacat=See-All-
> Categories
>>
>> Just add a cable to connect them.
>>
>> There 100s of more antennas to choose from.
>> Mikek
>
> dBi is a trick. Subtract 2.5 from the gain figure. Also, I think the OP

> antenna was an omni, the panel antenna is directional.

I don't consider dbi a trick, just another standard of measurement.
If you use dbd you are comparing to a dipole which has 2.15 db gain over
an isotropic antenna. (I think you transposed to get your 2.5)

>I think the OP antenna was an omni, the panel antenna is directional.

Yes, however even the omni is directional, but in the vertical direction
vs horizontal. There are higher gain omni antennas available.

http://www.ebay.com/itm/20dBi-High-Gain-2-4GHz-RP-N-Omni-WiFi-Router-Antenna-/250790187736
#vi-content

http://www.google.com/products/catalog?q=high+gain+wifi+omni+antenna&oe=utf-8&rls=org.mozi
lla:en-US:official&client=firefox-a&um=1&ie=UTF-8&tbm=shop&cid=18268083184734573997&sa=X&e
i=uRcLT_KKKsfatwfuq4nLBw&ved=0CIMBEPMCMAI

That's why I added,
"But that depends on your application, sometimes you don't want a tight
beamwidth"
Probably all for naught, the OP seems to have gone on to other things.
Mike

77. Re: Got my new smartmeter yesterday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-12 18:52:17 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <4Mydnazujat8tpLSnZ2dnUVZ_oidnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 3094

I think you are mistaken regarding who I am. I included a valid callsign
so you could at least look it up. Oh well.

http://www.renewgridmag.com/e107_plugins/content/content.php?content.7557

On Thu, 12 Jan 2012 10:32:41 -0500, Tuuk wrote:

> Hey, That is great news Dave (if that is your real name, because you
> like to use two names, hmmm).
>
> Mighty coincidential that you happen to receive it the same day I posted
> about it. Are you sure you are not trying to make up more stories? Hide
> some embarrassing comments? Because you were wrong Dave, I must point
> that out Dave, you were wrong. But a quick post by yourself doesn't
> change it or hide it, you gave wrong advice. I asked a question, you
> gave wrong answer and I proved it to you. You can scramble to fabricate
> anything you like Dave, shows your level of integrity. I think you lost
> face.
>
> And great that you instantly googled it to find out the details and
> facts about it, as a few days ago you knew nothing about it. I guess you
> can thank me for your new desire to learn about your (new) smart meter.
>
> You changed your tune also about that bet I said, I said 1g because you
> claimed I wasn't licensed. However a list of credentials is also an easy
> win for me but I think by the amount you have already lied and tricked
> and your false parses, means your integrity level is very low. Not
> trusted. Maybe it was me who baited you, anyways, not too bright.
>
> Anyway Dave, you can parse me or cust and paste or change my words
> around all you like. I believe you showed your true self here today, not
> too bright.
>
> Anyway, I am still interested to hear from knowledgable hams about these
> topics, I will google more about them and learn more, that is my goal to
> learn.
>
> I know there are groups lobbying govts and industry because of these
> smart meters emmitting high amounts of emmissions and while Dave says it
> is completely safe, a lot of googling that I read claimed it wasn't that
> safe. I appreciate your try Dave and your input, but I will stick with
> the other sources available.
>
> Anyways, at least I caught you there in a couple of lies Dave, it wasn't
> that difficult, you actually shot yourself in the foot. Are you sure you

> are a true ham? I think appliance operator.
>
> Anyways, I don't want to drum up another hornets nest here, I caught
> Dave in his fabrication, he tried a desperate yet feeble attempt to
> recover from giving wrong and bad information, but lost face in the
> process. At least I oppologized to the group for starting this, I think
> Dave owes the group an opology. I wont push it though, I will drop it. I
> just like pointing out the facts.
>
> If you try to parse my comments again Dave (if that is your real name)
> or whatever account you use (I see you have at least two) please be
> accurate this time, last time was feeble attempt to cover up your
> embarrassing facts about giving me wrong advice. Wrong answers, Oh, then
> 12 hours later your Smart Meter arrives and you are world expert in
> it,,, lol,,, oh my,,, oh,, that is funny. Sorry dave, that is too funny.
>
> Anyway,,, sorry again to the group,,, great knowledge here, I didn't
> mean to make fun or laugh at the group's trouble maker, it was just too
> easy, plus he started it, he said at first things about me that were
> unfair and untrue and his answers and advice and criticisms were wrong.
> I had to point that out beyond a reasonable doubt with facts. He really
> shot himself in the foot.
>
> Anyways,,, (I know, last one),,,, sorry to the group. Great group, love
> all the advice and help I get from it. I am not trying for a pissing
> contest, I just asked for help because I know there is a lot of
> knowledge in this group and some of the side lines the conversations can
> go are fabulous, i mean when they stay on the topic and I learn more. I
> am not in for the mud flinging or allowing the Daves out there to bait
> or trap me, but he was too easy this time, I hooked, lined and sinkered
> him. I think he did it to himself.
>
> Anyway 73s
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>
> "dave" <dave@dave.dave> wrote in message
> news:xIOdnTsBOOzDc5PSnZ2dnUVZ_gWdnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>> It is about 10' from the feedpoint on my 80m horizontal loop, and about
>> 6 feet from my Yaesu HT in its charger base. The meter uses 900 MHz
>> spread spectrum and I do not expect any ill effects. I already have
>> half a dozen wifi signals here, besides my own, and the steel plate in
>> my head hardly sings at all.
>>
>> dave r

>> kd6il
>>

78. Re: nylon rope adjustment brackets??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-12 18:58:34 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <4Mydna_ujavHsJLSnZ2dnUVZ_oidnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 3095

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bowline

The next link will be to a psych medication

My "tower" is a fiberglass mast. It has 3 guys at about 1/5 the way up,
to keep bending force off the base. The rest is 6 tubes stacked up and a
#12 copper wire coming back down the inside. Very graceful in the wind;
it can bend over 90 degrees and always rights itself, just like a good
sailboat should. Cheers.

On Thu, 12 Jan 2012 10:45:26 -0500, Tuuk wrote:

> No Dave
>
> Not a good idea to simply tie knots in your guy lines.
>
> Because after a while the wind and rain and wind and rain will slowly
> cause them to come untied. Very bad idea, very bad advice.
>
> You would be wise to at least tape the heck out of those knots, so to
> prevent them from coming undone, and your tower or antenna falling over.
> I mean that is the purpose of the guy lines.
>
> But a simple granny knot wont work Dave. Once again Dave, some bad
> advice. Have you ever owned a boat? lol,,, I bet you tied it up one day,
> came out the next and it was gone. lol,,, oh my,, that is too funny.
>
> I recomment starting an immediate course with the Cubs, then work into
> Boy Scouts, they will teach you Dave how to properly secure something
> using nylon rope or any kind of rope. Never tie a granny knot Dave, you
> should never, ever tie a granny knot for your guy wire for your tower.
> Lol,,, your neighbors are probably sleeping on pins those windy nights.
> Oh my.
>
> Turnbuckles are cheap and easy way to keep tension equal and tight on
> towers. Make sure your connections are tight and never use granny knots,
> use clamps or at least a double Winchester,,, lol,,, oh,,, oh my,,,
> Dave,,, you got me today Dave... Oh stop it... lol,,,, oh my.... Tie
> your tower with a granny knot... Oh my... lol,,,, Dave you are the
> limit.
>
> 73s
>
>
>

>
>
>
> "dave" <dave@dave.dave> wrote in message
> news:gI6dnceEya0heJfSnZ2dnUVZ_oydnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>> On Sat, 07 Jan 2012 07:38:39 -0500, Jason Washington wrote:
>>
>>> With regular guy wires, we have metal turnbuckles to adjust tension in
>>> the wire, but what about for nylon? I recently built an antenna that
>>> uses nylon rope for antenna support at various spots. I need to
>>> adjust the tension in the nylon rope and I'd rather not use metal
>>> turnbuckles as there are a lot of spots that need adjustment and I
>>> don't want interaction with the antenna. What's the alternative?
>>> Thanks
>>
>> Is it Nylon or Dacron? Anyway, I just tie knots in mine.
>>

79. Re: Got my new smartmeter yesterday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-12 19:30:27 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <pxGPq.32711$kp3.6127@newsfe13.iad>
Source record: 3096

Nope, Sorry Dave

I didn't mistaken anything. Just pointing out the facts.

But lets not dwell on this matter. I still think you owe me and the group an opology, but thats up to you.

Anyway, Ya, I learned a lot about these smart meters recently, big issue in many areas and many groups are up in arms about them.

I guess that is advancement in technology as I am sure the water meter will become a smart transmitter, more and more our lives are filled with these EMFs all around us.

There are cautions regarding granite counter tops, very high emitters.

Anyway, don't worry about it Dave, lets let it go. Let it be.

73s

"dave" <dave@dave.dave> wrote in message
news:4Mydnazujat8tpLSnZ2dnUVZ_oidnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>I think you are mistaken regarding who I am. I included a valid callsign
> so you could at least look it up. Oh well.
>
> http://www.renewgridmag.com/e107_plugins/content/content.php?content.7557
>
>
>
>
> On Thu, 12 Jan 2012 10:32:41 -0500, Tuuk wrote:
>
>> Hey, That is great news Dave (if that is your real name, because you
>> like to use two names, hmmm).
>>
>> Mighty coincidential that you happen to receive it the same day I posted
>> about it. Are you sure you are not trying to make up more stories? Hide
>> some embarrassing comments? Because you were wrong Dave, I must point
>> that out Dave, you were wrong. But a quick post by yourself doesn't
>> change it or hide it, you gave wrong advice. I asked a question, you
>> gave wrong answer and I proved it to you. You can scramble to fabricate
>> anything you like Dave, shows your level of integrity. I think you lost
>> face.
>>
>> And great that you instantly googled it to find out the details and
>> facts about it, as a few days ago you knew nothing about it. I guess you
>> can thank me for your new desire to learn about your (new) smart meter.

>>
>> You changed your tune also about that bet I said, I said 1g because you
>> claimed I wasn't licensed. However a list of credentials is also an easy
>> win for me but I think by the amount you have already lied and tricked
>> and your false parses, means your integrity level is very low. Not
>> trusted. Maybe it was me who baited you, anyways, not too bright.
>>
>> Anyway Dave, you can parse me or cust and paste or change my words
>> around all you like. I believe you showed your true self here today, not
>> too bright.
>>
>> Anyway, I am still interested to hear from knowledgable hams about these
>> topics, I will google more about them and learn more, that is my goal to
>> learn.
>>
>> I know there are groups lobbying govts and industry because of these
>> smart meters emmitting high amounts of emmissions and while Dave says it
>> is completely safe, a lot of googling that I read claimed it wasn't that
>> safe. I appreciate your try Dave and your input, but I will stick with
>> the other sources available.
>>
>> Anyways, at least I caught you there in a couple of lies Dave, it wasn't
>> that difficult, you actually shot yourself in the foot. Are you sure you
>> are a true ham? I think appliance operator.
>>
>> Anyways, I don't want to drum up another hornets nest here, I caught
>> Dave in his fabrication, he tried a desperate yet feeble attempt to
>> recover from giving wrong and bad information, but lost face in the
>> process. At least I oppologized to the group for starting this, I think
>> Dave owes the group an opology. I wont push it though, I will drop it. I
>> just like pointing out the facts.
>>
>> If you try to parse my comments again Dave (if that is your real name)
>> or whatever account you use (I see you have at least two) please be
>> accurate this time, last time was feeble attempt to cover up your
>> embarrassing facts about giving me wrong advice. Wrong answers, Oh, then
>> 12 hours later your Smart Meter arrives and you are world expert in
>> it,,, lol,,, oh my,,, oh,, that is funny. Sorry dave, that is too funny.
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>> Anyway,,, sorry again to the group,,, great knowledge here, I didn't
>> mean to make fun or laugh at the group's trouble maker, it was just too
>> easy, plus he started it, he said at first things about me that were
>> unfair and untrue and his answers and advice and criticisms were wrong.
>> I had to point that out beyond a reasonable doubt with facts. He really
>> shot himself in the foot.
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>> Anyways,,, (I know, last one),,,, sorry to the group. Great group, love
>> all the advice and help I get from it. I am not trying for a pissing
>> contest, I just asked for help because I know there is a lot of
>> knowledge in this group and some of the side lines the conversations can

>> go are fabulous, i mean when they stay on the topic and I learn more. I
>> am not in for the mud flinging or allowing the Daves out there to bait
>> or trap me, but he was too easy this time, I hooked, lined and sinkered
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>>> It is about 10' from the feedpoint on my 80m horizontal loop, and about
>>> 6 feet from my Yaesu HT in its charger base. The meter uses 900 MHz
>>> spread spectrum and I do not expect any ill effects. I already have
>>> half a dozen wifi signals here, besides my own, and the steel plate in
>>> my head hardly sings at all.
>>>
>>> dave r
>>> kd6il
>>>
>

80. Re: nylon rope adjustment brackets??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-12 19:33:35 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <IAGPq.2968$nn3.833@newsfe16.iad>
Source record: 3097

Thanks Dave

But once again, little too little, little too late.

But nice try,

Again, lets let it be. Lets not dwell on it.

73s

"dave" <dave@dave.dave> wrote in message
news:4Mydna_ujavHsJLSnZ2dnUVZ_oidnZ2d@earthlink.com...
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bowline
>
> The next link will be to a psych medication
>
> My "tower" is a fiberglass mast. It has 3 guys at about 1/5 the way up,
> to keep bending force off the base. The rest is 6 tubes stacked up and a
> #12 copper wire coming back down the inside. Very graceful in the wind;
> it can bend over 90 degrees and always rights itself, just like a good
> sailboat should. Cheers.
>
>
> On Thu, 12 Jan 2012 10:45:26 -0500, Tuuk wrote:
>
>> No Dave
>>
>> Not a good idea to simply tie knots in your guy lines.
>>
>> Because after a while the wind and rain and wind and rain will slowly
>> cause them to come untied. Very bad idea, very bad advice.
>>
>> You would be wise to at least tape the heck out of those knots, so to
>> prevent them from coming undone, and your tower or antenna falling over.
>> I mean that is the purpose of the guy lines.
>>
>> But a simple granny knot wont work Dave. Once again Dave, some bad
>> advice. Have you ever owned a boat? lol,,, I bet you tied it up one day,
>> came out the next and it was gone. lol,,, oh my,, that is too funny.
>>
>> I recomment starting an immediate course with the Cubs, then work into
>> Boy Scouts, they will teach you Dave how to properly secure something
>> using nylon rope or any kind of rope. Never tie a granny knot Dave, you
>> should never, ever tie a granny knot for your guy wire for your tower.
>> Lol,,, your neighbors are probably sleeping on pins those windy nights.
>> Oh my.

>>
>> Turnbuckles are cheap and easy way to keep tension equal and tight on
>> towers. Make sure your connections are tight and never use granny knots,
>> use clamps or at least a double Winchester,,, lol,,, oh,,, oh my,,,
>> Dave,,, you got me today Dave... Oh stop it... lol,,,, oh my.... Tie
>> your tower with a granny knot... Oh my... lol,,,, Dave you are the
>> limit.
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>> 73s
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>> "dave" <dave@dave.dave> wrote in message
>> news:gI6dnceEya0heJfSnZ2dnUVZ_oydnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>>> On Sat, 07 Jan 2012 07:38:39 -0500, Jason Washington wrote:
>>>
>>>> With regular guy wires, we have metal turnbuckles to adjust tension in
>>>> the wire, but what about for nylon? I recently built an antenna that
>>>> uses nylon rope for antenna support at various spots. I need to
>>>> adjust the tension in the nylon rope and I'd rather not use metal
>>>> turnbuckles as there are a lot of spots that need adjustment and I
>>>> don't want interaction with the antenna. What's the alternative?
>>>> Thanks
>>>
>>> Is it Nylon or Dacron? Anyway, I just tie knots in mine.
>>>
>

81. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-13 00:23:53 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f0f799b$0$74949$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 3098

On 1/11/2012 8:55 AM, Tuuk wrote:
> David

<snip>

> Are you the same chap who said to me that rocks don't emit radiaton?
> Well in fact they do, they do so much to a degree that it is a well
> known fact, while I am not sure if it is gamma, alpha, etc etc or what,
> but I know they do. Because you said " Anyone who thinks he's picking up
> radiation from rocks on his HT
>> probably shouldn't be messing around with batteries, it might be a bit
>> over your head.""
>
> That is what you said David, and you were wrong, because all rocks
> coming out of the ground do emit certain forms of radiation, I recommend
> you google that. There you go David, you are not as smart as you set
> yourself out to be.

As all EME operators know, ok not most of the new digital only types,
dirt and rocks emit PLENTY of RF. So much that EME array design takes
it into account. On 432 and up it is a major problem.

No, an HT won't notice, but a barely halfway decent noise figure
receiver on 432 will.

tom
K0TAR

82. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-13 00:34:34 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f0f7c18$0$74948$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 3099

On 1/12/2012 6:23 PM, tom wrote:
> On 1/11/2012 8:55 AM, Tuuk wrote:
>
> As all EME operators know, ok not most of the new digital only types,
> dirt and rocks emit PLENTY of RF. So much that EME array design takes it
> into account. On 432 and up it is a major problem.
>
> No, an HT won't notice, but a barely halfway decent noise figure
> receiver on 432 will.
>
> tom
> K0TAR

I did neglect to mention that Tukster reminds me of 2 someones who've
been missing from here for a while.

Both of whom always managed to prove that they really should stay on
their meds.

Don't leave us Tukster, we've needed some laughs for a while.

tom
K0TAR

83. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-13 02:11:57 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jeo3th$43v$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3100

On 1/12/2012 6:34 PM, tom wrote:
> On 1/12/2012 6:23 PM, tom wrote:
>> On 1/11/2012 8:55 AM, Tuuk wrote:
>>
>> As all EME operators know, ok not most of the new digital only types,
>> dirt and rocks emit PLENTY of RF. So much that EME array design takes it
>> into account. On 432 and up it is a major problem.
>>
>> No, an HT won't notice, but a barely halfway decent noise figure
>> receiver on 432 will.
>>
>> tom
>> K0TAR
>
> I did neglect to mention that Tukster reminds me of 2 someones who've
> been missing from here for a while.
>
> Both of whom always managed to prove that they really should stay on
> their meds.
>
> Don't leave us Tukster, we've needed some laughs for a while.
>
> tom
> K0TAR

Someone needs to point out that you can't take all rocks for granite.
<snicker>

84. Re: Can someone please comment on this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-13 03:18:57 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM>
Message-ID: <60f0f899-7c8a-4778-a0ac-6fcc5413263b@p4g2000vbt.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 3101

On Jan 1, 5:15 pm, Eskay <siebklaa...@SPAMhotmail.com> wrote:
> http://www.ccrane.com/antennas/wifi-antennas/super-usb-wifi-antenna-3...
>
> Seems like a rippoff to me.
>
> Sieb.

Me too

Jimmie

85. Re: nylon rope adjustment brackets??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-13 04:06:40 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.95572d9@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.95572d9@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 3102

Simple solution to the knot problem.

Tie your knot's and then use a zip tie to hold it in place - on the
ropes past the knots.

You can buy inexpensive - small GB zip ties in Lowes - for a couple of
dollars per 100 ties.

Tape will also come loose after prolonged exposure to sun and weather.

Then again, I limit most of my purchases of electrical tape to Scotch 33
brand 3M tape. The cheap stuff never seems to hold up anyways.

--
Channel Jumper

86. Re: Off topic question please hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-13 11:13:06 UTC
From: david <none@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <jep3k2$6rl$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3103

On Sun, 23 Oct 2011 08:52:16 -0400, Tuuk rearranged some electrons to
say:

> as when my asian gf came into the sauna with me there last night, well,
> lets just say we learned a few things there.

I assume she learned what an idiot you are.

87. What happened to my radio?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-13 11:30:15 UTC
From: david <none@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <jep4k7$6rl$2@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3104

I put my Yaesu HT next to a heated rock, and weird sounds started coming out of it, and it started glowing.

What is the ITU designation for a radioactive feng shui emission?

88. Off topic question please?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-13 14:17:20 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <Q1XPq.398$0P1.139@newsfe05.iad>
Source record: 3105

My toilet today is acting up,,, making a noise when I dip my HT into it.

Dave, any ideas? You seem to be knoweldgable in these things.

Should I have tied the TP paper in Granny knots?

lol,,, oh my,,,,, Oh,,, I am sorry,, I just had to.

89. Re: nylon rope adjustment brackets??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-13 14:19:45 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <44XPq.3$3_2.0@newsfe03.iad>
Source record: 3106

That is good idea, something to stop the knot from coming undone.

Dave just ties a granny knot on the bottom of his guy wires. Seems to work for him, 1/5 the way down. I was a little worried there as these simple knots can come undone after a few wind storms.

"Channel Jumper" <Channel.Jumper.95572d9@radiobanter.com> wrote in message news:Channel.Jumper.95572d9@radiobanter.com...
>
> Simple solution to the knot problem.
>
> Tie your knot's and then use a zip tie to hold it in place - on the
> ropes past the knots.
>
> You can buy inexpensive - small GB zip ties in Lowes - for a couple of
> dollars per 100 ties.
>
> Tape will also come loose after prolonged exposure to sun and weather.
>
> Then again, I limit most of my purchases of electrical tape to Scotch 33
> brand 3M tape. The cheap stuff never seems to hold up anyways.
>
>
>
>
> --
> Channel Jumper
>

90. Re: What happened to my radio?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-13 14:54:45 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <VAXPq.8$Ys.7@newsfe19.iad>
Source record: 3107

Lol

That is good David,, you are good at making up stories. But not too good at recovering from an embarrassing situation. You see the facts are clear, I asked some advice, your answers were wrong, then you flung some mud, called me a few names, accused me of not being licensed. But I proved you wrong, (smart meters, granite rocks) so now you obviously have googled these topics and have some ideas about them. But still, you are trying to recover from an embarrassing situation where you were caught in a lie.

Don't worry, yes I believe in Feng Sui, very much so. Your comments about my gf are childish, I wouldn't make comments about your family, are you racist also?

It is called Meinze,,, it means Face in Asia,,, you obviously have lost face within your crowd here and now trying to recover some of that "Face". Very important for Asians, but I didn't think western people give a shit about Face. But I see you are trying to recover from lost Face. I wont rub it in Dave.

No, I didn't put my HT beside the heated Granite rocks on my sauna, that is ridiculous, you simply made a story there, nobody is that stupid. That is attempt to make this situation look a bit funny, take some focus away from the fact that you lost face because you got caught in a lie (Oh, my smart meter arrived this morning),,, remember that David? But lets drop it, I don't want to rub it in any further,, I am sure time will help, it will allow all your peers here to forget your ignorant comments and answers to my questions (ignorants doesn't mean stupid, only means lack of knowledge on the topic). Facts show that you were ignorant on Granite Rocks and Smart Meters, but now you have knowledge of these topics. You can thank me David for helping you to learn about Granite rocks and smart meters.

Anyway, I wont drag you though the mud David, lets let it be. You screwed up Dave, got caught in a lie, gave wrong advice, and I proved it and showed it clearly. You can cut and paste, parse whatever you like, You can twist my words around dave, that is not ethical, but you can do it if it helps you to recover from lost face. You can try anything you like Dave to help you recover and regain some face, up to you. Please be respectful. I am just having fun with you now, I wont fling anymore mud. Lets let it be.

Anyway, have a great day

73s

"david" <none@nospam.com> wrote in message
news:jep4k7$6rl$2@dont-email.me...
>I put my Yaesu HT next to a heated rock, and weird sounds started coming

> out of it, and it started glowing.
>
> What is the ITU designation for a radioactive feng shui emission?
>

91. LMR 600 N connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-13 21:52:58 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM>
Message-ID: <be936d18-f620-4bc5-af76-ed10c0883e98@p13g2000yqd.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 3108

I've recently had some problems with crimp on N connectors on LMR 600 super flex cable. Although the connector seemed to be well waterproofed there was corrosion between the coax shield and the connector at the crimp. This problem was found on three antennas that used this connector and cable. I suspect it was a poor quality connector that caused the problem. Connectors plating was peeling off at the point of connection. If someone could advise me on the best quality N connector for LMR 600 super flex I would very much appreciate the advice.

Jimmie
KD4RQE

92. Re: Off topic question please?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-14 03:57:12 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <jequeo$g0j$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3109

> My toilet today is acting up,,, making a noise when I dip my HT into it.
>
> Dave, any ideas? You seem to be knoweldgable in these things.
>
>
> Should I have tied the TP paper in Granny knots?
>
>
> lol,,, oh my,,,,, Oh,,, I am sorry,, I just had to.

Oh, I just kill myself, I am so funny.

oh my oh my I am soooo funny.

oh my oh my I am soooo funny.

oh my oh my I am soooo funny.

oh my oh my I am soooo funny.

oh my oh my I am soooo funny.

I think all that feng shui radiation has gone to my head.

93. Re: nylon rope adjustment brackets??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-14 04:05:56 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <jequv4$g0j$2@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3110

Dave

Sorry about that last post. I thought I was taking a handful of Viagra,
but it was really Prozac.

Lets let it be

> Thanks Dave
>
> But once again, little too little, little too late.
>
> But nice try,
>
> Again, lets let it be. Lets not dwell on it.
>
> 73s
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>
>
>
> "dave" <dave@dave.dave> wrote in message
> news:4Mydna_ujavHsJLSnZ2dnUVZ_oidnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bowline
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>> The next link will be to a psych medication
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>> My "tower" is a fiberglass mast. It has 3 guys at about 1/5 the way up,
>> to keep bending force off the base. The rest is 6 tubes stacked up and
>> a #12 copper wire coming back down the inside. Very graceful in the
>> wind; it can bend over 90 degrees and always rights itself, just like a
>> good sailboat should. Cheers.
>>
>>
>> On Thu, 12 Jan 2012 10:45:26 -0500, Tuuk wrote:
>>
>>> No Dave
>>>
>>> Not a good idea to simply tie knots in your guy lines.
>>>
>>> Because after a while the wind and rain and wind and rain will slowly
>>> cause them to come untied. Very bad idea, very bad advice.
>>>
>>> You would be wise to at least tape the heck out of those knots, so to
>>> prevent them from coming undone, and your tower or antenna falling

>>> over.
>>> I mean that is the purpose of the guy lines.
>>>
>>> But a simple granny knot wont work Dave. Once again Dave, some bad
>>> advice. Have you ever owned a boat? lol,,, I bet you tied it up one
>>> day,
>>> came out the next and it was gone. lol,,, oh my,, that is too funny.
>>>
>>> I recomment starting an immediate course with the Cubs, then work into
>>> Boy Scouts, they will teach you Dave how to properly secure something
>>> using nylon rope or any kind of rope. Never tie a granny knot Dave,
>>> you should never, ever tie a granny knot for your guy wire for your
>>> tower. Lol,,, your neighbors are probably sleeping on pins those windy
>>> nights. Oh my.
>>>
>>> Turnbuckles are cheap and easy way to keep tension equal and tight on
>>> towers. Make sure your connections are tight and never use granny
>>> knots,
>>> use clamps or at least a double Winchester,,, lol,,, oh,,, oh my,,,
>>> Dave,,, you got me today Dave... Oh stop it... lol,,,, oh my.... Tie
>>> your tower with a granny knot... Oh my... lol,,,, Dave you are the
>>> limit.
>>>
>>> 73s
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>> "dave" <dave@dave.dave> wrote in message
>>> news:gI6dnceEya0heJfSnZ2dnUVZ_oydnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>>>> On Sat, 07 Jan 2012 07:38:39 -0500, Jason Washington wrote:
>>>>
>>>>> With regular guy wires, we have metal turnbuckles to adjust tension
>>>>> in the wire, but what about for nylon? I recently built an antenna
>>>>> that uses nylon rope for antenna support at various spots. I need
>>>>> to adjust the tension in the nylon rope and I'd rather not use metal
>>>>> turnbuckles as there are a lot of spots that need adjustment and I
>>>>> don't want interaction with the antenna. What's the alternative?
>>>>> Thanks
>>>>
>>>> Is it Nylon or Dacron? Anyway, I just tie knots in mine.
>>>>
>>>>

94. Re: Off topic question please?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-14 13:12:38 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <abfQq.3$wf7.2@newsfe06.iad>
Source record: 3111

Hey, Dave

That is called Ghosting or Mirroring,, that is illegal.

For you to put my name and my email address in the sign up information then post something pretending you are me.

Not only is that low, unethical, childish, but it is also illegal. If I were to report you to your news server through the Abuse channels, you would receive a warning first, then criminal charges follow. I will not do that. I just like pointing out facts.

For you to even think of doing something this childish, to fling back at me, is simple concrete proof that I must have embarrassed you among your peers here and for that David I am sorry. I didn't mean to embarrass you. Not this bad. Please do not do anything drastic. I hope there are no tall towers near you.

Anyway, come on David, lets let bygons be bygons,, lets live and let live, lets agree to disagree already. I can see this is really bothering you. I didn't mean to upset you this drastically, all I wanted to do was learn something and this is how you treat someone asking a simple question?

Anyway, what you did was illegal, it is called Mirroring I think. Where you took the time to write down all my information, YOU TOOK THE TIME DAVID, you must have spent more than an hour, then you put all that information (my information) and put it on your computer so your posts would look like it were me. I know hams are sometimes old dinasours, but this is as old a game as the hills on Mount Zion there David. Plus it is illegal, plus it is unethical and shows low class. Very low class David, now I must ask you, are you sure you are a legitimate Ham Amateur Radio Operator? This isn't the style of most of the Hams I know David, no, this is low. I think you are CBer. You should be associating with the truck drivers. David, you kind of shot yourself on this one David.

David, you questioned my being a licensed, legitimate Ham, something I think is highly respected, I look up to Hams, I asked you for help. I figured Hams, (and I still do) but I figured are a cut above the rest. This is why I asked you people off topic questions. David, what you have proven to us is that you are nothing more than a glorified CBer. Now I am willing to bet you (remember you wanted to bet me?) but now I am willing to bet you, that there is a CB hooked up in your shack, fully operational. I will make that bet. Funny, last week you wanted to bet me,,, but then you hid under some covers,, you did't follow through.

O well David, what you did today was illegal and unethical... I am shocked, surprised and saddened. I really don't know what to say, I am at a lost for

words (wouldn't you know it?)....

Anyway David, I will let it be,, who knows what you will do next,,, who knows what you are capable,,, and you asked me to put my call sign on signing off? LOL,, is that your style David? Are you going to come throw a rock through my window at 3 am david? Sorry David,, I didn't know who I was dealing with here,, and I didn't expect you to go this far,,, I wouldnt have pulled on your chain this long had I known it would have bothered you this much. For this David I oppologize,,, I will say sorry because I don't think you have slept well for a couple of days,,, all because I dragged you through the mud you were flinging. I am sorry for that. I know how much it bothers you.

Oh well,, try to keep it clean next time David, lets keep it clean. I wont report you, I wont do anything about it, i will let it be. Sorry I ruffled up your feathers there David,, so get over it already. Stop baiting me, I gots better things to do.

Enjoy the weekend,,,

73s

"Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote in message
news:jequeo$g0j$1@dont-email.me...
>> My toilet today is acting up,,, making a noise when I dip my HT into it.
>>
>> Dave, any ideas? You seem to be knoweldgable in these things.
>>
>>
>> Should I have tied the TP paper in Granny knots?
>>
>>
>> lol,,, oh my,,,,, Oh,,, I am sorry,, I just had to.
>
> Oh, I just kill myself, I am so funny.
>
> oh my oh my I am soooo funny.
>
> oh my oh my I am soooo funny.
>
> oh my oh my I am soooo funny.
>
> oh my oh my I am soooo funny.
>
> oh my oh my I am soooo funny.
>
> I think all that feng shui radiation has gone to my head.
>

95. Re: Off topic question please?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-14 13:26:13 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <VnfQq.3$%u3.2@newsfe05.iad>
Source record: 3112

David,,

I am sorry again, I just feel I must correct you here, maybe it is the teacher in me.

But you did it wrong, there is supposed to be a couple of spaces before the Tuuk. You missed that. (not surprised)

Also, Feng Shui has nothing to do with radiation, more of the winds and water. It is all about improvement, improving your life, improving your health. Both yours and my ancesters were much involved in this way of life and utilized it to maximize their wellness. So your ancesters David were very much believers in this David, don't mock them. You can mock me, but don't mock your ancesters there David. Not classy. Anyway, you can google this and learn about it and comment back in a few hours as an expert (again). Same thing with putting my name on your computer and trying to post looking like me,,, don't forget to put a couple of spaces before the Tuuk,,, if you want to perform another illegal and unethical act again David,,, do it right if you are going to do it.

But thanks for attention David. But give me something useful.

Good luck

73s

"Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote in message
news:jequeo$g0j$1@dont-email.me...
>> My toilet today is acting up,,, making a noise when I dip my HT into it.
>>
>> Dave, any ideas? You seem to be knoweldgable in these things.
>>
>>
>> Should I have tied the TP paper in Granny knots?
>>
>>
>> lol,,, oh my,,,,, Oh,,, I am sorry,, I just had to.
>
> Oh, I just kill myself, I am so funny.
>
> oh my oh my I am soooo funny.
>
> oh my oh my I am soooo funny.
>
> oh my oh my I am soooo funny.
>

> oh my oh my I am soooo funny.
>
> oh my oh my I am soooo funny.
>
> I think all that feng shui radiation has gone to my head.
>

96. Re: nylon rope adjustment brackets??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-14 13:41:20 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <7CfQq.8$PS2.4@newsfe01.iad>
Source record: 3113

Hi David

Again, what you did here was illegal and unethical.

You mirrorred me, or ghosted me. Meaning you put my names in your newsreader account so you would look like me posting. But you should have put a couple of spaces before the Tuuk,,, and it still actually shows your server. So very bad attempt at doing something illegal and unethical david.

Sorry I have gotten you so upset david..

73s

"Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote in message
news:jequv4$g0j$2@dont-email.me...
> Dave
>
> Sorry about that last post. I thought I was taking a handful of Viagra,
> but it was really Prozac.
>
> Lets let it be
>
>
>
>
>
>> Thanks Dave
>>
>> But once again, little too little, little too late.
>>
>> But nice try,
>>
>> Again, lets let it be. Lets not dwell on it.
>>
>> 73s
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>> "dave" <dave@dave.dave> wrote in message
>> news:4Mydna_ujavHsJLSnZ2dnUVZ_oidnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bowline
>>>
>>> The next link will be to a psych medication
>>>

>>> My "tower" is a fiberglass mast. It has 3 guys at about 1/5 the way up,
>>> to keep bending force off the base. The rest is 6 tubes stacked up and
>>> a #12 copper wire coming back down the inside. Very graceful in the
>>> wind; it can bend over 90 degrees and always rights itself, just like a
>>> good sailboat should. Cheers.
>>>
>>>
>>> On Thu, 12 Jan 2012 10:45:26 -0500, Tuuk wrote:
>>>
>>>> No Dave
>>>>
>>>> Not a good idea to simply tie knots in your guy lines.
>>>>
>>>> Because after a while the wind and rain and wind and rain will slowly
>>>> cause them to come untied. Very bad idea, very bad advice.
>>>>
>>>> You would be wise to at least tape the heck out of those knots, so to
>>>> prevent them from coming undone, and your tower or antenna falling
>>>> over.
>>>> I mean that is the purpose of the guy lines.
>>>>
>>>> But a simple granny knot wont work Dave. Once again Dave, some bad
>>>> advice. Have you ever owned a boat? lol,,, I bet you tied it up one
>>>> day,
>>>> came out the next and it was gone. lol,,, oh my,, that is too funny.
>>>>
>>>> I recomment starting an immediate course with the Cubs, then work into
>>>> Boy Scouts, they will teach you Dave how to properly secure something
>>>> using nylon rope or any kind of rope. Never tie a granny knot Dave,
>>>> you should never, ever tie a granny knot for your guy wire for your
>>>> tower. Lol,,, your neighbors are probably sleeping on pins those windy
>>>> nights. Oh my.
>>>>
>>>> Turnbuckles are cheap and easy way to keep tension equal and tight on
>>>> towers. Make sure your connections are tight and never use granny
>>>> knots,
>>>> use clamps or at least a double Winchester,,, lol,,, oh,,, oh my,,,
>>>> Dave,,, you got me today Dave... Oh stop it... lol,,,, oh my.... Tie
>>>> your tower with a granny knot... Oh my... lol,,,, Dave you are the
>>>> limit.
>>>>
>>>> 73s
>>>>
>>>>
>>>>
>>>>
>>>>
>>>>
>>>> "dave" <dave@dave.dave> wrote in message
>>>> news:gI6dnceEya0heJfSnZ2dnUVZ_oydnZ2d@earthlink.com...

>>>>> On Sat, 07 Jan 2012 07:38:39 -0500, Jason Washington wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>> With regular guy wires, we have metal turnbuckles to adjust tension
>>>>>> in the wire, but what about for nylon? I recently built an antenna
>>>>>> that uses nylon rope for antenna support at various spots. I need
>>>>>> to adjust the tension in the nylon rope and I'd rather not use metal
>>>>>> turnbuckles as there are a lot of spots that need adjustment and I
>>>>>> don't want interaction with the antenna. What's the alternative?
>>>>>> Thanks
>>>>>
>>>>> Is it Nylon or Dacron? Anyway, I just tie knots in mine.
>>>>>
>>>>>
>

97. Re: LMR 600 N connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-14 20:58:58 UTC
From: you <you@shadows.orgs>
Message-ID: <you-F09DCF.11585514012012@news.starband.net>
Source record: 3114

In article
<be936d18-f620-4bc5-af76-ed10c0883e98@p13g2000yqd.googlegroups.com>,
JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM> wrote:

> I've recently had some problems with crimp on N connectors on LMR 600
> super flex cable. Although the connector seemed to be well
> waterproofed there was corrosion between the coax shield and the
> connector at the crimp. This problem was found on three antennas that
> used this connector and cable. I suspect it was a poor quality
> connector that caused the problem. Connectors plating was peeling off
> at the point of connection. If someone could advise me on the best
> quality N connector for LMR 600 super flex I would very much
> appreciate the advice.
>
> Jimmie
> KD4RQE

Get yourself the AMP or Andrew, compression type Connectors

98. Re: Got my new smartmeter yesterday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-14 23:34:23 UTC
From: BillyBobMarley <whax44@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <a08d0ba3-1584-4318-9e2e-9e0dc7c24ae3@z1g2000vbx.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 3115

On Jan 12, 2:30 pm, " Tuuk" <abra...@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote:
> Nope, Sorry Dave
>
> I didn't mistaken anything. Just pointing out the facts.
>
> But lets not dwell on this matter. I still think you owe me and the group an
> opology, but thats up to you.
>
> Anyway, Ya, I learned a lot about these smart meters recently, big issue in
> many areas and many groups are up in arms about them.
>
> I guess that is advancement in technology as I am sure the water meter will
> become a smart transmitter, more and more our lives are filled with these
> EMFs all around us.
>
> There are cautions regarding granite counter tops, very high emitters.
>
> Anyway, don't worry about it Dave, lets let it go. Let it be.
>
> 73s
>
> "dave" <d...@dave.dave> wrote in message
>
> news:4Mydnazujat8tpLSnZ2dnUVZ_oidnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
> >I think you are mistaken regarding who I am. I included a valid callsign
> > so you could at least look it up. Oh well.
>
> >http://www.renewgridmag.com/e107_plugins/content/content.php?content....
>
> > On Thu, 12 Jan 2012 10:32:41 -0500,   Tuuk wrote:
>
> >> Hey, That is great news Dave (if that is your real name, because you
> >> like to use two names, hmmm).
>
> >> Mighty coincidential that you happen to receive it the same day I posted
> >> about it. Are you sure you are not trying to make up more stories? Hide
> >> some embarrassing comments? Because you were wrong Dave, I must point

> >> that out Dave, you were wrong. But a quick post by yourself doesn't
> >> change it or hide it, you gave wrong advice. I asked a question, you
> >> gave wrong answer and I proved it to you. You can scramble to fabricate
> >> anything you like Dave, shows your level of integrity. I think you lost
> >> face.
>
> >> And great that you instantly googled it to find out the details and
> >> facts about it, as a few days ago you knew nothing about it. I guess you
> >> can thank me for your new desire to learn about your (new) smart meter.
>
> >> You changed your tune also about that bet I said, I said 1g because you
> >> claimed I wasn't licensed. However a list of credentials is also an easy
> >> win for me but I think by the amount you have already lied and tricked
> >> and your false parses, means your integrity level is very low. Not
> >> trusted. Maybe it was me who baited you, anyways, not too bright.
>
> >> Anyway Dave, you can parse me or cust and paste or change my words
> >> around all you like. I believe you showed your true self here today, not
> >> too bright.
>
> >> Anyway, I am still interested to hear from knowledgable hams about these
> >> topics, I will google more about them and learn more, that is my goal to
> >> learn.
>
> >> I know there are groups lobbying govts and industry because of these
> >> smart meters emmitting high amounts of emmissions and while Dave says it
> >> is completely safe, a lot of googling that I read claimed it wasn't that
> >> safe. I appreciate your try Dave and your input, but I will stick with
> >> the other sources available.
>
> >> Anyways, at least I caught you there in a couple of lies Dave, it wasn't
> >> that difficult, you actually shot yourself in the foot. Are you sure you
> >> are a true ham? I think appliance operator.
>
> >> Anyways, I don't want to drum up another hornets nest here, I caught
> >> Dave in his fabrication, he tried a desperate yet feeble attempt to
> >> recover from giving wrong and bad information, but lost face in the
> >> process. At least I oppologized to the group for starting this, I think
> >> Dave owes the group an opology. I wont push it though, I will drop it. I
> >> just like pointing out the facts.
>
> >> If you try to parse my comments again Dave (if that is your real name)
> >> or whatever account you use (I see you have at least two) please be
> >> accurate this time, last time was feeble attempt to cover up your
> >> embarrassing facts about giving me wrong advice. Wrong answers, Oh, then
> >> 12 hours later your Smart Meter arrives and you are world expert in
> >> it,,, lol,,, oh my,,, oh,, that is funny. Sorry dave, that is too funny.
>
> >> Anyway,,, sorry again to the group,,, great knowledge here, I didn't
> >> mean to make fun or laugh at the group's trouble maker, it was just too

> >> easy, plus he started it, he said at first things about me that were
> >> unfair and untrue and his answers and advice and criticisms were wrong.
> >> I had to point that out beyond a reasonable doubt with facts. He really
> >> shot himself in the foot.
>
> >> Anyways,,, (I know, last one),,,, sorry to the group. Great group, love
> >> all the advice and help I get from it. I am not trying for a pissing
> >> contest, I just asked for help because I know there is a lot of
> >> knowledge in this group and some of the side lines the conversations can
> >> go are fabulous, i mean when they stay on the topic and I learn more. I
> >> am not in for the mud flinging or allowing the Daves out there to bait
> >> or trap me, but he was too easy this time, I hooked, lined and sinkered
> >> him. I think he did it to himself.
>
> >> Anyway 73s
>
> >> "dave" <d...@dave.dave> wrote in message
> >>news:xIOdnTsBOOzDc5PSnZ2dnUVZ_gWdnZ2d@earthlink.com...
> >>> It is about 10' from the feedpoint on my 80m horizontal loop, and about
> >>> 6 feet from my Yaesu HT in its charger base. The meter uses 900 MHz
> >>> spread spectrum and I do not expect any ill effects. I already have
> >>> half a dozen wifi signals here, besides my own, and the steel plate in
> >>> my head hardly sings at all.
>
> >>> dave r
> >>> kd6il

Don't ya think this flame war is a tad unproductive?

99. Re: LMR 600 N connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-15 15:11:24 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <EJudnUmpIvoBcY_SnZ2dnUVZ_o-dnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 3116

On Sat, 14 Jan 2012 11:58:58 -0900, you wrote:

> In article
> <be936d18-f620-4bc5-af76-ed10c0883e98@p13g2000yqd.googlegroups.com>,
> JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM> wrote:
>
>> I've recently had some problems with crimp on N connectors on LMR 600
>> super flex cable. Although the connector seemed to be well waterproofed
>> there was corrosion between the coax shield and the connector at the
>> crimp. This problem was found on three antennas that used this
>> connector and cable. I suspect it was a poor quality connector that
>> caused the problem. Connectors plating was peeling off at the point of
>> connection. If someone could advise me on the best quality N connector
>> for LMR 600 super flex I would very much appreciate the advice.
>>
>> Jimmie
>> KD4RQE
>
> Get yourself the AMP or Andrew, compression type Connectors

http://www.davisrf.com/rf-connectors.php

100. transporting 16 foot length 4x4's with stationwagon?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-15 16:45:24 UTC
From: Harry Brown <harrybrown@harrybrown.net>
Message-ID: <jeuvrd$48k$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3117

I'm hoping to use these 16 footers for an antenna mast, but I'm not sure how to transport them. I own a Ford Taurus stationwagon that has a rack on top. Delivery fees are way too high for just a couple of posts. Is it possible to transport two at a time with my stationwagon? How would this be done?

Thanks,
harry

101. Re: Got my new smartmeter yesterday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-15 19:22:15 UTC
From: "mduerson@gmail.com" <mduerson@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <60ce6b17-41b6-4dab-a72d-dc028cc8c8fe@r16g2000yqi.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 3118

On Jan 14, 6:34 pm, BillyBobMarley <wha...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Jan 12, 2:30 pm, " Tuuk" <abra...@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
> > Nope, Sorry Dave
>
> > I didn't mistaken anything. Just pointing out the facts.
>
> > But lets not dwell on this matter. I still think you owe me and the group an
> > opology, but thats up to you.
>
> > Anyway, Ya, I learned a lot about these smart meters recently, big issue in
> > many areas and many groups are up in arms about them.
>
> > I guess that is advancement in technology as I am sure the water meter will
> > become a smart transmitter, more and more our lives are filled with these
> > EMFs all around us.
>
> > There are cautions regarding granite counter tops, very high emitters.
>
> > Anyway, don't worry about it Dave, lets let it go. Let it be.
>
> > 73s
>
> > "dave" <d...@dave.dave> wrote in message
>
> >news:4Mydnazujat8tpLSnZ2dnUVZ_oidnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>
> > >I think you are mistaken regarding who I am. I included a valid callsign
> > > so you could at least look it up. Oh well.
>
> > >http://www.renewgridmag.com/e107_plugins/content/content.php?content....
>
> > > On Thu, 12 Jan 2012 10:32:41 -0500,   Tuuk wrote:
>
> > >> Hey, That is great news Dave (if that is your real name, because you
> > >> like to use two names, hmmm).

>
> > >> Mighty coincidential that you happen to receive it the same day I posted
> > >> about it. Are you sure you are not trying to make up more stories? Hide
> > >> some embarrassing comments? Because you were wrong Dave, I must point
> > >> that out Dave, you were wrong. But a quick post by yourself doesn't
> > >> change it or hide it, you gave wrong advice. I asked a question, you
> > >> gave wrong answer and I proved it to you. You can scramble to fabricate
> > >> anything you like Dave, shows your level of integrity. I think you lost
> > >> face.
>
> > >> And great that you instantly googled it to find out the details and
> > >> facts about it, as a few days ago you knew nothing about it. I guess you
> > >> can thank me for your new desire to learn about your (new) smart meter.
>
> > >> You changed your tune also about that bet I said, I said 1g because you
> > >> claimed I wasn't licensed. However a list of credentials is also an easy
> > >> win for me but I think by the amount you have already lied and tricked
> > >> and your false parses, means your integrity level is very low. Not
> > >> trusted. Maybe it was me who baited you, anyways, not too bright.
>
> > >> Anyway Dave, you can parse me or cust and paste or change my words
> > >> around all you like. I believe you showed your true self here today, not
> > >> too bright.
>
> > >> Anyway, I am still interested to hear from knowledgable hams about these
> > >> topics, I will google more about them and learn more, that is my goal to
> > >> learn.
>
> > >> I know there are groups lobbying govts and industry because of these
> > >> smart meters emmitting high amounts of emmissions and while Dave says it
> > >> is completely safe, a lot of googling that I read claimed it wasn't that
> > >> safe. I appreciate your try Dave and your input, but I will stick with
> > >> the other sources available.
>
> > >> Anyways, at least I caught you there in a couple of lies Dave, it wasn't
> > >> that difficult, you actually shot yourself in the foot. Are you sure you
> > >> are a true ham? I think appliance operator.
>
> > >> Anyways, I don't want to drum up another hornets nest here, I caught
> > >> Dave in his fabrication, he tried a desperate yet feeble attempt to
> > >> recover from giving wrong and bad information, but lost face in the
> > >> process. At least I oppologized to the group for starting this, I think
> > >> Dave owes the group an opology. I wont push it though, I will drop it. I
> > >> just like pointing out the facts.
>
> > >> If you try to parse my comments again Dave (if that is your real name)
> > >> or whatever account you use (I see you have at least two) please be
> > >> accurate this time, last time was feeble attempt to cover up your
> > >> embarrassing facts about giving me wrong advice. Wrong answers, Oh, then
> > >> 12 hours later your Smart Meter arrives and you are world expert in

> > >> it,,, lol,,, oh my,,, oh,, that is funny. Sorry dave, that is too funny.
>
> > >> Anyway,,, sorry again to the group,,, great knowledge here, I didn't
> > >> mean to make fun or laugh at the group's trouble maker, it was just too
> > >> easy, plus he started it, he said at first things about me that were
> > >> unfair and untrue and his answers and advice and criticisms were wrong.
> > >> I had to point that out beyond a reasonable doubt with facts. He really
> > >> shot himself in the foot.
>
> > >> Anyways,,, (I know, last one),,,, sorry to the group. Great group, love
> > >> all the advice and help I get from it. I am not trying for a pissing
> > >> contest, I just asked for help because I know there is a lot of
> > >> knowledge in this group and some of the side lines the conversations can
> > >> go are fabulous, i mean when they stay on the topic and I learn more. I
> > >> am not in for the mud flinging or allowing the Daves out there to bait
> > >> or trap me, but he was too easy this time, I hooked, lined and sinkered
> > >> him. I think he did it to himself.
>
> > >> Anyway 73s
>
> > >> "dave" <d...@dave.dave> wrote in message
> > >>news:xIOdnTsBOOzDc5PSnZ2dnUVZ_gWdnZ2d@earthlink.com...
> > >>> It is about 10' from the feedpoint on my 80m horizontal loop, and about
> > >>> 6 feet from my Yaesu HT in its charger base. The meter uses 900 MHz
> > >>> spread spectrum and I do not expect any ill effects. I already have
> > >>> half a dozen wifi signals here, besides my own, and the steel plate in
> > >>> my head hardly sings at all.
>
> > >>> dave r
> > >>> kd6il
>
> Don't ya think this flame war is a tad unproductive?

Get a life you two!

102. Re: transporting 16 foot length 4x4's with stationwagon?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-15 20:07:02 UTC
From: Bert <bert@iphouse.com>
Message-ID: <Xns9FDB8F9BDE799VeebleFetzer@216.250.188.140>
Source record: 3119

In news:jeuvrd$48k$1@dont-email.me "Harry Brown"
<harrybrown@harrybrown.net> wrote:

> I'm hoping to use these 16 footers for an antenna mast, but I'm not
> sure how to transport them. I own a Ford Taurus stationwagon that has
> a rack on top. Delivery fees are way too high for just a couple of
> posts. Is it possible to transport two at a time with my
> stationwagon? How would this be done?

I'm guessing that the roof rack of your Taurus consists of rails which run front to back on each side of the roof. If so, your best bet is to fasten two cross members running from side to side at the front- and rear-most part of the rails. Then you can lash the lumber to the crosswise members.

That all assumes that the lumber is rigid enough so that it doesn't flap around under its own weight and that your Taurus is long enough that the lumber doesn't protrude too far front and rear. You might want to tie the front and rear ends of the lumber to the front and rear bumpers somehow, and might be required to attach warning flags to one or both ends.

--
Bert Hyman W0RSB St. Paul, MN bert@iphouse.com

103. Re: transporting 16 foot length 4x4's with stationwagon?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-16 06:56:30 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM>
Message-ID: <b97f18d0-bcf9-48b2-ab35-d61fab0b91ec@h12g2000yqg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 3120

On Jan 15, 11:45 am, "Harry Brown" <harrybr...@harrybrown.net> wrote:
> I'm hoping to use these 16 footers for an antenna mast, but I'm not sure how
> to transport them. I own a Ford Taurus stationwagon that has a rack on top.
> Delivery fees are way too high for just a couple of posts. Is it possible
> to transport two at a time with my stationwagon? How would this be done?
>
> Thanks,
> harry

Not familiar with the Taurus but my friend had a similar issue. He
bought a strap on luggage rack but when he tried to mount it he
discovered it was supposed to strap on to the rain gutter but his car
light a lot of new ones didnt have them. He was able to fasten the
rack in place using bungee cord that he stretched all the way down to
the bottom of his car.

Jimmie

104. Re: transporting 16 foot length 4x4's with stationwagon?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-16 10:58:41 UTC
From: david <none@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <jf0vt1$52r$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3121

On Sun, 15 Jan 2012 20:07:02 +0000, Bert rearranged some electrons to say:

> In news:jeuvrd$48k$1@dont-email.me "Harry Brown"
> <harrybrown@harrybrown.net> wrote:
>
>> I'm hoping to use these 16 footers for an antenna mast, but I'm not
>> sure how to transport them. I own a Ford Taurus stationwagon that has
>> a rack on top. Delivery fees are way too high for just a couple of
>> posts. Is it possible to transport two at a time with my stationwagon?
>> How would this be done?
>
> I'm guessing that the roof rack of your Taurus consists of rails which
> run front to back on each side of the roof. If so, your best bet is to
> fasten two cross members running from side to side at the front- and
> rear-most part of the rails. Then you can lash the lumber to the
> crosswise members.
>
> That all assumes that the lumber is rigid enough so that it doesn't flap
> around under its own weight and that your Taurus is long enough that the
> lumber doesn't protrude too far front and rear. You might want to tie
> the front and rear ends of the lumber to the front and rear bumpers
> somehow, and might be required to attach warning flags to one or both
> ends.

Also, a 16-ft 4x4 is likely to weigh over 50 pounds, depending on
moisture content.

105. Re: transporting 16 foot length 4x4's with stationwagon?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-16 11:44:13 UTC
From: Kickin' Ass and Takin' Names <PopUlist349@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <5838h79kuk4d7kvfoqujj89jev0c11d3nk@4ax.com>
Source record: 3122

On Sun, 15 Jan 2012 11:45:24 -0500, "Harry Brown"
<harrybrown@harrybrown.net> wrote:

>I'm hoping to use these 16 footers for an antenna mast, but I'm not sure how
>to transport them. I own a Ford Taurus stationwagon that has a rack on top.
>Delivery fees are way too high for just a couple of posts. Is it possible
>to transport two at a time with my stationwagon? How would this be done?
>
>Thanks,
>harry

Do with the 4X4's what Mitt RMoney did with his dog: Tie 'em on the
top of the car.

Lay all three 4X4's on the rack with equal lengths sticking off each
end. Tie each one individually to the roof rack, then, tie the bundle
of three to the rack.

Drive normally, but stay a bit below the speed limit and don't take
corners and curves on two wheels.

106. Re: Got my new smartmeter yesterday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-16 11:45:50 UTC
From: Kickin' Ass and Takin' Names <PopUlist349@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <le38h7palchpuqcs49mq3clgj8c36nvmnc@4ax.com>
Source record: 3123

On Thu, 12 Jan 2012 08:29:50 -0600, dave <dave@dave.dave> wrote:

>It is about 10' from the feedpoint on my 80m horizontal loop, and about 6
>feet from my Yaesu HT in its charger base. The meter uses 900 MHz spread
>spectrum and I do not expect any ill effects. I already have half a dozen
>wifi signals here, besides my own, and the steel plate in my head hardly
>sings at all.
>
>dave r
>kd6il

If you notice any interference with the plate in your head, get one of
these:

http://zapatopi.net/afdb/

107. Parabolic reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-17 06:56:44 UTC
From: Ben / SM0KBW <kbw@allt2.se>
Message-ID: <9nkkdeFpreU1@mid.individual.net>
Source record: 3124

Hello!

I'm planning to build a parabolic reflector using aluminium net.

The kind of net i found is just a weave of aluminium threads, no
connnection between the threads. Is this going to reduce the performance
of the reflector?

The net is built of 0.4 mm thread and the hole size is 1.5 * 1.5 mm.
I'm planning to use the reflector on the 23 cm band.

73
Ben / SM0KBW

108. Re: transporting 16 foot length 4x4's with stationwagon?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-17 19:15:02 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.95bb5f8@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.95bb5f8@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 3125

I don't know where you live, but there is always a lumber company some where that will deliver small loads for next to nothing or free.

Or if you knew of someone who was a contractor that had a ladder rack on the truck, that could haul them for you, you would be in luck.
I have not done construction work in about 2 years, but I would guess the weight of each 4 x 4 wet would be around 45 lbs.
Most luggage roof racks will not support 180 lbs of this type of weight.
There is no front or back bumper to tie off of and no way to support the weight - because the body of the car is unibody - hence there is no frame, the roof is a part of the frame and you can cause damage to the glass when you put a lot of weight on the roof if the roof buckles.

4 x 4 treated does not make very good mast material.
Use Aluminum or steel pipe.

If you look in Lowes or most electrical supply stores, you can find 1 1/2 semi rigid conduit for about $15.00 a section. They are threaded on both ends and has one coupler supplied with each joint of pipe.
I live in a high wind zone - winds in excess of 65 miles per a hour during storms and my Solorcon 99 antenna has sat at the top of 3 sections of pipe for 9 months now without any bending and it has no guy wires.
There is only 8 feet supported by brackets - so there is 22' of unsupported antenna mast holding up a big long antenna.
Find someone with a arc welder and have them design and build you some wall brackets, preferably out of used steel, (3/16" x 2.5" x 2.5" would hold up a lot of weight with guy wires) and purchase some muffler clamps and attach the conduit to the brackets and the brackets to the garage or shed or side of house and you will have a cheap mast for less then $150.00 if you do it right.

--
Channel Jumper

109. HOT 2 HOT SEXY BEST VIDEOS PHOTOS TOOOO U

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-18 07:57:25 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <a477732c-b9a0-4d10-ac72-5f391b8564a1@p3g2000pbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 3126

A TO Z INFORMATION SEE IN THIS SITE

http://atwoztopic.blogspot.com/

ALL HOT PHOTOS SUPER SEXY PHOTOS

http://alltoux.blogspot.com/2010/09/hot-lip-kiss-135.html

ALL JOBS SITES FREE SEE

http://jobstwo.blogspot.com/

HOT VIDEOS

http://hotvideotoou.blogspot.com/2011/01/kiss-videos.html

hot lip kiss
http://hotvidos.blogspot.com/2010/07/hot-lip-kiss.html
hot kisses
http://hotvidos.blogspot.com/2010/07/hot-kisses.html
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real hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.com/2010/07/real-hot-videos.html
tamil hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.com/2010/07/tamil-hot-videos.html

110. Re: transporting 16 foot length 4x4's with stationwagon?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-18 14:56:56 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <W4BRq.79$5r2.24@newsfe11.iad>
Source record: 3127

I don't think it is a good idea and would find another material.

First off, long timbers like that will spin and twist after a few months of drying, they would need strapping or something to prevent them from twisting and spinning on you. You should use aluminum or something better.

Second, by transporting those long pieces you are probably breaking some laws in your state, you may get a nice fine unless they are flagged or use lights or proper transporting procedure.

Also, what if the guy behind you doesn't see the flag or logs on your roof extending back 4 feet or more behind your vehicle, then wamo right through his/her windshield and that could be deadly. Very risky to transport like this, get someone with a pick up truck and tie them to the side, front bumper and back bumper and side mirror. Not a good idea but if you had to as it will scratch the side of the vehicle, we used to deliver pipe this way.

Pressure the lumber yard, ask them to be more resonsible and tell them your issues, you only have a short vehicle and their delivery fees are unreasonable, talk to them, I am sure they would agree that the way you want to deliver them is unsafe and unpractical, I am sure they would help out in some way.

But I wouldn't put them on the top of a little car and attempt a very unsafe deliverly like that. You might be on the front page of your local newspaper.

"Harry Brown" <harrybrown@harrybrown.net> wrote in message
news:jeuvrd$48k$1@dont-email.me...
> I'm hoping to use these 16 footers for an antenna mast, but I'm not sure
> how to transport them. I own a Ford Taurus stationwagon that has a rack
> on top. Delivery fees are way too high for just a couple of posts. Is it
> possible to transport two at a time with my stationwagon? How would this
> be done?
>
> Thanks,
> harry
>

111. Re: transporting 16 foot length 4x4's with stationwagon?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-18 23:44:16 UTC
From: Jim Lux <jimlux@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <8870ff4d-3275-4bf9-bc4e-0519d26dccff@h12g2000yqg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 3128

On Jan 15, 8:45 am, "Harry Brown" <harrybr...@harrybrown.net> wrote:
> I'm hoping to use these 16 footers for an antenna mast, but I'm not sure how
> to transport them. I own a Ford Taurus stationwagon that has a rack on top.
> Delivery fees are way too high for just a couple of posts. Is it possible
> to transport two at a time with my stationwagon? How would this be done?
>
> Thanks,
> harry

Your taurus wagon is how long? About 15 ft?

Tie them on the rack, not hanging over the back too far. Tie a rope
from the front of the logs down to the tow lug under the front bumper
to avoid side to side swings and too much up/down bounce.

The more you can center it fore and aft on the rack, the better, but
you don't want to hang too far off the back, or you'll need to flag
it. Check your local vehicle code, in California, more than 4 feet
past the taillamps (not the bumper!) needs a flag (or light at night)

Whether you tie them together or spread them out is sort of up to you,
and the construction of your roof rack. I'd probably put them both on
the passenger side, or which ever side has the tow lug in the front.

Obviously, you don't want to be doing your SCCA solo 1 racing in this
configuration.

The other strategy (I've used it with pipes and masts) that's a bit
more dicey is to sling them along the passenger side of the car, using
webbing around the door posts/windows. Wrap lots of towels or padding
so you don't scuff the paint. Flags almost certainly necessary, etc.

A not very good strategy is to stick them all the way through the car
onto the dashboard and hanging out the back window, but I think that
will wind up with 6 ft or more hanging out, and it's hard to secure
them. if you stop fast, they slide forward a few inches, and you just
bought a new windshield. (been there, done that, with 2x12s in a Honda
Civic hatch back.

And finally, the most bizarre, but sometimes works.. tie it UNDER the
car or truck. There's usually structural members, etc. But make sure
you have enough ground clearance. In California, nothing on the car
or attached to it can hang below the bottom of the wheel rim.

Don't overload the rack. Typical ratings are 50-150 lb.

112. Re: Parabolic reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-19 05:49:53 UTC
From: John Markham <bloggerccc@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <ba9e9f57-a535-45b3-8dd3-3944e5225961@18g2000yqe.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 3129

On Jan 16, 10:56 pm, Ben / SM0KBW <k...@allt2.se> wrote:
> Hello!
>
> I'm planning to build a parabolic reflector using aluminium net.
>
> The kind of net i found is just a weave of aluminium threads, no
> connnection between the threads. Is this going to reduce the performance
> of the reflector?
>
> The net is built of 0.4 mm thread and the hole size is 1.5 * 1.5 mm.
> I'm planning to use the reflector on the 23 cm band.
>
> 73
> Ben / SM0KBW

If it helps, I recall a long-ago rule for perforated and mesh satellite dishes. The hole diameter could be up to one-tenth wavelength and the reflector surface would still appear solid to the EM waves. I had a 3m mesh dish for 4 Ghz c-band TV. It consisted of twelve unconnected panels.

I'd say try it.

From my imagination: If you were to set up a normal VSWR test with your 23 cm gear and move a section of the mesh toward the antenna, you'd know somewhat whether the mesh is a reflector or is RF-transparent. Compare the VSWR change to a corresponding test using solid material. Just a thought from my fertile brain (with no mention of what kind of fertilizer).

113. Re: transporting 16 foot length 4x4's with stationwagon?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-19 06:15:25 UTC
From: John Markham <bloggerccc@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <dec06eef-6c50-453b-a45c-862bc798fe09@e8g2000yqd.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 3130

On Jan 15, 8:45 am, "Harry Brown" <harrybr...@harrybrown.net> wrote:
> I'm hoping to use these 16 footers for an antenna mast, but I'm not sure how
> to transport them. I own a Ford Taurus stationwagon that has a rack on top.
> Delivery fees are way too high for just a couple of posts. Is it possible
> to transport two at a time with my stationwagon? How would this be done?
>
> Thanks,
> harry

I had to move a big (disassembled) HF beam antenna with a mini-van. I
used wooden grape stakes(1 x 2) to make an expanded version of the
existing roof rack, such that the cross-members were about eight feet
front-to-back and provided adequate support for the 30-minute trip.
(The stock cross-members can be separated only about four feet.)

I would say the antenna weighed more than one of your posts, but less
than two. Two trips?

114. Re: Parabolic reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-19 06:34:33 UTC
From: Ben / SM0KBW <kbw@allt2.se>
Message-ID: <9nprrmFb90U1@mid.individual.net>
Source record: 3131

John Markham skrev 2012-01-19 06:49:
> On Jan 16, 10:56 pm, Ben / SM0KBW<k...@allt2.se> wrote:
>> Hello!
>>
>> I'm planning to build a parabolic reflector using aluminium net.
>>
>> The kind of net i found is just a weave of aluminium threads, no
>> connnection between the threads. Is this going to reduce the performance
>> of the reflector?
>>
>> The net is built of 0.4 mm thread and the hole size is 1.5 * 1.5 mm.
>> I'm planning to use the reflector on the 23 cm band.
>>
>> 73
>> Ben / SM0KBW
>
> If it helps, I recall a long-ago rule for perforated and mesh
> satellite dishes. The hole diameter could be up to one-tenth
> wavelength and the reflector surface would still appear solid to the
> EM waves. I had a 3m mesh dish for 4 Ghz c-band TV. It consisted of
> twelve unconnected panels.
>

Yes, those rules do trigger something in my brail too ;)

> I'd say try it.
>
> From my imagination: If you were to set up a normal VSWR test with
> your 23 cm gear and move a section of the mesh toward the antenna,
> you'd know somewhat whether the mesh is a reflector or is RF-
> transparent. Compare the VSWR change to a corresponding test using
> solid material. Just a thought from my fertile brain (with no mention
> of what kind of fertilizer).
>

Of course, you right, empirical is certainly a good way to decide if the
net is good enough. The secret fertilizer you use seems to work ;)

73
Ben / SM0KBW

115. Re: Parabolic reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-19 06:37:01 UTC
From: Ben / SM0KBW <kbw@allt2.se>
Message-ID: <9nps0aFb90U2@mid.individual.net>
Source record: 3132

Ben / SM0KBW skrev 2012-01-19 07:34:
> John Markham skrev 2012-01-19 06:49:
>> On Jan 16, 10:56 pm, Ben / SM0KBW<k...@allt2.se> wrote:
>>> Hello!
>>>
>>> I'm planning to build a parabolic reflector using aluminium net.
>>>
>>> The kind of net i found is just a weave of aluminium threads, no
>>> connnection between the threads. Is this going to reduce the performance
>>> of the reflector?
>>>
>>> The net is built of 0.4 mm thread and the hole size is 1.5 * 1.5 mm.
>>> I'm planning to use the reflector on the 23 cm band.
>>>
>>> 73
>>> Ben / SM0KBW
>>
>> If it helps, I recall a long-ago rule for perforated and mesh
>> satellite dishes. The hole diameter could be up to one-tenth
>> wavelength and the reflector surface would still appear solid to the
>> EM waves. I had a 3m mesh dish for 4 Ghz c-band TV. It consisted of
>> twelve unconnected panels.
>>
>
> Yes, those rules do trigger something in my brail too ;)

Typo should have been brain not brail!!

>
>> I'd say try it.
>>
>> From my imagination: If you were to set up a normal VSWR test with
>> your 23 cm gear and move a section of the mesh toward the antenna,
>> you'd know somewhat whether the mesh is a reflector or is RF-
>> transparent. Compare the VSWR change to a corresponding test using
>> solid material. Just a thought from my fertile brain (with no mention
>> of what kind of fertilizer).
>>
>
> Of course, you right, empirical is certainly a good way to decide if the
> net is good enough. The secret fertilizer you use seems to work ;)
>
> 73
> Ben / SM0KBW

116. Re: Parabolic reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-19 07:54:41 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <4vgfh7db3uqh93ukki4prpdro7d5jk0k1j@4ax.com>
Source record: 3133

On Tue, 17 Jan 2012 07:56:44 +0100, Ben / SM0KBW <kbw@allt2.se> wrote:

>I'm planning to build a parabolic reflector using aluminium net.

Approximate diameter? How much gain to you need (or expect)?

>The kind of net i found is just a weave of aluminium threads, no
>connnection between the threads. Is this going to reduce the performance
>of the reflector?

It won't reduce the gain, but you're going to have another form of
entertainment. Because the wires in the mesh are not electrically
connected (welded), you run the risk of creating small diodes at each
crossover as the aluminum oxidizes. Similarly, as the wind blows
through the mesh, the wires will scrape against each other, creating
small sparks. I found this problem the hard way when I built a 1.7GHz
WEFAX dish using aluminum window screen material. I spent a few
months trying to isolate the highly intermittent noise sources. I
eventually smeared spray glue on the window screen mesh, and plastered
it with aluminum foil, which eliminated all the noise sources.

Note the C-Band DBS dishes may have holes in the mesh, but the mesh
itself is solid sheet metal.

>The net is built of 0.4 mm thread and the hole size is 1.5 * 1.5 mm.
>I'm planning to use the reflector on the 23 cm band.

A 1.2GHz dish will probably be big. You're going to have some
structural issues to deal with. If you build a deep dish, getting the
wire mesh to make the required bends is going to be difficult, unless
you build it in wedges. If you build a flat dish, the mesh is easier
to handle, but the support for the feed might be ridiculously long.

I suggest you read the details of dish design, especially the part on
matching the f/D
(focal length / Diameter) of the dish, to the illumination angle of
the feed, which has a big effect on the dish efficiency:
<http://www.w1ghz.org/antbook/contents.htm>

Mesh dish kits:
<http://www.rfhamdesign.com/products/parabolicdishkit/dishconstruction/index.html>

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

117. Re: Parabolic reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-19 08:59:04 UTC
From: "Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjhfmip.652.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>
Source record: 3134

Jeff Liebermann wrote:

> Note the C-Band DBS dishes may have holes in the mesh, but the mesh
> itself is solid sheet metal.

Long ago and far away, I had one of those. It was not made of mesh, it was made of a piece of sheet metal that had been perforated. The holes have to be exact, besides the problems Jeff mentioned, they have to be small enough and properly spaced that the dish still acts as a reflector at the frequencies desired.

That's why Ku band (10gHz) dishes are usually solid. The mesh would have to be very fine and precise.

The holes are not there to make it cheaper to produce the dishes, they are to reduce weight and wind loading. I assume in colder climates they are also there to reduce build up of rain water or snow.

Here in Jerusalem we have snow storms every 4-5 years. The last one was enough that the snow caused our satellite dish to malfunction, which was not welcomed by two kids stuck at home. Due to the rarity of the snowfalls, the hilly terrain and the warm temperatures, schools just close for the day of the storm and then reopen the next day after it has all melted.

Geoff.

--
Geoffrey S. Mendelson, N3OWJ/4X1GM
My high blood pressure medicine reduces my midichlorian count. :-(

118. Re: Parabolic reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-19 10:13:07 UTC
From: Ben / SM0KBW <kbw@allt2.se>
Message-ID: <9nq8lhF8ogU1@mid.individual.net>
Source record: 3135

Jeff Liebermann skrev 2012-01-19 08:54:
> On Tue, 17 Jan 2012 07:56:44 +0100, Ben / SM0KBW<kbw@allt2.se> wrote:
>
>> I'm planning to build a parabolic reflector using aluminium net.
>
> Approximate diameter? How much gain to you need (or expect)?
>
>> The kind of net i found is just a weave of aluminium threads, no
>> connnection between the threads. Is this going to reduce the performance
>> of the reflector?
>
> It won't reduce the gain, but you're going to have another form of
> entertainment. Because the wires in the mesh are not electrically
> connected (welded), you run the risk of creating small diodes at each
> crossover as the aluminum oxidizes. Similarly, as the wind blows
> through the mesh, the wires will scrape against each other, creating
> small sparks. I found this problem the hard way when I built a 1.7GHz
> WEFAX dish using aluminum window screen material. I spent a few
> months trying to isolate the highly intermittent noise sources. I
> eventually smeared spray glue on the window screen mesh, and plastered
> it with aluminum foil, which eliminated all the noise sources.
>
> Note the C-Band DBS dishes may have holes in the mesh, but the mesh
> itself is solid sheet metal.
>

>> The net is built of 0.4 mm thread and the hole size is 1.5 * 1.5 mm.
>> I'm planning to use the reflector on the 23 cm band.
>
> A 1.2GHz dish will probably be big. You're going to have some
> structural issues to deal with. If you build a deep dish, getting the
> wire mesh to make the required bends is going to be difficult, unless
> you build it in wedges. If you build a flat dish, the mesh is easier
> to handle, but the support for the feed might be ridiculously long.
>
> I suggest you read the details of dish design, especially the part on
> matching the f/D
> (focal length / Diameter) of the dish, to the illumination angle of
> the feed, which has a big effect on the dish efficiency:
> <http://www.w1ghz.org/antbook/contents.htm>
>
> Mesh dish kits:
> <http://www.rfhamdesign.com/products/parabolicdishkit/dishconstruction/index.html>
>

I'm interested to do some experiment with the stress dish concept:
<http://www.nitehawk.com/432_MHz_EME/port_dish.pdf>

The antenna is to be used at my country cottage, I don't want to convert it to a modern communication centre ;) In the winter there are storms and it can snow heavily at occasions. The stress dish would be perfect to do some experiment with in the summer period and then put it aside for the winter.

4m in diameter is the plan, I expect a gain just below 30dB, if I'm lucky.

The noise would be a real problem as the ultimate goal is to use the antenna in EME works. Maybe a traditional galvanized chicken net is a better choice? There are nets with 13*13 mm, around 1/17 lambda witch should be OK.

Ben / SM0KBW

119. Mystery object

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-19 12:42:16 UTC
From: Tim Downie <timdownie2003@yahoo.co.uk>
Message-ID: <jf932v$n4h$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3136

I was walking on the beach when I found an odd lump of something with a few wires dangling out of it and in the way that you do, I bashed it with a rock to see what was inside. ;-)

Eventually I dug this out.
http://www.zen31010.zen.co.uk/images/mystery_object.jpg

It's about 6 x 4 cm and about 5mm thick. It's definitely NOT a mechanical component and I think it's perhaps from the base of a radio aerial, probably off a boat. I think originally there would have been a conductor threaded through the "S".

Can anyone confirm this (just for curiosity's sake)?

Tim

120. Re: Parabolic reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-19 13:46:40 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <esydnRbgb_Jdg4XSnZ2dnUVZ_hKdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 3137

On Tue, 17 Jan 2012 07:56:44 +0100, Ben / SM0KBW wrote:

> Hello!
>
> I'm planning to build a parabolic reflector using aluminium net.
>
> The kind of net i found is just a weave of aluminium threads, no
> connnection between the threads. Is this going to reduce the performance
> of the reflector?
>
> The net is built of 0.4 mm thread and the hole size is 1.5 * 1.5 mm. I'm
> planning to use the reflector on the 23 cm band.
>
>
> 73
> Ben / SM0KBW

If these work at 2.5 GHz, I think you'll be able to use about anything as long as the parabola is correct. http://www.qsl.net/n9zia/wireless/page04.html

121. Re: Parabolic reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-19 16:17:06 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <RsGdnVjyLu6f34XSnZ2dnUVZ_jKdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 3138

On Thu, 19 Jan 2012 07:46:40 -0600, dave wrote:

> On Tue, 17 Jan 2012 07:56:44 +0100, Ben / SM0KBW wrote:
>
>> Hello!
>>
>> I'm planning to build a parabolic reflector using aluminium net.
>>
>> The kind of net i found is just a weave of aluminium threads, no
>> connnection between the threads. Is this going to reduce the
>> performance of the reflector?
>>
>> The net is built of 0.4 mm thread and the hole size is 1.5 * 1.5 mm.
>> I'm planning to use the reflector on the 23 cm band.
>>
>>
>> 73
>> Ben / SM0KBW
>
> If these work at 2.5 GHz, I think you'll be able to use about anything
> as long as the parabola is correct. http://www.qsl.net/n9zia/wireless/
> page04.html

http://www.qsl.net/n9zia/wireless/pics/completed_24dB_dish-1.jpg

122. Re: Parabolic reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-19 17:18:20 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <2cjgh7h9vs8e8itvdhjic06qsefh6pu9as@4ax.com>
Source record: 3139

On Thu, 19 Jan 2012 08:59:04 +0000 (UTC), "Geoffrey S. Mendelson"
<gsm@mendelson.com> wrote:

>Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>
>> Note the C-Band DBS dishes may have holes in the mesh, but the mesh
>> itself is solid sheet metal.
>
>Long ago and far away, I had one of those. It was not made of mesh, it was
>made of a piece of sheet metal that had been perforated. The holes have to
>be exact, besides the problems Jeff mentioned, they have to be small enough
>and properly spaced that the dish still acts as a reflector at the frequencies
>desired.
>
>That's why Ku band (10gHz) dishes are usually solid. The mesh would have to be
>very fine and precise.

Ummm... 10GHz is X band and DBS Ku band is 13Ghz. There are a few
wire mess and/or perforated sheet metal dishes available for DBS
satellite TV.
<http://i01.i.aliimg.com/photo/v1/475037631/KU_BAND_75CM_SATELLITE_MESH_DISH_ANTENNA.jpg>

>The holes are not there to make it cheaper to produce the dishes, they are
>to reduce weight and wind loading. I assume in colder climates they are
>also there to reduce build up of rain water or snow.

Nope. There are black teflon coated dishes for that. Some have
heater wires imbedded in the fiberglass reflector. Also radomes. The
problem with ice and mesh is that the mesh is generally weaker than a
solid dish. Once encrusted with ice, the mesh might rip, bend, or
tear.

>Here in Jerusalem we have snow storms every 4-5 years. The last one was
>enough that the snow caused our satellite dish to malfunction, which was
>not welcomed by two kids stuck at home. Due to the rarity of the snowfalls,
>the hilly terrain and the warm temperatures, schools just close for the
>day of the storm and then reopen the next day after it has all melted.

Paint it with glossy black paint. I did that to some white fiberglass
antennas. The ice just slides off the antenna once the sun appears.
It's not a total solution, but it helps.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com

Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

123. Re: Parabolic reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-19 17:41:28 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <64kgh7ldt6n1i4gcpct3vuui92gg6g7n2g@4ax.com>
Source record: 3140

On Thu, 19 Jan 2012 11:13:07 +0100, Ben / SM0KBW <kbw@allt2.se> wrote:

>I'm interested to do some experiment with the stress dish concept:
><http://www.nitehawk.com/432_MHz_EME/port_dish.pdf>

That works for a few days. The problem with reflectors under tension is that they don't stay in any stable position. The aluminum mesh is the worst because it moves with temperature. If you look carefully at various mesh reflectors available, they're usually galvanized steel. However, at 1.2Ghz, the tolerances are much less than at X band or Ku band, so it will probably work.

>The antenna is to be used at my country cottage, I don't want to convert
>it to a modern communication centre ;)

The uglier the antenna, the better it works. Nice looking antennas just don't seem to function as well as ugly kludges. Might as well resign yourself to building an eyesore.

>In the winter there are storms
>and it can snow heavily at occasions. The stress dish would be perfect
>to do some experiment with in the summer period and then put it aside
>for the winter.

My I suggest an infaltable dish antenna? (I'm not joking).
<http://www.gatr.com>
<http://www.qsl.net/pe1rah/RAHdish.htm>
<http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/freeabs_all.jsp?arnumber=1203415>
If you want it out of the way when the neigbhors arrive to protest, and inflatable antenna structure might be the answer.

Another design I tried (and discarded) for the WEFAX antenna might be worth raising from the dead. Instead of a dish, it's a parbolic "strip" reflector. It was in the shape of a parabola in one axis (as enforced by several sheets of plywood cut into a parabola like shape), but was less than 1 meter wide. The idea was to obtain the same surface area as a large antenna, but with a very different aspect ratio. That makes it much easier to build, ship, and assemble. I'll see if I can excavate some photos.

>4m in diameter is the plan, I expect a gain just below 30dB, if I'm lucky.

That's a reasonable size without becoming monsterous. No clue if you'll get 30dB. I could do the calcs, but I'm busy right now.
<http://www.antenna-theory.com/antennas/reflectors/dish3.php>
Use 50% of the overall efficiency.

>The noise would be a real problem as the ultimate goal is to use the
>antenna in EME works. Maybe a traditional galvanized chicken net is a
>better choice? There are nets with 13*13 mm, around 1/17 lambda witch
>should be OK.

I'm not sure, but I think anything under 1/10 wavelength should work.
Welded galvanized steel mesh should be fine.

Nicely built 4.5 meter dish:
<http://www.keplerian.com/dish/4.5m_dish.html>

Gotta run...

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

124. Re: Parabolic reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-19 20:22:26 UTC
From: Ben / SM0KBW <kbw@allt2.se>
Message-ID: <9nrcbsF3b2U1@mid.individual.net>
Source record: 3141

Jeff Liebermann skrev 2012-01-19 18:41:
> On Thu, 19 Jan 2012 11:13:07 +0100, Ben / SM0KBW<kbw@allt2.se> wrote:
>
>> I'm interested to do some experiment with the stress dish concept:
>> <http://www.nitehawk.com/432_MHz_EME/port_dish.pdf>
>
> That works for a few days. The problem with reflectors under tension
> is that they don't stay in any stable position. The aluminum mesh is
> the worst because it moves with temperature. If you look carefully at
> various mesh reflectors available, they're usually galvanized steel.
> However, at 1.2Ghz, the tolerances are much less than at X band or Ku
> band, so it will probably work.
>
>> The antenna is to be used at my country cottage, I don't want to convert
>> it to a modern communication centre ;)
>
> The uglier the antenna, the better it works. Nice looking antennas
> just don't seem to function as well as ugly kludges. Might as well
> resign yourself to building an eyesore.

>
>> In the winter there are storms
>> and it can snow heavily at occasions. The stress dish would be perfect
>> to do some experiment with in the summer period and then put it aside
>> for the winter.
>
> My I suggest an infaltable dish antenna? (I'm not joking).
> <http://www.gatr.com>
> <http://www.qsl.net/pe1rah/RAHdish.htm>
> <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/freeabs_all.jsp?arnumber=1203415>
> If you want it out of the way when the neigbhors arrive to protest,
> and inflatable antenna structure might be the answer.
>
> Another design I tried (and discarded) for the WEFAX antenna might be
> worth raising from the dead. Instead of a dish, it's a parbolic
> "strip" reflector. It was in the shape of a parabola in one axis (as
> enforced by several sheets of plywood cut into a parabola like shape),
> but was less than 1 meter wide. The idea was to obtain the same
> surface area as a large antenna, but with a very different aspect
> ratio. That makes it much easier to build, ship, and assemble. I'll
> see if I can excavate some photos.
>
>> 4m in diameter is the plan, I expect a gain just below 30dB, if I'm lucky.
>

> That's a reasonable size without becoming monsterous. No clue if
> you'll get 30dB. I could do the calcs, but I'm busy right now.
> <http://www.antenna-theory.com/antennas/reflectors/dish3.php>
> Use 50% of the overall efficiency.
>
>> The noise would be a real problem as the ultimate goal is to use the
>> antenna in EME works. Maybe a traditional galvanized chicken net is a
>> better choice? There are nets with 13*13 mm, around 1/17 lambda witch
>> should be OK.
>
> I'm not sure, but I think anything under 1/10 wavelength should work.
> Welded galvanized steel mesh should be fine.
>
> Nicely built 4.5 meter dish:
> <http://www.keplerian.com/dish/4.5m_dish.html>
>
> Gotta run...
>

The stability is one of things I want to study - and you're probably right in that long term stabilty will be a problem. I've done some calculation and used 45% efficiency and the result was around 30 dB.

Yes I've thought about single curved parabolic reflectors as you describe, but it would give polarization in one plane only and the standard is circular polarization for EME at 23cm.

I will certainly consider inflatable antennas, funny idea!

Galvanized Chicken net is easier to obtain, cheaper and as you wrote, it was what people used in earlier designs.

73
Ben / SM0KBW

125. SOLAR FLARE ALERT:

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-19 21:04:29 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <6OqdnVjOybjAGIXSnZ2dnUVZ_qudnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 3142

http://www.solarham.com/

SOLAR FLARE ALERT:
A long duration event reaching M3.2 took place Thursday morning starting
at 14:30 UTC.
The eruption was centered around Sunspot 1402 and produced a large CME.
Stay Tuned.

126. AIM4170 Resources Page makeover

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-19 21:13:08 UTC
From: Ian Wade G3NRW <g3nrw-radio@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <taIHiXRkdIGPFwS2@ntlworld.com>
Source record: 3143

I have just spruced up the AIM4170 Resources Page:

http://homepage.ntlworld.com/wadei/aim4170.htm

The new page includes a link to my article "AIM4170 Revisited" which the
RSGB recently published in RadCom.

The article focuses on three aspects of AIM4170 operation:
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
* Using custom scanning to measure the impedance at the antenna
feedpoint.
* The Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR) feature.
* Remote operation using a wifi network connection.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

--
73
Ian, G3NRW

The AIM4170 Antenna Analyzer:
http://homepage.ntlworld.com/wadei/aim4170.htm

127. Re: SOLAR FLARE ALERT:

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-20 04:26:31 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.95ead58@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.95ead58@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 3144

dave;786886 Wrote:
> http://www.solarham.com/
>
> SOLAR FLARE ALERT:
> A long duration event reaching M3.2 took place Thursday morning starting
>
> at 14:30 UTC.
> The eruption was centered around Sunspot 1402 and produced a large CME.
>
> Stay Tuned.

That is a double edge sword.
You can get increased propagation when it hits, or you can get a total blackout - like we have had the last couple of days.
The last time I looked, the solar index was only about 88 - which is not good if you want to work 10 meters.
There has been days where you can't hardly hear anything on the 80 meters during the day here and the 40 meters was just as bad and the 20 meters was almost impossible to hear.
At the same time, when the HF bands drops off, the VHF and UHF Propagation increases. A good time to work SSB 2 meters.....

--
Channel Jumper

128. Re: Parabolic reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-20 05:19:08 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <1jthh79vf72img8lv4p38jh9td16pcp2t7@4ax.com>
Source record: 3145

On Thu, 19 Jan 2012 21:22:26 +0100, Ben / SM0KBW <kbw@allt2.se> wrote:

>The stability is one of things I want to study - and you're probably
>right in that long term stabilty will be a problem. I've done some
>calculation and used 45% efficiency and the result was around 30 dB.

I don't think it will be too horrible as long as the antenna parts and pieces can be adjusted for optimum performance. At 1.2Ghz, that shouldn't be much of a problem. If you were building at 10GHz, I would be seriously worried.

>Yes I've thought about single curved parabolic reflectors as you
>describe, but it would give polarization in one plane only and the
>standard is circular polarization for EME at 23cm.

Nope. As long as the width of the antenna is 1/2 wave or larger, it will work with CP. I don't think that there's any way such a reflector can convert circular polarization into elliptical (but I'm not sure).

>I will certainly consider inflatable antennas, funny idea!

Not funny. I've tried to build an inflatable tower for Field Day for the last few years. Each year, something goes wrong, usually by running out of time. With the proper materials and design, inflatable antennas are fairly simple to construct out of vinyl and glue.

Incidentally, China has a storage space problem. So, for the annual parades and events, all the decorations and props are inflatable. When not in use, they're fairly small. Something like these arches:
<http://www.china-inflatable.com/products/inflatable_arches_1.htm>
Bosch Aerospace used to build inflatable towers for the military. It's now LTA Projects. The videos are fun to watch:
<http://ltaprojects.com>
Yes, they have a ham version:
<http://ltaprojects.com/ham.html>

>Galvanized Chicken net is easier to obtain, cheaper and as you wrote,
>it was what people used in earlier designs.

WELDED galvanized wire mesh, not ordinary chicken wire. Most chicken wire is not welded.
<http://www.wirefenceonline.com/welded/gaw>

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
831-336-2558

```
# http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
# http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS
```

129. Re: SOLAR FLARE ALERT:

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-20 18:21:18 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jfcbb4$7d5$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3146

"Channel Jumper" wrote in message
news:Channel.Jumper.95ead58@radiobanter.com...

dave;786886 Wrote:
> http://www.solarham.com/
>>
>> SOLAR FLARE ALERT:
>> A long duration event reaching M3.2 took place Thursday morning starting
>>
>> at 14:30 UTC.
>> The eruption was centered around Sunspot 1402 and produced a large CME.
>>
>> Stay Tuned.

>That is a double edge sword.
>You can get increased propagation when it hits, or you can get a total
>blackout - like we have had the last couple of days.
>The last time I looked, the solar index was only about 88 - which is not
>good if you want to work 10 meters.
>There has been days where you can't hardly hear anything on the 80
>meters during the day here and the 40 meters was just as bad and the 20
>meters was almost impossible to hear.
>At the same time, when the HF bands drops off, the VHF and UHF
>Propagation increases. A good time to work SSB 2 meters.....
-
As far as I am concerned, the HF bands have been in the dumper for a month
or more. Although I have heard a little more activity in the past few days.

Haven't heard a signal on 6 meters in a long time.

-Wayne
W5GIE
/6

130. antenna calculator for a loaded Yagi or similar?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-20 20:07:37 UTC
From: Harry Brown <harrybrown@harrybrown.net>
Message-ID: <jfchicsdf1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3147

I'd like to try building a loaded Yagi. I came across plans for a 20 meter mini Yagi while Googling, but I want something for 15 meters. Are there any simple, free calculators available? Also, can anyone tell me a ballpark figure how a 15 meter shortened (by 40%) 3 element Yagi would compare to a full sized one? How about if I added an additional element for 4 loaded elements instead of 3?

Thanks,
harry

131. Re: antenna calculator for a loaded Yagi or similar?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-20 21:00:45 UTC
From: Brian Howie <brian@nospam.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <67eeW7B9XdGPFwCP@b-howie.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 3148

In message <jfchicsdf1@dont-email.me>, Harry Brown
<harrybrown@harrybrown.net> writes
>I'd like to try building a loaded Yagi. I came across plans for a 20
>meter mini Yagi while Googling, but I want something for 15 meters.
>Are there any simple, free calculators available? Also, can anyone
>tell me a ballpark figure how a 15 meter shortened (by 40%) 3 element
>Yagi would compare to a full sized one? How about if I added an
>additional element for 4 loaded elements instead of 3?
>
>Thanks,
>harry

MMANA has a 3 element loaded yagi as an example.

Http://hamsoft.ca/pages/mmana-gal.php and it's free

Short Yagi W1FBY & WA1LNQ

It's got a gain of about 4.7dB

I dare say 4NEC2 will model it as well.

Brian GM4DIJ
--
Brian Howie

132. Re: antenna calculator for a loaded Yagi or similar?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-21 01:20:47 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <lb4kh7dqd0o9otcmcjupb8vrqsd4oqe55r@4ax.com>
Source record: 3149

On Fri, 20 Jan 2012 15:07:37 -0500, "Harry Brown"
<harrybrown@harrybrown.net> wrote:

>I'd like to try building a loaded Yagi.
>I came across plans for a 20 meter
>mini Yagi while Googling, but I want something for 15 meters. Are there any
>simple, free calculators available?

Modeling programs I like and use:
<http://www.yagicad.com>
<http://home.ict.nl/~arivoors/>
<http://www.eznec.com> (the demo version should work).

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
831-336-2558
http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

133. Re: Mystery object

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-21 02:37:20 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <jfd8d0pnu1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3150

On Thu, 19 Jan 2012 12:42:16 +0000, Tim Downie rearranged some electrons
to say:

> I was walking on the beach when I found an odd lump of something with a
> few wires dangling out of it and in the way that you do, I bashed it
> with a rock to see what was inside. ;-)
>
> Eventually I dug this out.
> http://www.zen31010.zen.co.uk/images/mystery_object.jpg
>
> It's about 6 x 4 cm and about 5mm thick. It's definitely NOT a
> mechanical component and I think it's perhaps from the base of a radio
> aerial, probably off a boat. I think originally there would have been a
> conductor threaded through the "S".
>
> Can anyone confirm this (just for curiosity's sake)?
>
> Tim

It looks like a feng shei detector. I need one of those for my sauna.

134. Re: Mystery object

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-21 13:01:56 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <aHySq.1252$om1.909@newsfe12.iad>
Source record: 3001

Hey,

Come on you guys, you forgot again to put a couple of spaces in the name for Tuuk,,, Not very smart. And it is obvious the message didn't come from my server, I don't try to hide.

YOu realize what you did was illegal and unethical, It is called mirrorring or ghosting. By putting someone elses name in the fields as to look as if it were them posting. Not very bright are ya.
But it is illegal, not to mention unethical. Did I mention that?

Feng shui ,, not shei,,, again, not very bright are ya.

And also, it is not a feng shui detector because they do not look like that. Looks more like the cover of a flux capacitor, It is obvious that you haven't lived with a knowledge improved feng shui life,,, oh so obvious.

And what does Feng Shui have to do with my sauna?

Anyway, thanks for thinking about me, and thanks for trying.

The brass object is a sand casting, are those grooves for water? Glue? Prevent it from warping? and the holes for bolts.
What is the other side looking like?

Good luck and 73s

"Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote in message
news:jfd8d0pnu1@dont-email.me...
> On Thu, 19 Jan 2012 12:42:16 +0000, Tim Downie rearranged some electrons
> to say:
>
>> I was walking on the beach when I found an odd lump of something with a
>> few wires dangling out of it and in the way that you do, I bashed it
>> with a rock to see what was inside. ;-)
>>
>> Eventually I dug this out.
>> http://www.zen31010.zen.co.uk/images/mystery_object.jpg
>>
>> It's about 6 x 4 cm and about 5mm thick. It's definitely NOT a
>> mechanical component and I think it's perhaps from the base of a radio
>> aerial, probably off a boat. I think originally there would have been a
>> conductor threaded through the "S".
>>
>> Can anyone confirm this (just for curiosity's sake)?
>>
>> Tim

>
> It looks like a feng shei detector. I need one of those for my sauna.
>

135. Re: Parabolic reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-21 13:27:10 UTC
From: Ben / SM0KBW <kbw@allt2.se>
Message-ID: <9nvsp7F9oaU1@mid.individual.net>
Source record: 3002

Jeff Liebermann skrev 2012-01-20 06:19:
> On Thu, 19 Jan 2012 21:22:26 +0100, Ben / SM0KBW<kbw@allt2.se> wrote:
>
>> Yes I've thought about single curved parabolic reflectors as you
>> describe, but it would give polarization in one plane only and the
>> standard is circular polarization for EME at 23cm.
>
> Nope. As long as the width of the antenna is 1/2 wave or larger, it
> will work with CP. I don't think that there's any way such a
> reflector can convert circular polarization into elliptical (but I'm
> not sure).
>

Are we talking about the same type of reflector?
I'm thinking about a Parabolic
Trough:http://www.solar-facts.com/light-concentration/parabolic-reflector.php

I thought that this type of reflector just have one polarization plane?

73
Ben / SM0KBW

136. Re: Parabolic reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-21 17:38:09 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <3bslh7dj624vd0rv5kpmmbf6r7too08ab2@4ax.com>
Source record: 3003

On Sat, 21 Jan 2012 14:27:10 +0100, Ben / SM0KBW <kbw@allt2.se> wrote:

>Jeff Liebermann skrev 2012-01-20 06:19:
>> On Thu, 19 Jan 2012 21:22:26 +0100, Ben / SM0KBW<kbw@allt2.se> wrote:
>>
>>> Yes I've thought about single curved parabolic reflectors as you
>>> describe, but it would give polarization in one plane only and the
>>> standard is circular polarization for EME at 23cm.
>>
>> Nope. As long as the width of the antenna is 1/2 wave or larger, it
>> will work with CP. I don't think that there's any way such a
>> reflector can convert circular polarization into elliptical (but I'm
>> not sure).

>Are we talking about the same type of reflector?
>I'm thinking about a Parabolic Trough:
>http://www.solar-facts.com/light-concentration/parabolic-reflector.php

Nope. Different form factor. I'll see if I can dig out some photos
(a major project). Mine was very different. Visualize taking an
ordinary parabolic dish, and slicing off a chord from opposite sides
of the dish. The result is a large parabolic shape in one axis, and a
much smaller parabolic shape in the other axis. Something like these,
but with a much more radical aspect ratio:
<http://cdn3.explainthatstuff.com/solar-cooker-parabolic-reflector.jpg>
<http://www.greenjoyment.com/images/butterfly-community-solar-cooker.jpg>
<http://www.dipol.com.pl/pict/a72122+.jpg>
As I vaguely recall, one reflector axis was about 15ft, while the
other was about 3ft.

Obviously the gain will be reduced if large parts of the reflector
disappeared. However, if the surface area of the dish were maintained
by adding to the longer axis, most of the lost gain can be recovered.
Note that most of the gain provided by the dish comes from reflections
close to the center axis (near the feed). As the sides of the dish
get steeper, as in a deep dish, the increase in gain per dish area
added becomes less. When the sides of the dish are nearly
perpendicular to the main lobe, no gain is produced at all. Therefore,
a flat dish (large f/D) is a more efficient use of reflector area,
than a deep dish (small f/D).

>I thought that this type of reflector just have one polarization plane?

I'm not sure, but I don't think it matters. As long as the continuous
reflective surface is large enough, the reflected signal will not
magically convert from circular to elliptical polarization. It will

change sense (RHCP to LHCP), but not symmetry. The problem is that I'm having some trouble visualizing how it works and need to think about this for a while.

WEFAX on 1691MHz is circularly polarized as are most satellites.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

137. Re: Mystery object

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-21 17:45:09 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jfetja$7dm$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3004

" Tuuk" wrote in message news:aHySq.1252$om1.909@newsfe12.iad...
<snip>
>YOu realize what you did was illegal and unethical, It is called mirrorring
>or ghosting. By putting someone elses name in the fields as to look as if
>it were them posting. Not very bright are ya.
>But it is illegal, not to mention unethical. Did I mention that?
-
Well, I don't do that stuff and agree that it is unethical. But, do you
have a cite for "illegal"?

138. Re: Mystery object

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-21 18:23:48 UTC
From: Bert <bert@iphouse.com>
Message-ID: <Xns9FE17E1B62732VeebleFetzer@216.250.188.141>
Source record: 3005

In news:aHySq.1252$om1.909@newsfe12.iad " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
wrote:

> But it is illegal, not to mention unethical. Did I mention that?

And the admin of eternal-september.org doesn't take kindly to his users
forging posts.

abuse@eternal-september.org

--
Bert Hyman W0RSB St. Paul, MN bert@iphouse.com

139. Re: Mystery object

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-21 20:25:27 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <ZaFSq.2345$kp5.379@newsfe18.iad>
Source record: 3006

Hi

Yes, thanks for the question. Yes it is illegal.

Its moral or ethical could be overridden by childish,

But its legality is no question.

No, I don't think it necessary to report this to the server's
administration, no I just figure the boys are having some fun with me. I had
some fun with the boys, now they havin some fun with me.
Touche

Good luck,,, 73s

"Bert" <bert@iphouse.com> wrote in message
news:Xns9FE17E1B62732VeebleFetzer@216.250.188.141...
> In news:aHySq.1252$om1.909@newsfe12.iad " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
> wrote:
>
>> But it is illegal, not to mention unethical. Did I mention that?
>
> And the admin of eternal-september.org doesn't take kindly to his users
> forging posts.
>
> abuse@eternal-september.org
>
> --
> Bert Hyman W0RSB St. Paul, MN bert@iphouse.com
>

140. Re: Mystery object

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-22 01:14:03 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jffnt0tsr1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3007

" Tuuk" wrote in message news:ZaFSq.2345$kp5.379@newsfe18.iad...

>Hi

>Yes, thanks for the question. Yes it is illegal.
>
>Its moral or ethical could be overridden by childish,
>
>But its legality is no question.
>
OK...now I see the .CA in your address.

141. LDG Z11ProII operating temperature range

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-22 02:01:11 UTC
From: David <no@spam.please>
Message-ID: <jffql7$681$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3008

Anyone here ever used an LDG Z11ProII tuner as a remote tuner? I have one ready to install in a weatherproof box at the base of a ladder-line-fed doublet, which worked well when I used it during field day... but my question: Is the LDG Z11 sensitive to temperature extremes? I could not find anything in the manual about it.

142. Re: SOLAR FLARE ALERT:

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-22 04:03:30 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jfg1pa$4ls$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3009

< snip >

>>That is a double edge sword.
>>You can get increased propagation when it hits, or you can get a total
>>blackout - like we have had the last couple of days.

< snip >
.
>>There has been days where you can't hardly hear anything on the 80
>>meters during the day here and the 40 meters was just as bad and the 20
>>meters was almost impossible to hear.

< snip >

As far as I am concerned, the HF bands have been in the dumper for a month
> or more. Although I have heard a little more activity in the past few
> days.
>
> Haven't heard a signal on 6 meters in a long time.

The gods of propagation are fickle. I was just in northern California but wanted to check in with my club's 7183 kHz net in San Diego. I brought a 40m Hustler with some radials. It was all set up and tested around 5:00 PM and I worked two guys 5-7 within twenty miles of home. All good, right?

At 7:30, that band was as dead as I have ever heard it! I had only some foreign broadcasters, including Radio Havana at S9. XMIT VSWR was normal; minimum around 7190 and slowly going up on either side -- same as it was in the afternoon. Just no prop. Hated life. Plus it was damn cold out on that sidewalk. (Global Freezing My Butt Off)

"Sal"
(KD6VKW)

143. SEXY VIDEOS YOU MUST SEE MASALA HOT PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-22 14:57:22 UTC
From: LPWS <3ghfhfffgg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <41d429c8-767c-429f-b7fe-f773307c774a@n8g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 3010

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.com/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.com/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.com/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.com/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.com/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.com/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.com/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.com/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

jobs
http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.com/

mobile

mobile games free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.com/2010/08/mobile-games-free-download.html

mobile ringtones free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.com/2010/08/mobile-ringtones-free-download.html

144. Re: SOLAR FLARE ALERT:

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-22 22:02:16 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jfi11a$40u$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3011

"Sal" wrote in message news:jfg1pa$4ls$1@dont-email.me...

< snip >

>>That is a double edge sword.
>>You can get increased propagation when it hits, or you can get a total
>>blackout - like we have had the last couple of days.

<snip>
<The gods of propagation are fickle. I was just in northern California but
<wanted to check in with my club's 7183 kHz net in San Diego. I brought a
<40m Hustler with some radials. It was all set up and tested around 5:00 PM
<and I worked two guys 5-7 within twenty miles of home. All good, right?
<
<At 7:30, that band was as dead as I have ever heard it! I had only some
<foreign broadcasters, including Radio Havana at S9. XMIT VSWR was normal;
<minimum around 7190 and slowly going up on either side -- same as it was in
<the afternoon. Just no prop. Hated life. Plus it was damn cold out on
<that sidewalk. (Global Freezing My Butt Off)

LOL...yeah, that the way it goes.
BTW I have been hearing a lot of signals on 20-10 for the past two days.
The openings come and go, and at times there are ENORMOUS pileups.

145. Re: antenna calculator for a loaded Yagi or similar?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-22 22:33:38 UTC
From: Harry Brown <harrybrown@harrybrown.net>
Message-ID: <jfi2s6$fu2$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3012

"Brian Howie" <brian@nospam.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
news:67eeW7B9XdGPFwCP@b-howie.demon.co.uk...
>
> MMANA has a 3 element loaded yagi as an example.

Thanks. I downloded this "MMANA-GAL basic" but couldn't find the example loaded Yagi anywhere in any of the antenna menus. Can you tell me what the file is called and/or should I have tried out the "pro" version? Thanks, harry

> Http://hamsoft.ca/pages/mmana-gal.php and it's free
>
> Short Yagi W1FBY & WA1LNQ
>
> It's got a gain of about 4.7dB
>
> I dare say 4NEC2 will model it as well.
>
> Brian GM4DIJ
> --
> Brian Howie

146. Re: antenna calculator for a loaded Yagi or similar?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-23 05:02:41 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.962a1d8@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.962a1d8@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 3013

ARRL Antenna Book has all the answers.

Shortening the antenna will reduce the effective radiated power and will reduce the amount of gathering ability of the antenna.
Every time you reduce the size by 25% - you throw away - probably 50% of it's ability.

Antenna's are always a compromise when you get into the lower ranges.
It is easier to BUY a Mosley tribander - about $1000.00, then to try to make your own.

As the elements are shortened or lengthened, all of the variables has to be recalculated because the spacing will also change and the boom length.

http://fermi.la.asu.edu/w9cf/yagipub/index.html

http://www.ac6v.com/antsoftware.htm

--
Channel Jumper

147. Re: Yaesu Question on topic???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-23 13:14:16 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <K2dTq.6749$sA3.2550@newsfe01.iad>
Source record: 3014

I wonder if these people need my Yaesu HT to solve the problem???

http://www.thestar.com/news/article/1119366--fiorito-what-happens-when-the-light-goes-on-nothing?bn=1

" Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote in message
news:4yhOq.48280$2e7.6848@newsfe18.iad...
> Hi
>
> I have the Yaesu FT530 handheld two meter and 70cm with battery.
>
> The unit is very sensitive. For example, when ever I hold the unit near
> some devices such as my smart meter, all frequencies show receiving
> massive amounts of fuzz. When I hold near my phone (Northern Telecom phone
> with many lines and displays) it also shows full strength noise. Holding
> too close to the TV also, but other areas away from these things nothing.
>
> What is this unit receiving that would cause it to go useless? Is it
> measuring radiation? IMF? RF? Gama? Alpha? Sigma? Cilium? Iodine? EMF?
> When I put it near the granit rocks on my sauna heater it shows a small
> reading of something, I heard there is radiation in rocks.
>
> Any ideas what the interference is that I am picking up?
>
> It is an older unit I know, are the newer ones this sensitive to area
> noise?
>
> Any ideas what this is receiving from these devices or appliances that is
> making me curious?
>
> Thanks again hams for any advice,,,
>
> 73
>
>
>

148. Sauna rocks in their basement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-23 15:27:03 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <e%eTq.5912$WY2.3907@newsfe13.iad>
Source record: 3015

Do you think they used Granit rocks on their sauna?

Maybe their HT needs new batteries.

Any suggestions? Is this Feng Shuie?

http://www.thestar.com/news/article/1119366--fiorito-what-happens-when-the-light-goes-on-nothing?bn=1#comments

149. Re: antenna calculator for a loaded Yagi or similar?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-23 20:20:07 UTC
From: Brian Howie <brian@nospam.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <DbNQuPH3DcHPFwfT@b-howie.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 3016

In message <jfi2s6$fu2$1@dont-email.me>, Harry Brown
<harrybrown@harrybrown.net> writes
>
>"Brian Howie" <brian@nospam.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
>news:67eeW7B9XdGPFwCP@b-howie.demon.co.uk...
>>
>> MMANA has a 3 element loaded yagi as an example.
>
>Thanks. I downloded this "MMANA-GAL basic" but couldn't find the
>example loaded Yagi anywhere in any of the antenna menus. Can you tell
>me what the file is called and/or should I have tried out the "pro"
>version? Thanks, harry
>

Yes it's the basic one, the file is in

\MMANA-GAL_Basic\ANT\HF short

and the file is called

"3el short Yagj W1FBY.maa"

Brian

--
Brian Howie

150. SOUTH INDIAN HOT ACTRESS ROMANTIC STILLS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-24 01:38:14 UTC
From: sowmya <sowmya9030@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <f80030ac-b118-4f02-901f-dc392f22fbab@b10g2000pbd.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 3017

AISHWARYA RAI LATEST HOT PICS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.com/2012/01/aishwarya-rai.html
KATRINA KAIF HOT MAGAZINES PHOTOS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.com/2012/01/katrina-kaif-magazine-photos.html
TRISHA HOT BEAUTIFUL IMAGES
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.com/2012/01/trisha-krishnan.html
HOT MALLIKA SHERAWAT PHOTOS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.com/2012/01/mallika-sherawat.html
SHEELA LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/01/sheela-latest-stills.html
KATRINA KAIF ITEM SONG STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/01/katrina-kaif-item-song-stills.html
NIPPU MOVIE LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/11/nippu-movie-stills.html
KAJAL AGARWAL IN BUSINESSMAN MOVIE
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/01/kajal-agarwal-in-business-man.html
RITU KAUR LATEST PHOTO STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/01/ritu-kaur-stills.html
SHRUTI HASSAN HOT IN 3 MOVIE
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/11/shruti-hassan-in-3-movie.html
HOT KATRINA KAIF PHOTOS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/09/katrina-kaif.html
AISHWARYA RAI HOT HQ PHOTO STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/09/aishwarya-rai.html
ASIN HOT PHOTO GALLERY
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/09/asin.html
HANSIKA MATOWNI LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/09/hansika-motwani.html
KAJAL AGARWAL HOT PHOTOS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/09/kajal-agarwal.html
DEEPIKA PADUKONE SPICY WALLPAPERS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/12/deepika-padukone.html

FOR FAST UPDATES IN FILM INDUSTRY
KATRINA KAIF RARE PHOTOS
http://allyouwants.blogspot.com/2011/12/katrina-kaif.html
KAJAL AGARWAL LATEST STILLS
http://allyouwants.blogspot.com/2011/03/kajal-latest-stills.html
PRIYANKA CHOPRA LATEST HOT PHOTOSHOOT
http://allyouwants.blogspot.com/2011/08/priyanka-chopra.html

151. Re: Sauna rocks in their basement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-24 01:46:03 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f1e0d5a$0$79796$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 3018

On 1/23/2012 9:27 AM, Tuuk wrote:
> Do you think they used Granit rocks on their sauna?
>
> Maybe their HT needs new batteries.
>
> Any suggestions? Is this Feng Shuie?
>
> http://www.thestar.com/news/article/1119366--fiorito-what-happens-when-the-light-goes-on-nothing?bn=1#comments
>

No offense, but you are not as amusing as you seem to think you are. As in - not at all amusing.

You were more amusing, but not much, when you making absurd claims.

tom
K0TAR

152. Re: antenna calculator for a loaded Yagi or similar?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-24 04:57:20 UTC
From: Harry Brown <harrybrown@harrybrown.net>
Message-ID: <jfldnnjo1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3019

"Brian Howie" <brian@nospam.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
news:DbNQuPH3DcHPFwfT@b-

> Yes it's the basic one, the file is in
>
> \MMANA-GAL_Basic\ANT\HF short
>
> and the file is called
>
> "3el short Yagj W1FBY.maa"
>
> Brian
>

Interesting. I don't seem to have either that folder nor file. I'm using version 3.0.0.25.

Harry

153. Re: antenna calculator for a loaded Yagi or similar?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-24 06:14:14 UTC
From: Brian Howie <brian@nospam.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <TyNEkDB2wkHPFw$p@b-howie.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 3020

In message <jfldnnjo1@dont-email.me>, Harry Brown
<harrybrown@harrybrown.net> writes
>
>"Brian Howie" <brian@nospam.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
>news:DbNQuPH3DcHPFwfT@b-
>>
>> Yes it's the basic one, the file is in
>>
>> \MMANA-GAL_Basic\ANT\HF short
>>
>> and the file is called
>>
>> "3el short Yagj W1FBY.maa"
>>
>> Brian
>>
>Interesting. I don't seem to have either that folder nor file. I'm
>using version 3.0.0.25.
>
>Harry

Same here. I'll e-mail it .

Brian

--
Brian Howie

154. Re: Sauna rocks in their basement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-24 14:24:58 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <%azTq.7679$sA3.3260@newsfe01.iad>
Source record: 3021

Hey, Thanks for the flowers,

But what do you suppose the emmissions are in these people's home?

Do you think they were twinkled by the fairy god mother? Or is this some
natural ground emissions or man made transmission lines under them or are
they dreaming this stuff up?

Obviously very serious health concerns.

Any thoughts?

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
news:4f1e0d5a$0$79796$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 1/23/2012 9:27 AM, Tuuk wrote:
>> Do you think they used Granit rocks on their sauna?
>>
>> Maybe their HT needs new batteries.
>>
>> Any suggestions? Is this Feng Shuie?
>>
>> http://www.thestar.com/news/article/1119366--fiorito-what-happens-when-the-light-goes-o
n-nothing?bn=1#comments
>>
>
> No offense, but you are not as amusing as you seem to think you are. As
> in - not at all amusing.
>
> You were more amusing, but not much, when you making absurd claims.
>
> tom
> K0TAR
>

155. Re: antenna calculator for a loaded Yagi or similar?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-24 14:28:15 UTC
From: Harry Brown <harrybrown@harrybrown.net>
Message-ID: <jfmf63llt1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3022

Ok, sounds good and thanks. You can send it to hbrown47@nospamhotmail.com
(remove nospam).

Thanks,
Harry

"Brian Howie" <brian@nospam.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
news:TyNEkDB2wkHPFw$p@b-howie.demon.co.uk...
> In message <jfldnnjo1@dont-email.me>, Harry Brown
> <harrybrown@harrybrown.net> writes
>>
>>"Brian Howie" <brian@nospam.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
>>news:DbNQuPH3DcHPFwfT@b-
>>>
>>> Yes it's the basic one, the file is in
>>>
>>> \MMANA-GAL_Basic\ANT\HF short
>>>
>>> and the file is called
>>>
>>> "3el short Yagj W1FBY.maa"
>>>
>>> Brian
>>>
>>Interesting. I don't seem to have either that folder nor file. I'm using
>>version 3.0.0.25.
>>
>>Harry
>
> Same here. I'll e-mail it .
>
> Brian
>
> --
> Brian Howie

156. Re: Sauna rocks in their basement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-24 23:56:35 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f1f4531$0$79796$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 3023

On 1/24/2012 8:24 AM, Tuuk wrote:
> Hey, Thanks for the flowers,
>
> But what do you suppose the emmissions are in these people's home?
>
> Do you think they were twinkled by the fairy god mother? Or is this some
> natural ground emissions or man made transmission lines under them or
> are they dreaming this stuff up?
>
> Obviously very serious health concerns.
>
> Any thoughts?
>

Dreaming, hallucinating, causing anguish for fun, it makes no
difference. There are no health concerns.

tom
K0TAR

157. Re: Sauna rocks in their basement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-26 00:33:01 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <3b1Uq.104$ak.26@newsfe19.iad>
Source record: 3024

They have serious skin issues
I know you can make a bulb glow anywhere and with anything
I was just curious what the hams thought about it, what would cause this or these.

Interesting you think it is all in the homeowner's own mind. That is interesting.

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message news:4f1f4531$0$79796$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 1/24/2012 8:24 AM, Tuuk wrote:
>> Hey, Thanks for the flowers,
>>
>> But what do you suppose the emmissions are in these people's home?
>>
>> Do you think they were twinkled by the fairy god mother? Or is this some
>> natural ground emissions or man made transmission lines under them or
>> are they dreaming this stuff up?
>>
>> Obviously very serious health concerns.
>>
>> Any thoughts?
>>
>
> Dreaming, hallucinating, causing anguish for fun, it makes no difference.
> There are no health concerns.
>
> tom
> K0TAR
>

158. Re: antenna calculator for a loaded Yagi or similar?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-26 01:37:15 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jfqaou$n4i$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3028

On 1/24/2012 8:28 AM, Harry Brown wrote:
> Ok, sounds good and thanks. You can send it to
> hbrown47@nospamhotmail.com (remove nospam).
>
> Thanks,
> Harry

One note.. When designing a loaded dipole or yagi, you can
consider it pretty much the same as designing a loaded vertical,
except you have two back to back.
The same rules apply as far as current distribution, etc.
The only difference is the vertical is half an antenna
fed against ground, and the yagi is two verticals back to
back, which form a complete antenna independent of ground.

So.. if you look at the various forms of loaded verticals,
you can apply the same designs to loaded yagi's.
For instance, up to a point, the farther up the vertical
the loading coil is, the better the current distribution
will be. The tradeoff point where the coil losses outweigh
the improved current distribution, which can be modeled, but
is probably around 3/4 the length of the radiator in most
cases. Maybe slightly more.. I checked this one time, but
forgot the best exact location that I came up with..
Been a long time since I did that.
If the loading coils are at the feed point, that
would have the least desirable current distribution with
a vertical, and this will apply also to the elements of a
loaded yagi.
The farther up/out the loading coil is from the feedpoint,
the more coil turns you will need to tune.
If the world was perfect, and coils had no loss, all
the way at the end would be the best place. :/
In the real world, you have to use the best compromise.
Which averages about 3/4 the way up/out from the feed
in most cases.

You could use the usual antenna modeling program to
calculate the performance, but you could also use
a vertical design program, such as vertload, and
also determine the best place for the loading coils.
You could then use the modeling program to design the
best spacing for what you want to optimize. IE: most
gain, or best f/b, etc.

Placing the coils at 1/2 out from the feedpoint is
a fairly good location as far as coil loss, vs current
distribution. But if you wanted every last drop of gain,
you could go out a bit farther. I probably wouldn't go
any farther than 3/4 out though. You can also use capacitive
loading hats on the ends of the elements. That will further
improve the current distribution, and also slightly reduce
the number of coil turns you need.

159. Re: Sauna rocks in their basement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-26 02:23:12 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f20b90e$0$74947$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 3025

On 1/25/2012 6:33 PM, Tuuk wrote:
> They have serious skin issues
> I know you can make a bulb glow anywhere and with anything
> I was just curious what the hams thought about it, what would cause this
> or these.
>
> Interesting you think it is all in the homeowner's own mind. That is
> interesting.
>
>
>
>
>
>
> "tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
> news:4f1f4531$0$79796$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>> On 1/24/2012 8:24 AM, Tuuk wrote:
>>> Hey, Thanks for the flowers,
>>>
>>> But what do you suppose the emmissions are in these people's home?
>>>
>>> Do you think they were twinkled by the fairy god mother? Or is this some
>>> natural ground emissions or man made transmission lines under them or
>>> are they dreaming this stuff up?
>>>
>>> Obviously very serious health concerns.
>>>
>>> Any thoughts?
>>>
>>
>> Dreaming, hallucinating, causing anguish for fun, it makes no
>> difference. There are no health concerns.
>>
>> tom
>> K0TAR
>>
>

RF does not cause skin issues except at very very high power levels.

I'd love to see video of the glowing bulbs. I simple do not believe it.
Evidence is needed. Virtually all of these things are hysteria or fraud.

Dreaming, hallucinating, causing anguish for fun.

tom
K0TAR

160. Re: Sauna rocks in their basement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-26 02:24:41 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f20b967$0$74947$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 3026

On 1/25/2012 6:33 PM, Tuuk wrote:
> They have serious skin issues
> I know you can make a bulb glow anywhere and with anything
> I was just curious what the hams thought about it, what would cause this
> or these.
>
> Interesting you think it is all in the homeowner's own mind. That is
> interesting.

And you think this is caused specifically by what bit of technology?
Just want to be sure here.

tom
K0TAR

161. Re: antenna calculator for a loaded Yagi or similar?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-26 04:58:40 UTC
From: Jim Lux <jimlux@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <3649f2af-e755-456f-aa22-3f85b54a9e77@c21g2000yqi.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 3027

On Jan 22, 9:02 pm, Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.
962a...@radiobanter.com> wrote:
> ARRL Antenna Book has all the answers.
>
> Shortening the antenna will reduce the effective radiated power and will
> reduce the amount of gathering ability of the antenna.

Uhh.. not really. for small scale shortening, the directivity will
remain roughly the same. Losses are fairly small, in general, so you
don't get a big change between loaded and unloaded (unless you pick a
particularly lossy way to load it)

What WILL change is that the dimensional tolerances and bandwidth will
be narrower. That is, you won't get the same gain over as wide a
band.

You will also not get as good F/B or side/back lobe performance in
general.

> Every time you reduce the size by 25% - you throw away - probably 50% of
> it's ability.

I don't think so. Can you demonstrate this with a simple model?

The physical size of a Yagi isn't all that closely related to the
effective aperture, at least for 10-20% sorts of size changes. Sure,
go to half or quarter size and losses will start to increase because
of the increased stored energy.

>
> Antenna's are always a compromise when you get into the lower ranges.
> It is easier to BUY a Mosley tribander - about $1000.00, then to try to
> make your own.
>
> As the elements are shortened or lengthened, all of the variables has to
> be recalculated because the spacing will also change and the boom
> length.

Yes, but today, you've got a LOT of help from very good and validated
modeling codes. No more are you looking at tedious cut and try.

The real thing that's going to affect performance for a small antenna
is mechanical details.. how are elements attached, what kind of
dimensional tolerances can you hold, how big is the tubing, stuff like
that.

162. Icom AH-4 setup question & Morse code tattoo comment.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-28 12:57:55 UTC
From: KB2ZGN
Message-ID: <d0r7i7t4q733g65bp7p3ucb4m6h6ac7rlg@4ax.com>
Source record: 3029

I want to run a single wire antenna using my AH-4 with my IC-7000 or 706MKII, but living in a 2nd floor apartment, I don't have access to a good ground without having to run a ground wire longer than the antenna wire is going to be! Does anyone have any suggestions on how I can get on the air with this equipment without frying something? I'd appreciate any information/ideas.

Also, I have never had any tattoos before, and was planning on having my daughter's name, (Beth) tattooed on my forearm in Morse as my first. A few days ago I was being set up for radiation treatments where they give you a CT scan and mark, (tattoo) you with three reference dots to aid the radiation techs when they position you and the equipment as they get ready to zap you with it. Anyway, when they did that, I couldn't help but think of them as 3 "E"s tattooed on my chest. One in front, and one on each side. I just thought that amusing.

Anyone else have, or thinking about getting something tattooed in Morse? I'm looking for design ideas. If you know of any pictures on the web, links would be appreciated.

73, Bob KB2ZGN

163. Re: Icom AH-4 setup question & Morse code tattoo comment.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-28 17:19:32 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jg1an8tbv1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3030

"KB2ZGN" wrote in message news:d0r7i7t4q733g65bp7p3ucb4m6h6ac7rlg@4ax.com...

>I want to run a single wire antenna using my AH-4 with my IC-7000 or
>706MKII,
>but living in a 2nd floor apartment, I don't have access to a good ground
>without having to run a ground wire longer than the antenna wire is going
>to be!
>Does anyone have any suggestions on how I can get on the air with this
>equipment
>without frying something? I'd appreciate any information/ideas.
>

I've been faced with such antenna challenges myself. What bands do you want to operate? The challenges get bigger with lower frequencies.

I had reasonable luck with a horizontal loop near the ceiling (or in the attic) fed with open wire line. If you are going to use an outside end-fed wire, the MFJ artificial ground might help.

>Also, I have never had any tattoos before, and was planning on having my
>daughter's name, (Beth) tattooed on my forearm in Morse as my first. A few
>days
>ago I was being set up for radiation treatments where they give you a CT
>scan
>and mark, (tattoo) you with three reference dots to aid the radiation techs
>when
>they position you and the equipment as they get ready to zap you with it.
>Anyway, when they did that, I couldn't help but think of them as 3 "E"s
>tattooed
>on my chest. One in front, and one on each side. I just thought that
>amusing.
>
>Anyone else have, or thinking about getting something tattooed in Morse?
>I'm
>looking for design ideas. If you know of any pictures on the web, links
>would be
>appreciated.
>
>73, Bob KB2ZGN
-
Sorry you are having health problems, but you might as well have fun with whatever you can.
Why not a callsign tattoo...that's what I did (just kidding). Is there any way to get the dots of your callsign in the right places?

--Wayne
W5GIE

164. Re: Sauna rocks in their basement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-28 17:41:17 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <5rWUq.2122$9j5.789@newsfe09.iad>
Source record: 3031

I am thinking a improper ground somewhere causing leaking.
Maybe there is infloor heating with the heat resistive wiring and the wireing doesn't have proper shielding and it is spewing EMF. Some manufacturers produce, and brag their selling rights because theirs is 0 EMF. And they do a pretty good job of shielding it.

And EMF if high enough power as you say, will cause mutations in DNA and cancers and problems. Maybe theirs is high power.

Maybe they have ghosts, they could use my HT 530 to measure, It might even be able to tell the difference between a leaking infloor electric heater improperly installed and a ghost.

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
news:4f20b967$0$74947$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 1/25/2012 6:33 PM, Tuuk wrote:
>> They have serious skin issues
>> I know you can make a bulb glow anywhere and with anything
>> I was just curious what the hams thought about it, what would cause this
>> or these.
>>
>> Interesting you think it is all in the homeowner's own mind. That is
>> interesting.
>
> And you think this is caused specifically by what bit of technology? Just
> want to be sure here.
>
> tom
> K0TAR
>

165. Re: Icom AH-4 setup question & Morse code tattoo comment.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-28 17:48:23 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <i5c8i7tpg85v8ggoode6oeu9eo1l9p5tjs@4ax.com>
Source record: 3032

On Sat, 28 Jan 2012 07:57:55 -0500, KB2ZGN wrote:

>I want to run a single wire antenna using my AH-4 with my IC-7000 or 706MKII,
>but living in a 2nd floor apartment, I don't have access to a good ground
>without having to run a ground wire longer than the antenna wire is going to be!
>Does anyone have any suggestions on how I can get on the air with this equipment
>without frying something? I'd appreciate any information/ideas.

2nd floor grounds are always a problem. For a friend, I tried a large
piece of welded chicken wire under the carpet. It failed miserably.
Grounding to the plumbing was even worse, as the downstairs neighbors
computer and TV would go nuts due to the radiated RF. Throwing a
heavy copper wire out the window and pounding in a ground rod worked
well, but the condo committee decided that it broke their rules. At
this time, my friend is using various remote HF stations over the
internet.

>A few days
>ago I was being set up for radiation treatments where they give you a CT scan
>and mark, (tattoo) you with three reference dots to aid the radiation techs when
>they position you and the equipment as they get ready to zap you with it.
>Anyway, when they did that, I couldn't help but think of them as 3 "E"s tattooed
>on my chest. One in front, and one on each side. I just thought that amusing.

Been there, done that for prostate cancer. 5 years, and PSA=0. The
hard part is laying still for 20 minutes, while the machine drills
holes in you with protons. Don't worry about side effects. The real
problems are catching a cold or flu in the waiting room, and finding a
parking place.

>Anyone else have, or thinking about getting something tattooed in Morse? I'm
>looking for design ideas. If you know of any pictures on the web, links would be
>appreciated.

It's just 3 small dots. Try not to gain or lose weight during the
procedure or it will throw their aim off. However, it's not critical
as they run xrays at various points to recalibrate the targets.

As for Morse tattoos, they try to make the target as small as
possible. Adding more targets is not a great idea as they may
accidentally burn a hole in a sensitive place. However, if you must:
<https://www.google.com/search?tbm=isch&q=morse+code+tattoo>
<http://rogerwendell.com/radiotattoos.html>
Yech.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com

150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

166. Re: Icom AH-4 setup question & Morse code tattoo comment.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-28 17:55:47 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <FEWUq.4770$Au5.939@newsfe23.iad>
Source record: 3033

I know one of the Daves around here had DORK !!! tattood on his forehead.

Probably to line up their lazer beams aimed at his brain. Certainly would explain a lot.

Anyway, I always figured tattoos to be tabboo and never felt the desire. While putting your daughter's name in code is cool, you will explain it each time to everyone who ask what all those dots are. Could make them flourescent glow in the dark dots. But have too many friends of mine are getting their tattoos removed now. I suppose back then they were done differently, maybe today more safer. Most commendable putting your daughter's name, but remember it is permanent.

Do you have copper cold water pipes in your appt? Could you ground to that with saddle or clamp? Or your outlets on the walls are gounded (probably to that same pipe, off the main box).

Just start off on low power and use that tuner and watch your meters.

If I am not mistaken, I think that unit has a bunch of fuses easily replaceable, and a nice microphone. Dave had one back in Nam.

"KB2ZGN" wrote in message news:d0r7i7t4q733g65bp7p3ucb4m6h6ac7rlg@4ax.com...
>I want to run a single wire antenna using my AH-4 with my IC-7000 or
>706MKII,
> but living in a 2nd floor apartment, I don't have access to a good ground
> without having to run a ground wire longer than the antenna wire is going
> to be!
> Does anyone have any suggestions on how I can get on the air with this
> equipment
> without frying something? I'd appreciate any information/ideas.
>
> Also, I have never had any tattoos before, and was planning on having my
> daughter's name, (Beth) tattooed on my forearm in Morse as my first. A few
> days
> ago I was being set up for radiation treatments where they give you a CT
> scan
> and mark, (tattoo) you with three reference dots to aid the radiation
> techs when
> they position you and the equipment as they get ready to zap you with it.
> Anyway, when they did that, I couldn't help but think of them as 3 "E"s
> tattooed
> on my chest. One in front, and one on each side. I just thought that
> amusing.
>
> Anyone else have, or thinking about getting something tattooed in Morse?

> I'm
> looking for design ideas. If you know of any pictures on the web, links
> would be
> appreciated.
>
> 73, Bob KB2ZGN
>

167. Re: Icom AH-4 setup question & Morse code tattoo comment.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-29 02:30:08 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
Message-ID: <ab709$4f24af14$18ec6dd7$4597@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 3034

I couldn't help but think of them as 3 "E"s tattooed
> on my chest. One in front, and one on each side. I just thought that amusing.
>
> Anyone else have, or thinking about getting something tattooed in Morse? I'm
> looking for design ideas. If you know of any pictures on the web, links would be
> appreciated.
>
> 73, Bob KB2ZGN

I remember from 40 years ago Gomer Pyle had two dots tattooed on his
arm. ..
It was going to be a snake but his girl friend stopped him, so all he
got were the eyes. :-)
Mikek

168. Re: Sauna rocks in their basement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-29 02:41:26 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f24b1d7$0$74949$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 3035

On 1/28/2012 11:41 AM, Tuuk wrote:
> I am thinking a improper ground somewhere causing leaking.
> Maybe there is infloor heating with the heat resistive wiring and the
> wireing doesn't have proper shielding and it is spewing EMF. Some
> manufacturers produce, and brag their selling rights because theirs is 0
> EMF. And they do a pretty good job of shielding it.
>
> And EMF if high enough power as you say, will cause mutations in DNA and
> cancers and problems. Maybe theirs is high power.

I said nothing about high power causing anything. You are imagining things.

On cancer and mutations - B as in B, S as in S. Show proof - as in
double blind studies, not hearsay, which seems to be your normal mode of
operation.

tom
K0TAR

169. Re: Sauna rocks in their basement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-29 02:45:46 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f24b2d7$0$79795$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 3036

On 1/28/2012 11:41 AM, Tuuk wrote:

> Maybe they have ghosts, they could use my HT 530 to measure, It might
> even be able to tell the difference between a leaking infloor electric
> heater improperly installed and a ghost.

And I would love to know how someone can tell the difference between a
heater and a "ghost" using an HT.

Pray tell, explain this to us.

Really.

This should be quite amusing.

tom
K0TAR

170. Re: Sauna rocks in their basement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-29 02:57:41 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f24b5a1$0$79798$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 3037

On 1/28/2012 8:41 PM, tom wrote:
> On 1/28/2012 11:41 AM, Tuuk wrote:
>> I am thinking a improper ground somewhere causing leaking.
>> Maybe there is infloor heating with the heat resistive wiring and the
>> wireing doesn't have proper shielding and it is spewing EMF. Some
>> manufacturers produce, and brag their selling rights because theirs is 0
>> EMF. And they do a pretty good job of shielding it.
>>
>> And EMF if high enough power as you say, will cause mutations in DNA and
>> cancers and problems. Maybe theirs is high power.
>
> I said nothing about high power causing anything. You are imagining things.

Except ultra high power, but that is heating, not mutations or cancer.

tom
K0TAR

171. Re: Sauna rocks in their basement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-29 03:07:57 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f24b809$0$74953$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 3038

On 1/28/2012 11:41 AM, Tuuk wrote:
> I am thinking a improper ground somewhere causing leaking.
> Maybe there is infloor heating with the heat resistive wiring and the
> wireing doesn't have proper shielding and it is spewing EMF. Some
> manufacturers produce, and brag their selling rights because theirs is 0
> EMF. And they do a pretty good job of shielding it.
>
> And EMF if high enough power as you say, will cause mutations in DNA and
> cancers and problems. Maybe theirs is high power.
>
> Maybe they have ghosts, they could use my HT 530 to measure, It might
> even be able to tell the difference between a leaking infloor electric
> heater improperly installed and a ghost.

You are a perfect representative of current world citizens. You read
something on the net and believe it because you have no scientific or
logic training at all.

This is one reason, among several, why the world economy and society in
general is on a downturn.

If you are typical, which is unfortunately probable, we are all doomed.

tom
K0TAR

172. Re: Sauna rocks in their basement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-29 12:37:15 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <04bVq.4840$236.255@newsfe03.iad>
Source record: 3039

Tom

You said """RF does not cause skin issues except at very very high power levels.""

Then you said

"""I said nothing about high power causing anything. You are imagining things."""

Come on Tom

"""Dreaming, hallucinating, causing anguish for fun, it makes no difference. There are no health concerns."""""

These are what you said. Then you turn around and spin like this?

Sorry Tom, you just lost me there.

But then you also said:

""No offense, but you are not as amusing as you seem to think you are. As in - not at all amusing.

You were more amusing, but not much, when you making absurd claims."""

Come on Tom,
Who is amusing who? I think it is you who is making "absurd claims".

And I have proven it beyond a shadow of a doubt.

And yes, I can prove that EMF causes health problems, easily, you said they don't.

hmmmmmmmmmm

73s

""No offense, but you are not as amusing as you seem to think you are. As in - not at all amusing.

You were more amusing, but not much, when you making absurd claims."""

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message news:4f24b809$0$74953$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 1/28/2012 11:41 AM, Tuuk wrote:
>> I am thinking a improper ground somewhere causing leaking.
>> Maybe there is infloor heating with the heat resistive wiring and the
>> wireing doesn't have proper shielding and it is spewing EMF. Some
>> manufacturers produce, and brag their selling rights because theirs is 0

>> EMF. And they do a pretty good job of shielding it.
>>
>> And EMF if high enough power as you say, will cause mutations in DNA and
>> cancers and problems. Maybe theirs is high power.
>>
>> Maybe they have ghosts, they could use my HT 530 to measure, It might
>> even be able to tell the difference between a leaking infloor electric
>> heater improperly installed and a ghost.
>
> You are a perfect representative of current world citizens. You read
> something on the net and believe it because you have no scientific or
> logic training at all.
>
> This is one reason, among several, why the world economy and society in
> general is on a downturn.
>
> If you are typical, which is unfortunately probable, we are all doomed.
>
> tom
> K0TAR
>

173. Re: Icom AH-4 setup question & Morse code tattoo comment.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-01-29 12:46:02 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <fcbVq.3888$DZ1.1719@newsfe07.iad>
Source record: 3040

I have a friend now who is having a big face removed from his arm. It is a big proceedure to have this thing removed and has taken over a year so far and big bubble blisters and long process and probably expensive and avoidable. The eyes were different colors so much more complicated and painful.

But putting your daughter's name there is commendable because that is a life long thing. But morese code, well what if you are not a Ham for life? I know some hams who say they are hams who couldn't spell ham. I know some ham wanna bees, and I know a lot of good hams, real hams. Some go, some come and go, some just hang around like a linguring odour.

What made you think of this? Is this pier thing? All your friends have some tattoos? Your papa? Some like to become 2nd or 3rd generation doers, I understand that, I am like that. But it is your choice,,,

Couldn't you just put her name on your shoulder? Like a sea captain puts an anchor on his arm?

Good luck with your decisions and treatments and what it is to do.

73s

"amdx" <amdx@knologynotthis.net> wrote in message
news:ab709$4f24af14$18ec6dd7$4597@KNOLOGY.NET...
> I couldn't help but think of them as 3 "E"s tattooed
>> on my chest. One in front, and one on each side. I just thought that
>> amusing.
>>
>> Anyone else have, or thinking about getting something tattooed in Morse?
>> I'm
>> looking for design ideas. If you know of any pictures on the web, links
>> would be
>> appreciated.
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>> 73, Bob KB2ZGN
>
> I remember from 40 years ago Gomer Pyle had two dots tattooed on his
> arm. ..
> It was going to be a snake but his girl friend stopped him, so all he got
> were the eyes. :-)
> Mikek
>
>

174. Updated List 2012 Solutions Manuals, Instructor Manuals & Test Banks Collection. Largest Collection Over The Net !!!

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American Government and Politics Today_Texas Edition_2009-2010, 14th Edition, Schmidt.Shelley.Bardes.Maxwell.Crain.Santos, Test Bank

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Contact Us At :
tbwork.ads(at)gmail.com .

175. Crossposting Permitted to rec.radio.amateur.moderated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-01 07:00:03 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting-1-1328079601@panix.com>
Source record: 3042
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting
Revision: 1.2 2011/11/02 04:08:53
Posting-Frequency: posted monthly
URL: http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rram/index.html

Changes followed by "|".

After a 30-day public discussion and feedback period to gauge reader
opinions in March of 2009:

http://groups.google.com/group/rec.radio.amateur.moderated/browse_thread/thread/d7d337db35
f23326

the rec.radio.amateur.moderated Moderation Team had decided to consider |
amending its charter, and permit limited simultaneous crossposting to
rec.radio.amateur.moderated and one other unmoderated
amateur-radio-related discussion newsgroup. After a successful trial |
period (90 days, through early July 2009), we decided to adopt this |
change permanently. |

Approved rec.radio.amateur.* newsgroups are those that are currently
listed in the latest version of the "List of Big Eight Newsgroups" which
is crossposted monthly to news.announce.newgroups, news.groups, and
news.lists.misc.

Approved alt.radio.amateur.* and alt.ham-radio.* newsgroups are those
that have been created consistent with the suggestions in "So You Want
to Create an Alt Newsgroup" at:

http://www.faqs.org/faqs/alt-creation-guide/

Approved regional hierarchy newsgroups are those that contain either
"radio.amateur" or "ham-radio" in their names, including
uk.radio.amateur and aus.radio.amateur.misc.

We will make every reasonable effort to keep our list of approved
newsgroups up-to-date. In case we have overlooked any, and a submission
is rejected in error as a result, the rejected submitter can E-mail us
at our administrative contact address (in the signature at the bottom of
this article, and the default Reply-To for the rejection message)
requesting that it be added, and that the article be approved. We may
still choose to reject articles crossposted to any alt.* newsgroup with
an inappropriate name, including obscene language, embedded
name-calling, or encouragement of unlawful conduct.
```

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-amateur-moderated-request@panix.com.

176. AEA ISOPOLE antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-02 22:24:09 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM>
Message-ID: <ba79c798-6d7e-4b8e-9659-c04527de06ae@w4g2000vbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 3043

I have the cones from a 2M AEA ISOPOLE antenna and I am tryig to find information on how to fabricate the upper radiator. One thought was to use a mobile 5/8 antenna that screws onto a UHF connector. slot the end of the mast so it can be clamped to the connector with a hose clamp and then mountthe cones per the AEA assemblyinstructions. My first attempt to do this was a failure but the old antenna I used may have been bad. Before I throw good money after bad I was wonderig if this should have worked.

Jimmie

177. effect of close property fence on dipole arrays and solution?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-03 01:14:41 UTC
From: Bill Peters <peterswilliam2591@excite.net>
Message-ID: <jgfce4$rr5$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3044

I put up a 20 meter dipole array a while back and I don't seem to be receiving the greatest signals. The height is fairly low, about 20', and one part of the array is fairly close to an aluminum fence I have surrounding the property. I'd say the southern leg of the array is about 25' away from the fence. So I ask the question: what effect can fences have on antennas and what are some possible solutions? I can rule out moving the antenna because I lack the room to move it any further away from the fence.

Thanks,
Bill

178. Re: effect of close property fence on dipole arrays and solution?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-03 01:35:46 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jgfdk6$196$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3045

"Bill Peters" <peterswilliam2591@excite.net> wrote in message
news:jgfce4$rr5$1@dont-email.me...
>I put up a 20 meter dipole array a while back and I don't seem to be
>receiving the greatest signals. The height is fairly low, about 20', and
>one part of the array is fairly close to an aluminum fence I have
>surrounding the property. I'd say the southern leg of the array is about
>25' away from the fence. So I ask the question: what effect can fences
>have on antennas and what are some possible solutions? I can rule out
>moving the antenna because I lack the room to move it any further away from
>the fence.
>
> Thanks,
> Bill

Since length formulas treat your installation as being close to ideal,
consider that the antenna, being physically lower than ideal, may be too
long for 20m work. I made that mistake with a 40m dipole some years ago and
had to cut it shorter to reach resonance, due to the effect of the
too-nearby earth. (A tuner makes your radio happy but won't solve inherent
problems.

If the the antenna sees that chunk of metal fence as an upward extension of
ground, that just adds to your problem, although 25' away doesn't sound like
a big deal.

Have you access to an antenna analyzer that will clue you to the resonant
frequency of your dipole?

Know also: being too close to ground will cause the pickup pattern to favor
upward, vice off toward the horizon

179. Re: effect of close property fence on dipole arrays and solution?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-03 02:22:07 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jgfgcmchp1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 3046

"Bill Peters" wrote in message news:jgfce4$rr5$1@dont-email.me...

>I put up a 20 meter dipole array a while back and I don't seem to be
>receiving the greatest signals. The height is fairly low, about 20', and
>one part of the array is fairly close to an aluminum fence I have
>surrounding the property. I'd say the southern leg of the array is about
>25' away from the fence. So I ask the question: what effect can fences
>have on antennas and what are some possible solutions? I can rule out
>moving the antenna because I lack the room to move it any further away from
>the fence.
>
>Thanks,
>Bill
-
For clarification, is the "dipole array" more than one dipole?

You could configure a reference antenna by mounting a nominal 16 foot
vertical element on the fence, using the fence as a ground. (If you don't
have spare tubing, a wire taped to a bamboo pole would do) Then you could
get an idea of whether or not the dipole is working OK, or the band being
dead.

--Wayne
W5GIE

180. Re: effect of close property fence on dipole arrays and solution?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-03 03:03:35 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f2b4e8a$0$74946$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 3047

On 2/2/2012 8:22 PM, Wayne wrote:
>
>
> "Bill Peters" wrote in message news:jgfce4$rr5$1@dont-email.me...
>
>> I put up a 20 meter dipole array a while back and I don't seem to be
>> receiving the greatest signals. The height is fairly low, about 20',
>> and one part of the array is fairly close to an aluminum fence I have
>> surrounding the property. I'd say the southern leg of the array is
>> about 25' away from the fence. So I ask the question: what effect can
>> fences have on antennas and what are some possible solutions? I can
>> rule out moving the antenna because I lack the room to move it any
>> further away from the fence.
>>
>> Thanks,
>> Bill
> -
> For clarification, is the "dipole array" more than one dipole?
>
> You could configure a reference antenna by mounting a nominal 16 foot
> vertical element on the fence, using the fence as a ground. (If you
> don't have spare tubing, a wire taped to a bamboo pole would do) Then
> you could get an idea of whether or not the dipole is working OK, or the
> band being dead.
>
> --Wayne
> W5GIE

This works fairly well in my experience.

I have a Gap vertical with the feed 8 feet above ground and a 40 or so foot dipole at about 27 feet. Both connect to an LDG AT100Pro. The Gap needs virtually no matching and on 20 the dipole doesn't need a large amount. RG213 at about 70 feet on each.

It is interesting to compare the two. It also makes one understand why diversity receive antennas are really nice.

By and large the receive signal strength is close, which makes sense given how the new wonder digital S meters work. Transmitting to ground wave stations is as expected (again obviously roughly) when considering horizontal v vertical.

tom
K0TAR

181. Re: effect of close property fence on dipole arrays and solution?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-03 04:15:35 UTC
From: "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net>
Message-ID: <QqOdnVIGAqT1wrbSnZ2dnUVZ_oOdnZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 3048

The holy goal of resonance has little to do with the performance of a plain 0.5 WL dipole. Almost all of the power delivered will be radiated. What is sure to reduce performance of a 20 meter dipole is being only 6 meters above ground. 6 meters is about 0.28 WL and thus most of the radiation is towards the zenith. This will be true even if you prune the length of the antenna to have no reactance (to be resonant) at your operating frequency.

The old tale of resonance equating to enhanced performance is, to say the least, an exaggeration.

We do not know how high the fence is nor what sort of grid it has. Since the antenna can not be moved horizontally, not much point in speculating about the effect of the fence.

What will improve performance is to move the dipole higher.

73, Mac N8TT

"Sal" wrote in message news:jgfdk6$196$1@dont-email.me...

"Bill Peters" <peterswilliam2591@excite.net> wrote in message
news:jgfce4$rr5$1@dont-email.me...
>I put up a 20 meter dipole array a while back and I don't seem to be
>receiving the greatest signals. The height is fairly low, about 20', and
>one part of the array is fairly close to an aluminum fence I have
>surrounding the property. I'd say the southern leg of the array is about
>25' away from the fence. So I ask the question: what effect can fences
>have on antennas and what are some possible solutions? I can rule out
>moving the antenna because I lack the room to move it any further away from
>the fence.
>
> Thanks,
> Bill

Since length formulas treat your installation as being close to ideal, consider that the antenna, being physically lower than ideal, may be too long for 20m work. I made that mistake with a 40m dipole some years ago and had to cut it shorter to reach resonance, due to the effect of the too-nearby earth. (A tuner makes your radio happy but won't solve inherent problems.

If the the antenna sees that chunk of metal fence as an upward extension of ground, that just adds to your problem, although 25' away doesn't sound like a big deal.

Have you access to an antenna analyzer that will clue you to the resonant frequency of your dipole?

Know also: being too close to ground will cause the pickup pattern to favor upward, vice off toward the horizon

J. C. Mc Laughlin
Michigan U.S.A.
Home: JCM@Power-Net.Net

182. Re: effect of close property fence on dipole arrays and solution?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-03 20:11:03 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <TvqdnYzLi7jKorHSnZ2dnUVZ_oSdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 3049

On Thu, 02 Feb 2012 20:14:41 -0500, Bill Peters wrote:

> I put up a 20 meter dipole array a while back and I don't seem to be
> receiving the greatest signals. The height is fairly low, about 20',
> and one part of the array is fairly close to an aluminum fence I have
> surrounding the property. I'd say the southern leg of the array is
> about 25' away from the fence. So I ask the question: what effect can
> fences have on antennas and what are some possible solutions? I can
> rule out moving the antenna because I lack the room to move it any
> further away from the fence.
>
> Thanks,
> Bill

At 20' AGL I'd be using a full wave horizontal loop for receiving. I
transmit with a vertical and use a loop plus the vertical (via MFJ-1026)
for receive. for receive

183. Re: effect of close property fence on dipole arrays and solution?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-03 23:04:08 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM>
Message-ID: <175317a9-5997-4570-b630-eaa2639cdcd7@dp8g2000vbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 3050

On Feb 2, 8:14 pm, "Bill Peters" <peterswilliam2...@excite.net> wrote:
> I put up a 20 meter dipole array a while back and I don't seem to be
> receiving the greatest signals. The height is fairly low, about 20', and
> one part of the array is fairly close to an aluminum fence I have
> surrounding the property. I'd say the southern leg of the array is about
> 25' away from the fence. So I ask the question: what effect can fences have
> on antennas and what are some possible solutions? I can rule out moving the
> antenna because I lack the room to move it any further away from the fence.
>
> Thanks,
> Bill

AT 20 ft above ground the antenna may be performing more like an NVIS
antenna radiating most of the signal upwards. Unfortunately 20M is not
a great NVIS band.

Jimmie
KD4RQE

184. Re: effect of close property fence on dipole arrays and solution?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-04 00:32:55 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jghub9$338$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2951

"J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net> wrote in message
news:QqOdnVIGAqT1wrbSnZ2dnUVZ_oOdnZ2d@bright.net...
>
> The old tale of resonance equating to enhanced performance is, to say the
> least, an exaggeration.

The OP called it a 20m dipole. Pls take it up with him. ;-)

"Sal"
KD6VKW

185. Re: effect of close property fence on dipole arrays and solution?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-04 13:03:02 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <90aXq.15718$%17.1540@newsfe06.iad>
Source record: 2952

I agree with Tom and Dave

They seem to know what they are talking about.

"dave" <dave@dave.dave> wrote in message
news:TvqdnYzLi7jKorHSnZ2dnUVZ_oSdnZ2d@earthlink.com...
> On Thu, 02 Feb 2012 20:14:41 -0500, Bill Peters wrote:
>
>> I put up a 20 meter dipole array a while back and I don't seem to be
>> receiving the greatest signals. The height is fairly low, about 20',
>> and one part of the array is fairly close to an aluminum fence I have
>> surrounding the property. I'd say the southern leg of the array is
>> about 25' away from the fence. So I ask the question: what effect can
>> fences have on antennas and what are some possible solutions? I can
>> rule out moving the antenna because I lack the room to move it any
>> further away from the fence.
>>
>> Thanks,
>> Bill
>
> At 20' AGL I'd be using a full wave horizontal loop for receiving. I
> transmit with a vertical and use a loop plus the vertical (via MFJ-1026)
> for receive. for receive
>

186. ADUT HOT PHOTOS & VIDEOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-06 14:54:55 UTC
From: sowmya <sowmya9030@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <9f72ad7e-fd1e-49a8-b741-df5c4dff2c01@i10g2000pbl.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2953

BOLLYWOOD ACTRESS APSARA AWARDS 2012
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/01/apsara-awards-2012.html
AISHWARYA RAI LATEST HOT PICS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.com/2012/01/aishwarya-rai.html
KATRINA KAIF HOT MAGAZINES PHOTOS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.com/2012/01/katrina-kaif-magazine-photos.html
TRISHA HOT BEAUTIFUL IMAGES
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.com/2012/01/trisha-krishnan.html
HOT MALLIKA SHERAWAT PHOTOS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.com/2012/01/mallika-sherawat.html
SHEELA LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/01/sheela-latest-stills.html
KATRINA KAIF ITEM SONG STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/01/katrina-kaif-item-song-stills.html
NIPPU MOVIE LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/11/nippu-movie-stills.html
KAJAL AGARWAL IN BUSINESSMAN MOVIE
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/01/kajal-agarwal-in-business-man.html
RITU KAUR LATEST PHOTO STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/01/ritu-kaur-stills.html
SHRUTI HASSAN HOT IN 3 MOVIE
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/11/shruti-hassan-in-3-movie.html
HOT KATRINA KAIF PHOTOS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/09/katrina-kaif.html
AISHWARYA RAI HOT HQ PHOTO STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/09/aishwarya-rai.html
ASIN HOT PHOTO GALLERY
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/09/asin.html
HANSIKA MATOWNI LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/09/hansika-motwani.html
KAJAL AGARWAL HOT PHOTOS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/09/kajal-agarwal.html
DEEPIKA PADUKONE SPICY WALLPAPERS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/12/deepika-padukone.html

187. Re: AEA ISOPOLE antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-07 05:13:58 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jgqbse$gh3$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2954

"JIMMIE" <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM> wrote in message
news:ba79c798-6d7e-4b8e-9659-c04527de06ae@w4g2000vbc.googlegroups.com...
>I have the cones from a 2M AEA ISOPOLE antenna and I am tryig to find
> information on how to fabricate the upper radiator. One thought was to
> use a mobile 5/8 antenna that screws onto a UHF connector. slot the
> end of the mast so it can be clamped to the connector with a hose
> clamp and then mountthe cones per the AEA assemblyinstructions. My
> first attempt to do this was a failure but the old antenna I used may
> have been bad. Before I throw good money after bad I was wonderig if
> this should have worked.
>
> Jimmie

I can help a little. I had an AEA Isopole for 220 donated to the club or me
to resell it. I tested it first to authenticate its value. The upper
radiator on the 220 model appeared to just be an aluminum shaft.

http://www.isopole.com/imagenes/PDF/144e.pdf maay help.

As I recall, there is straight DC continuity to the upper element from the
center of the coaxial cable. Don't know if there's a coil involved.

While I am not acquainted with the design theory, I suspect that the cones
on the shaft decouple the bottom element at some discrete electrical length.
Others may know.

Good luck.

73,
"Sal"

188. Re: AEA ISOPOLE antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-07 05:33:27 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jgqd4h$l4f$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2955

On 2/2/2012 4:24 PM, JIMMIE wrote:
> I have the cones from a 2M AEA ISOPOLE antenna and I am tryig to find
> information on how to fabricate the upper radiator. One thought was to
> use a mobile 5/8 antenna that screws onto a UHF connector. slot the
> end of the mast so it can be clamped to the connector with a hose
> clamp and then mountthe cones per the AEA assemblyinstructions. My
> first attempt to do this was a failure but the old antenna I used may
> have been bad. Before I throw good money after bad I was wonderig if
> this should have worked.
>
> Jimmie

In theory I would think it should work. But I'm not sure of
the values used for the matching section in the original whip.
It shouldn't really be that critical, but it is a dual 5/8 collinear
rather than a 5/8 ground plane. I don't know if that changes things
matching wise or not. IE: are they matching only the upper element, or
both? I'm not sure.. :/
Remember that the upper cone is part of the lower 5/8 element, and
it's overall length including the mast tip above it should be equal to
the upper 5/8 whip. In the original, both the upper and lower elements
were appx 50 inches each, or appx 100 inches total, which does not
count the lower decoupling cone.

189. wanna b a radio mirchyy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-07 06:45:27 UTC
From: n v <nvidhya01@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <0a55db3b-87e2-4cbd-acd5-17dfabfad747@kn4g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2956

http://123maza.com/48/silver424/

190. Seeking New FAQ/Intro Maintainers for rec.radio.amateur.*

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-07 07:05:01 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/recruitment-1-1328598300@panix.com>
Source record: 2957
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/recruitment
Revision: 1.2 2009/11/25 14:41:01
Posting-Frequency: posted monthly
URL: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/

Changes followed by "|".

The rec.radio.info newsgroup, first established in 1993, has been
recently revived by an active moderation team. We are currently seeking
suitable information, FAQ, and bulletin articles from the entire
rec.radio.* newsgroup hierarchy for simultaneous cross-posting to our
newsgroup.

We are seeking a replacement maintainer for the following information
bulletin formerly posted to rec.radio.amateur.* (and currently archived
at http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/ ):

radio/personal-intro
Subject: Guide to the rec.radio Newsgroups
Maintainer: jeffreyh@Hawaii.Edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Last Posted: 9 Nov 2001 06:18:17 GMT
Posting-Frequency: 15th of each month

One significant omission, requiring immediate updates, for this article |
is that it does not mention newer amateur radio newsgroups created since |
it was written, including: |

rec.radio.amateur.antenna |
rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors |
rec.radio.amateur.dx |
rec.radio.amateur.equipment |
rec.radio.amateur.homebrew |
rec.radio.amateur.moderated |
rec.radio.amateur.space |

We are willing to provide any technical support necessary to get this
article updated and automatically posted again at a regular interval.
This would include establishing contact with the original maintainer for
any necessary permissions. We would prefer to seek a new, dedicated
maintainer at this time, rather than start auto-posting the original
article ourselves.

For more information about our newsgroup, see:
```

http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rri/index.html

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-info-request@panix.com.

191. Re: AEA ISOPOLE antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-07 07:25:45 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jgqjn6dce1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2958

On 2/6/2012 11:33 PM, NM5K wrote:
> On 2/2/2012 4:24 PM, JIMMIE wrote:
>> I have the cones from a 2M AEA ISOPOLE antenna and I am tryig to find
>> information on how to fabricate the upper radiator. One thought was to
>> use a mobile 5/8 antenna that screws onto a UHF connector. slot the
>> end of the mast so it can be clamped to the connector with a hose
>> clamp and then mountthe cones per the AEA assemblyinstructions. My
>> first attempt to do this was a failure but the old antenna I used may
>> have been bad. Before I throw good money after bad I was wonderig if
>> this should have worked.
>>
>> Jimmie
>
> In theory I would think it should work. But I'm not sure of
> the values used for the matching section in the original whip.
> It shouldn't really be that critical, but it is a dual 5/8 collinear
> rather than a 5/8 ground plane. I don't know if that changes things
> matching wise or not. IE: are they matching only the upper element, or
> both? I'm not sure.. :/
> Remember that the upper cone is part of the lower 5/8 element, and
> it's overall length including the mast tip above it should be equal to
> the upper 5/8 whip. In the original, both the upper and lower elements
> were appx 50 inches each, or appx 100 inches total, which does not
> count the lower decoupling cone.
>
>

I found one matching schematic at this site..
Seems it's a fairly conventional L/C circuit.
The diagram was in the "Facts About Vertical Antennas" file.

http://www.repeater-builder.com/aea/aea-index.html

192. EARN EXTRA INCOME - WORK AT HOME

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-08 06:11:36 UTC
From: Sandya Rani <sr.onlinework@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <ab81e7ce-5eab-40e8-bfc9-e99ce9d76afc@pq6g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2959

Do you need extra income,
work as part time or full time,
from home itself....

online data entry jobs
http://venuonlinejobs.blogspot.com

193. Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-08 19:00:12 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knology.net>
Message-ID: <b7625$4f32c758$4b4c116f$23490@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2960
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

Hi All,
I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
signal to work 100% of the time.
I don't has access to electricity at the utility post, so an amp is
out. Although I could try an amp at the cable box end. Is that reasonable?
I would run two cables if there was a way to make it increase signal
strength.
Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
Any ideas to get a better signal?
Mikek

PS.

When the signal fails it seems channel 41 is ok and above 42 it breaks up.
Curious to know if there is an unusual frequency jump between those two
digital channels.

194. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-08 20:17:11 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <2ZPjnKCHhtMPFwRZ@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 2961
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

In message <b7625$4f32c758$4b4c116f$23490@KNOLOGY.NET>, amdx
<amdx@knology.net> writes
>Hi All,
>I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
>Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
>Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
>I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
>suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The
>cable company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed.
>At this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at
>the utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested
>the cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger
>(first) tap.
> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
>signal to work 100% of the time.
> I don't has access to electricity at the utility post, so an amp is
>out. Although I could try an amp at the cable box end. Is that
>reasonable?
>I would run two cables if there was a way to make it increase signal
>strength.
> Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
> Any ideas to get a better signal?
> Mikek
>
>
>PS.
>
> When the signal fails it seems channel 41 is ok and above 42 it breaks up.
>Curious to know if there is an unusual frequency jump between those two
>digital channels.
>

Despite your long 170ft drop cable, were you getting good analogue
signals before the change to digital? If so, it could be that something
is not right. Normally, even if you have had only fairly mediocre
analogues, the digitals are good.

Otherwise....
It sounds like your signals are just too weak. As things are, and if you
can, the obvious fix would be to overcome the substantial loss of the
170ft drop cable by fitting an amplifier at or near the utility post
(not at your end), and power it with low voltage via the coax from your
end (ie similar to a line-powered masthead antenna amplifier). However,
you would need to consult with the cable company to see if they were OK

with letting you do this. It could be that they might be able advise you on the most suitable amplifier to use. It's not rocket science, but you have to be a little careful not to break any of their rules and generally do anything they don't approve of.
--
Ian

195. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-08 20:36:15 UTC
From: Fred Bloggs <bloggs.fredbloggs.fred@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <e64ac5d0-9cff-4b6a-8d63-a9abf70c991f@n12g2000yqb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2962
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Feb 8, 2:00 pm, amdx <a...@knology.net> wrote:
> Hi All,
> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.

That's about 10dB loss at midband for RG6.

> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
> company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
> this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
> utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
> cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.

That was just a 3dB boost.

> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
> signal to work 100% of the time.
> I don't has access to electricity at the utility post, so an amp is
> out. Although I could try an amp at the cable box end. Is that reasonable?

Really? There are such things a power inserters and compatible drop
amps that allow you to power the amplifier over the cable from the
user end. For RG6 18ga stranded that is about 0.6V loss at 250mA and
therefore doable,

> I would run two cables if there was a way to make it increase signal
> strength.

Forget it.

> Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
> Any ideas to get a better signal?
> Mikek
>

Use a 15dB gain drop amp with power inserter, but that's just a guess.
Would help if you actually knew signal levels like what the receiver
requires for optimum reception and what the cable co sources. Putting
the amplifier at source gives you a typical system noise figure of
3dB, but putting it at your end limits your NF to 10dB minimum from
the start.

196. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-08 20:47:07 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <bj3b09-mi2.ln1@radagast.org>
Source record: 2963
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

In article <b7625$4f32c758$4b4c116f$23490@KNOLOGY.NET>,
amdx <amdx@knology.net> wrote:
>I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
>Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
>Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
>I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
>suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
>company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
>this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
>utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
>cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
>signal to work 100% of the time.
> I don't has access to electricity at the utility post, so an amp is
>out. Although I could try an amp at the cable box end. Is that reasonable?
>I would run two cables if there was a way to make it increase signal
>strength.
> Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
> Any ideas to get a better signal?

Adding an amp at the cable box isn't all that likely to work... you
can try it, but don't get your hopes up. Unless the amp has a
significantly lower "noise figure" than the RF front end in the cable
box, all you'll be doing is adding noise... the desired signal will be
stronger, but the noise will be stronger yet.

Something you could do, is add a single-port RF amplifier right at the
utility post splitter, where your tap comes off of the feed. You can
buy amplifiers of this sort which are designed to receive "phantom
power" through the coax cable... you'd install a "power injector" at
your boat, which feeds a DC voltage up the coax to the amplifier.
This is probably your best bet:

- It would amplify the signal before it's attenuated by the 170-foot
cable run.

- It won't require a power supply at the post... just at your
boat, where you already have power.

- It shouldn't interfere with the other taps on the
splitter, even when the amplifier is not receiving power from your boat.

You'd be looking for an "antenna mast" type of preamplifier. The
Channel Master 0068DSB or 7777, Winegard AP-8700 or AP-8275 or
HDP-269, AntennaCraft 10G212, or one of the Blonder Tongue Galaxy III

models might do the job for you. You'll probably want a "75 ohm in,
75 ohm out" model, which would connect directly to the 75-ohm coax.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

197. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-08 21:03:25 UTC
From: Robert Macy <robert.a.macy@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <10bbfc61-b59a-48df-8eb0-6826574ef201@y10g2000vbn.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2964
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Feb 8, 12:00 pm, amdx <a...@knology.net> wrote:
> Hi All,
> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
> company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
> this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
> utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
> cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
> signal to work 100% of the time.
> I don't has access to electricity at the utility post, so an amp is
> out. Although I could try an amp at the cable box end. Is that reasonable?
> I would run two cables if there was a way to make it increase signal
> strength.
> Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
> Any ideas to get a better signal?
> Mikek
>
> PS.
>
> When the signal fails it seems channel 41 is ok and above 42 it breaks up.
> Curious to know if there is an unusual frequency jump between those two
> digital channels.

see URL:
<http://www.dbsinstall.com/broadcast/vhf_uhf_freq_list.asp>
41 is 324 - 330MHz and 42 is 330-336 MHz
cables attenuate more at higher frequency.

By ALL means, if you're going to add an amplifier, add it at the
source location, not at the receiver location
Cheap, but good, ones are available from microcircuits. Can you buy a
line driver from your CATV company?

I suspect the 'better' cable is only marginally better. What is the
EXACT cable you're using? what is its attenuation per foot per MHz?
You can buy extremely low loss coax, but you may have to send in your
first born. Go to a local NRTL [EMC Test Lab] and see if they can
(are willing to) order a length for you.

Find the highest channel you wish to receive and the frequency associated with that. Now you can balance the amplifier gain with the cable loss to determine if it will work. Note you already know that 170 ft of ?? cable gets you up to channel 41, so from that number you can estimate just how much drop your receiver can take before it stops receiving.

198. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-08 21:12:10 UTC
From: mike <spamme9@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <jguoifhpk1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2965
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/8/2012 11:00 AM, amdx wrote:
> Hi All,
> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
> company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
> this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
> utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
> cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
> signal to work 100% of the time.
> I don't has access to electricity at the utility post, so an amp is out.
> Although I could try an amp at the cable box end. Is that reasonable?
> I would run two cables if there was a way to make it increase signal
> strength.
> Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
> Any ideas to get a better signal?
> Mikek
>
>
> PS.
>
> When the signal fails it seems channel 41 is ok and above 42 it breaks up.
> Curious to know if there is an unusual frequency jump between those two
> digital channels.
>

Are you sure it's a signal strength problem?
The cable guy should have been able to measure the signal at your cable box.
Are the people using the other taps having problems?
If you're on a boat, you might be at the end of the cable run.
In that case, you might be able to get them to crank up the gain in their
distribution amp.
Power at the pole is not a problem. You can get amps that are powered
through the signal cable to your cable box. Getting them to let you
install it
is another matter.
You can get MUCH better wire, for a price.

Signal strength is not the only problem with digital TV.
Reflections in the system can confuse the decoder. Are there
any unterminated cables on the other taps?

I have OTA antenna digital TV. Plenty of signal, but reflections
cause significant drop outs on some channels. More signal won't fix
that. In fact, I have a variable attenuator to REDUCE signal strength.
I tweak the signal level for fewest dropouts.

Might be electrical noise coupled in thru the ground system.

Bottom line is that you pay the cable company for TV reception.
It's their responsibility to provide you with a watchable signal.
You shouldn't have to tell them what to do. They should just FIX it!!

199. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-08 21:18:23 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knology.net>
Message-ID: <9a54a$4f32e7bc$4b4c116f$32127@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2966
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

```
On 2/8/2012 2:17 PM, Ian Jackson wrote:
> In message <b7625$4f32c758$4b4c116f$23490@KNOLOGY.NET>, amdx
> <amdx@knology.net> writes
>> Hi All,
>> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
>> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
>> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
>> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
>> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The
>> cable company came out and gave me a better cable than I had
>> installed. At this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The
>> signal at the utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter,
>> I suggested the cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the
>> stronger (first) tap.
>> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
>> signal to work 100% of the time.
>> I don't has access to electricity at the utility post, so an amp is
>> out. Although I could try an amp at the cable box end. Is that
>> reasonable?
>> I would run two cables if there was a way to make it increase signal
>> strength.
>> Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
>> Any ideas to get a better signal?
>> Mikek
>>
>>
>> PS.
>>
>> When the signal fails it seems channel 41 is ok and above 42 it breaks
>> up.
>> Curious to know if there is an unusual frequency jump between those
>> two digital channels.
>>
>
> Despite your long 170ft drop cable, were you getting good analogue
> signals before the change to digital? If so, it could be that something
> is not right. Normally, even if you have had only fairly mediocre
> analogues, the digitals are good.
>

But, analog can be snowy but very watchable, digital an be pixalated
and stuttering without no sound or often no picture at all.
```

> Otherwise....
> It sounds like your signals are just too weak. As things are, and if you
> can, the obvious fix would be to overcome the substantial loss of the
> 170ft drop cable by fitting an amplifier at or near the utility post
> (not at your end), and power it with low voltage via the coax from your
> end (ie similar to a line-powered masthead antenna amplifier). However,
> you would need to consult with the cable company to see if they were OK
> with letting you do this. It could be that they might be able advise you
> on the most suitable amplifier to use. It's not rocket science, but you
> have to be a little careful not to break any of their rules and
> generally do anything they don't approve of.

I had not thought about a coax powered amp, Thanks.
Mikek

200. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-08 21:20:17 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knology.net>
Message-ID: <b21df$4f32e82d$4b4c116f$32127@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2967
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/8/2012 2:36 PM, Fred Bloggs wrote:
> On Feb 8, 2:00 pm, amdx<a...@knology.net> wrote:
>> Hi All,
>> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
>
> That's about 10dB loss at midband for RG6.
>
>> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
>> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
>> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
>> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
>> company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
>> this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
>> utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
>> cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
>
> That was just a 3dB boost.

But that 3bd did get me a more consistent picture.
>
>> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
>> signal to work 100% of the time.

201. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-08 21:34:04 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <UptrLiMMpuMPFwnK@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 2968
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

In message <9a54a$4f32e7bc$4b4c116f$32127@KNOLOGY.NET>, amdx
<amdx@knology.net> writes
>On 2/8/2012 2:17 PM, Ian Jackson wrote:
>> In message <b7625$4f32c758$4b4c116f$23490@KNOLOGY.NET>, amdx
>> <amdx@knology.net> writes
>>> Hi All,
>>> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
>>> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
>>> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
>>> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
>>> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The
>>> cable company came out and gave me a better cable than I had
>>> installed. At this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The
>>> signal at the utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter,
>>> I suggested the cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the
>>> stronger (first) tap.
>>> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
>>> signal to work 100% of the time.
>>> I don't has access to electricity at the utility post, so an amp is
>>> out. Although I could try an amp at the cable box end. Is that
>>> reasonable?
>>> I would run two cables if there was a way to make it increase signal
>>> strength.
>>> Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
>>> Any ideas to get a better signal?
>>> Mikek
>>>
>>>
>>> PS.
>>>
>>> When the signal fails it seems channel 41 is ok and above 42 it breaks
>>> up.
>>> Curious to know if there is an unusual frequency jump between those
>>> two digital channels.
>>>
>>
>> Despite your long 170ft drop cable, were you getting good analogue
>> signals before the change to digital? If so, it could be that something
>> is not right. Normally, even if you have had only fairly mediocre
>> analogues, the digitals are good.
>>
>
> But, analog can be snowy but very watchable, digital an be pixalated

>and stuttering without no sound or often no picture at all.
>
You are quite correct. However, digital is generally capable of working to lower signal levels than analogue. It's amazing how rubbishy digital signals can be, yet still give perfect pictures - but don't expect miracles!

>> Otherwise....
>> It sounds like your signals are just too weak. As things are, and if you
>> can, the obvious fix would be to overcome the substantial loss of the
>> 170ft drop cable by fitting an amplifier at or near the utility post
>> (not at your end), and power it with low voltage via the coax from your
>> end (ie similar to a line-powered masthead antenna amplifier). However,
>> you would need to consult with the cable company to see if they were OK
>> with letting you do this. It could be that they might be able advise you
>> on the most suitable amplifier to use. It's not rocket science, but you
>> have to be a little careful not to break any of their rules and
>> generally do anything they don't approve of.
>
> I had not thought about a coax powered amp, Thanks.
> Mikek
>
I see that several others have also suggested a coax-powered amplifier. [If the cable company can't give you more signal level, it's the only solution.] As suggested, they should be able to provide a suitable amplifier and power unit - or at least advise you what to use.
--
Ian

202. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-08 21:53:47 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knology.net>
Message-ID: <a599a$4f32eebe$4b4c116f$1834@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2969
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/8/2012 2:47 PM, Dave Platt wrote:
> In article<b7625$4f32c758$4b4c116f$23490@KNOLOGY.NET>,
> amdx<amdx@knology.net> wrote:
>> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
>> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
>> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
>> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
>> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
>> company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
>> this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
>> utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
>> cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
>> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
>> signal to work 100% of the time.
>> I don't has access to electricity at the utility post, so an amp is
>> out. Although I could try an amp at the cable box end. Is that reasonable?
>> I would run two cables if there was a way to make it increase signal
>> strength.
>> Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
>> Any ideas to get a better signal?
>
> Adding an amp at the cable box isn't all that likely to work... you
> can try it, but don't get your hopes up. Unless the amp has a
> significantly lower "noise figure" than the RF front end in the cable
> box, all you'll be doing is adding noise... the desired signal will be
> stronger, but the noise will be stronger yet.
>
> Something you could do, is add a single-port RF amplifier right at the
> utility post splitter, where your tap comes off of the feed. You can
> buy amplifiers of this sort which are designed to receive "phantom
> power" through the coax cable... you'd install a "power injector" at
> your boat, which feeds a DC voltage up the coax to the amplifier.
> This is probably your best bet:
>
> - It would amplify the signal before it's attenuated by the 170-foot
> cable run.
>
> - It won't require a power supply at the post... just at your
> boat, where you already have power.
>
> - It shouldn't interfere with the other taps on the
> splitter, even when the amplifier is not receiving power from your boat.
>

> You'd be looking for an "antenna mast" type of preamplifier. The
> Channel Master 0068DSB or 7777, Winegard AP-8700 or AP-8275 or
> HDP-269, AntennaCraft 10G212, or one of the Blonder Tongue Galaxy III
> models might do the job for you. You'll probably want a "75 ohm in,
> 75 ohm out" model, which would connect directly to the 75-ohm coax.

Hey thanks for the part numbers, I'll look into these.
Mikek

203. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-08 22:06:49 UTC
From: news@jecarter.us
Message-ID: <l7s5j7lcglft3brf07optrcikvmrh65690@4ax.com>
Source record: 2970
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Wed, 8 Feb 2012 20:17:11 +0000, Ian Jackson
<ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> wrote:

>In message <b7625$4f32c758$4b4c116f$23490@KNOLOGY.NET>, amdx
><amdx@knology.net> writes
>>Hi All,
>>I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
>>Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
>>Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
>>I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
>>suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The
>>cable company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed.
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>>the utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested
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>> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
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>>I would run two cables if there was a way to make it increase signal
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>> Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
>> Any ideas to get a better signal?
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>>PS.
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>> When the signal fails it seems channel 41 is ok and above 42 it breaks up.
>>Curious to know if there is an unusual frequency jump between those two
>>digital channels.
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>
>Despite your long 170ft drop cable, were you getting good analogue
>signals before the change to digital? If so, it could be that something
>is not right. Normally, even if you have had only fairly mediocre
>analogues, the digitals are good.
>
>Otherwise....
>It sounds like your signals are just too weak. As things are, and if you
>can, the obvious fix would be to overcome the substantial loss of the

>170ft drop cable by fitting an amplifier at or near the utility post
>(not at your end), and power it with low voltage via the coax from your
>end (ie similar to a line-powered masthead antenna amplifier). However,
>you would need to consult with the cable company to see if they were OK
>with letting you do this. It could be that they might be able advise you
>on the most suitable amplifier to use. It's not rocket science, but you
>have to be a little careful not to break any of their rules and
>generally do anything they don't approve of.

The cable company probably has amplifiers that can be powered over the cable run. If not, those amps can be found on ebay. Be sure to get a bidirectional amplifier because some systems send the control signals back up the cable to the cable company (Comcast in the southeastern US, for example.)

John

204. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-08 22:18:56 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knology.net>
Message-ID: <915c3$4f32f4a4$4b4c116f$3763@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2971
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/8/2012 3:03 PM, Robert Macy wrote:
> On Feb 8, 12:00 pm, amdx<a...@knology.net> wrote:
>> Hi All,
>> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
>> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
>> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
>> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
>> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
>> company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
>> this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
>> utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
>> cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
>> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
>> signal to work 100% of the time.
>> I don't has access to electricity at the utility post, so an amp is
>> out. Although I could try an amp at the cable box end. Is that reasonable?
>> I would run two cables if there was a way to make it increase signal
>> strength.
>> Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
>> Any ideas to get a better signal?
>> Mikek
>>
>> PS.
>>
>> When the signal fails it seems channel 41 is ok and above 42 it breaks up.
>> Curious to know if there is an unusual frequency jump between those two
>> digital channels.
>
> see URL:
> <http://www.dbsinstall.com/broadcast/vhf_uhf_freq_list.asp>

That's helpful. however, I do receive channels up to 484!
Dang, just noticed "Lesbo Euro Trash: Big Boobs" is on 502, but, it's
pay per view. :-)

> 41 is 324 - 330MHz and 42 is 330-336 MHz
> cables attenuate more at higher frequency.

I thought there might be a bigger jump between 41 and 42
because when 42 was pixelating 41 was always perfect.

> By ALL means, if you're going to add an amplifier, add it at the
> source location, not at the receiver location
> Cheap, but good, ones are available from microcircuits. Can you buy a

> line driver from your CATV company?
>

> I suspect the 'better' cable is only marginally better. What is the
> EXACT cable you're using? what is its attenuation per foot per MHz?
> You can buy extremely low loss coax, but you may have to send in your
> first born. Go to a local NRTL [EMC Test Lab] and see if they can
> (are willing to) order a length for you.
>

I think I'll try the amp, before spending for better cable.

I think I just found a work around, The station I wanted, 42
is repeated on 428 in HD and it doesn't pixelate when 42 does.
The pixelating problem is rare, only a spall percentage of the time,
but very annoying. Ah, the wonderful world if Digital TV.
Mikek

205. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-08 22:39:41 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knology.net>
Message-ID: <c40fb$4f32faca$4b4c116f$5044@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2972
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/8/2012 3:12 PM, mike wrote:
> On 2/8/2012 11:00 AM, amdx wrote:
>> Hi All,
>> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
>> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
>> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
>> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
>> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
>> company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
>> this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
>> utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
>> cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first)
>> tap.
>> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
>> signal to work 100% of the time.
>> I don't has access to electricity at the utility post, so an amp is out.
>> Although I could try an amp at the cable box end. Is that reasonable?
>> I would run two cables if there was a way to make it increase signal
>> strength.
>> Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
>> Any ideas to get a better signal?
>> Mikek
>>
>>
>> PS.
>>
>> When the signal fails it seems channel 41 is ok and above 42 it breaks
>> up.
>> Curious to know if there is an unusual frequency jump between those two
>> digital channels.
>>
>
> Are you sure it's a signal strength problem?

Yes, it is the loss in the cable.

> The cable guy should have been able to measure the signal at your cable
> box.
> Are the people using the other taps having problems?

No other problems, I'm just way down the dock from them.

> If you're on a boat, you might be at the end of the cable run.
> In that case, you might be able to get them to crank up the gain in their

> distribution amp.

Next time they are around I'll ask.

> Power at the pole is not a problem. You can get amps that are powered
> through the signal cable to your cable box. Getting them to let you
> install it
> is another matter.
> You can get MUCH better wire, for a price.
>
> Signal strength is not the only problem with digital TV.
> Reflections in the system can confuse the decoder. Are there
> any unterminated cables on the other taps?
>

Yes that is possible, There are transients in and out so sometimes the
taps are used and sometimes not. I suppose I could make a bunch of 75
ohm terminations, and put on a new one every time it's needed.
However I never noticed a correlation between boats in and boats out.

> I have OTA antenna digital TV. Plenty of signal, but reflections
> cause significant drop outs on some channels. More signal won't fix
> that. In fact, I have a variable attenuator to REDUCE signal strength.
> I tweak the signal level for fewest dropouts.
>
>
> Might be electrical noise coupled in thru the ground system.
>
> Bottom line is that you pay the cable company for TV reception.
> It's their responsibility to provide you with a watchable signal.
> You shouldn't have to tell them what to do. They should just FIX it!!

Ya, but no. It's in a marina and the marina has a deal with the cable
company.
At this point there is talk about putting up an antenna.
The marina has ten cable boxes for transients that need to be plugged in
and connected (I guess keep them updated). So it has become a hassle for
the marina handle the boxes. I just want to lay low and not rock the boat.

206. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-08 23:02:02 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <S7SdnZpkANF3Y6_SnZ2dnUVZ_uCdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2973
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

"amdx" <amdx@knology.net> wrote in message
news:b7625$4f32c758$4b4c116f$23490@KNOLOGY.NET...
> Hi All,
> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
> company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At this
> point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the utility
> post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the cable guy
> put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
> signal to work 100% of the time.
> I don't has access to electricity at the utility post, so an amp is out.
> Although I could try an amp at the cable box end. Is that reasonable?
> I would run two cables if there was a way to make it increase signal
> strength.
> Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
> Any ideas to get a better signal?
> Mikek
>

At only 170 feet, that should not be a problem. My cable runs down a
utility post, then over 200 feet to my house. It goes to a 2 way spitter
and then about 30 feet to a cable modem. The other end goes to anotehr two
way splitter, one side to a regular TV and the other to a digital box.

No problem with the TV signal at my house, and the internet is around 7 MB
or however they measuer it. That is by my test on the internet and what
they say I am paying for in the speed./

Sounds like they need to send more signal from the main cable to the taps to
your line.

207. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-08 23:06:18 UTC
From: nesesu <neil_sutcliffe@telus.net>
Message-ID: <be00fda9-afc4-4d27-b695-78817a026225@ow3g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2974
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Feb 8, 2:18 pm, amdx <a...@knology.net> wrote:
> On 2/8/2012 3:03 PM, Robert Macy wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > On Feb 8, 12:00 pm, amdx<a...@knology.net> wrote:
> >> Hi All,
> >> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
> >> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
> >> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
> >> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
> >> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
> >> company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
> >> this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
> >> utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
> >> cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
> >>   That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
> >> signal to work 100% of the time.
> >>   I don't has access to electricity at the utility post, so an amp is
> >> out. Although I could try an amp at the cable box end. Is that reasonable?
> >> I would run two cables if there was a way to make it increase signal
> >> strength.
> >>   Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
> >>   Any ideas to get a better signal?
> >>   Mikek
>
> >> PS.
>
> >>   When the signal fails it seems channel 41 is ok and above 42 it breaks up.
> >> Curious to know if there is an unusual frequency jump between those two
> >> digital channels.
>
> > see URL:
> > <http://www.dbsinstall.com/broadcast/vhf_uhf_freq_list.asp>
>
>   That's helpful. however, I do receive channels up to 484!
> Dang, just noticed "Lesbo Euro Trash: Big Boobs" is on 502, but, it's
> pay per view. :-)
>
> > 41 is 324 - 330MHz and 42 is 330-336 MHz
> > cables attenuate more at higher frequency.

>
>   I thought there might be a bigger jump between 41 and 42
> because when 42 was pixelating 41 was always perfect.
>
> > By ALL means, if you're going to add an amplifier, add it at the
> > source location, not at the receiver location
> > Cheap, but good, ones are available from microcircuits. Can you buy a
> > line driver from your CATV company?
>
> > I suspect the 'better' cable is only marginally better. What is the
> > EXACT cable you're using? what is its attenuation per foot per MHz?
> > You can buy extremely low loss coax, but you may have to send in your
> > first born. Go to a local NRTL [EMC Test Lab] and see if they can
> > (are willing to) order a length for you.
>
>   I think I'll try the amp, before spending for better cable.
>
> I think I just found a work around, The station I wanted, 42
> is repeated on 428 in HD and it doesn't pixelate when 42 does.
>   The pixelating problem is rare, only a spall percentage of the time,
> but very annoying. Ah, the wonderful world if Digital TV.
>   Mikek- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

FWIW, our local cable system just converterd to digital and after
installing the cable boxes I noticed that there were usually about 4-6
drop-outs between 6PM and 11PM. I suspected that the problem was at
their end but they sent out a tech who re-terminated the cables at the
demarcation box outside then changed that splitter from 3 output to 2
output. Inside he trimmed about 2m of excess cable from the wall jack
[inside the wall space] and re-terminated that and installed a new
jumper from there to a splitter [replaced] feeding the two cable
boxes, one feeding the TV the other the VCR. He then measured the
levels and the incoming signal was -10dB [just on nominal] and the
back feed level [at the cable office] was -15dB, again just on
nominal. He said that performance was good down to at least -20dB
incoming. My run is about the same length as yours from the
distribution pedistal and is of lower performance that RG-6.
The number of drop-outs is perhaps slightly less, but a new PVR seems
to handle the drop-outs much better than the cable boxes did so they
are less noticable than before. I have also noted that one particular
commercial has a drop-out in it and it is the same everytime it is
run, again pointing to the problem being at their end.

Neil S

208. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-08 23:41:08 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <l916j7hrlnslf403b640ug9fkjk147i1go@4ax.com>
Source record: 2975
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 13:00:12 -0600, amdx <amdx@knology.net> wrote:

>I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.

Ok, 200ft of coax. Presumably RG6a/u.

>Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
>Digital TV.

You have been assimilated. Resistance is futile.

>I got the new digital converter and had no picture.

Something is wrong. The nominal signal from the cable drop is suppose to be 0dBm. If there's a splitter involved, they like to crank it up to about 10dBm. Your 200ft of RG6a/u will drop the signal from between 4dB at the low end, to about 6dB at the high end. Your set top box is suppose to operate with a 10dB margin. If you would kindly disclose the maker and model, it might be possible to find the specs. Typically, you'll have at least 10dB margin. Even with 200ft of coax, you should have 4 to 6dB margin.

Drag your cable box and TV over to the splitter and try it on the incoming drop. If that works, move to the ports on the splitter. Make sure that the unused ports are terminated properly. If that doesn't work, call your unfriendly cable company and ask them why they don't have sufficient level to operate your set top box without the 200ft cable. If it does work, find a 200ft RG6a/u cable that isn't saturated with water. Try to get some compressing fittings instead of the crappy crimp type.

Your unspecified cable set top box may also have some user accessible diagnostics which include per channel signal levels. You may want to check those.

I'm not familiar with Knology, but I suspect they do the same thing as Comcast. With Comcast, the lower 72 channels are still analog in my area. If so, you can probably plug your TV directly into the cable, set the TV for cable frequencies, not broadcast, and see if that still plays.

Hint: Troubleshoot by substitution.

Drivel: I spent about an hour troubleshooting my TV distribution system, only to find a brand new Type F "barrel" connector, with no center connections. That which is most obviously correct, beyond any need of checking, is usually the problem.

```
--
# Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
# 831-336-2558
# http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
# http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS
```

209. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 00:27:49 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jgv3slpmt1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2976
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

"amdx" <amdx@knology.net> wrote in message
news:b7625$4f32c758$4b4c116f$23490@KNOLOGY.NET...
> Hi All,
> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
> Digital TV.

< snip >

> Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.

I take respectful exception to that last sentence. My digital cable box is about 130 cable-feet from the pole. My signal is tapped enroute for digital telephone, tapped enroute for Internet and then split (by me) so I can feed analog signals via a disttribution amp serving bedrooms, kitchen and shack. I get enough from the pole tap to do the job.

Somebody is treating you badly -- maybe the cable company, maybe the marina. Yes, the approach for you to buy and install an inline, remote-power amp at the pole is entirely valid, technically. However, that's not in keeping with reasonable expectations. You needn't roll over so easily. It's supposed to work.

What -- Are you worried you might offend somebody? That "somebody" seems quite okay with kicking you in the ankle. Or elsewhere.

"Sal"

210. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 00:38:39 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <sd46j7dhubkn8sq96qpao339re708noflo@4ax.com>
Source record: 2977
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 15:41:08 -0800, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
wrote:

>Your 200ft of RG6a/u will drop the signal from
>between 4dB at the low end, to about 6dB at the high end.

Some better numbers for RG6a/u:
Freq Atten
MHz -dB
10 0.8
50 1.4
100 2.9
200 4.3
400 6.4
1000 11.0

The CATV band is approximately 50 to 800MHz. With 200ft of cable, you
should see 2.8 to 16dB of loss. While there may be problem at the
high channels, all the lower channels should work.

The 4 way splitter has a loss of about -7dB.

Picking a random set top box:
<http://www.zoran.com/IMG/pdf/Simplify_NextGen_STBs_Solutions.pdf>
See Page 3. Sensitivity is -18dBm for 256QAM and -24dBm 64QAM.

At the low end, you have 0dBm in, 7dB loss in the splitter, 2.8dB loss
in the coax, resulting in -9.8dBm to the box. That's much more than
the -18dBm/-24dBm needed.

However, at the high end, things are not so wonderful. 0dbm in, 7dB
loss in the splitter, and 16dB loss in the coax, which delivers
-23dBm. That's 1dB of margin, which is not very good. Still, it
should work on the lower channels.

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
831-336-2558
http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

211. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 01:01:06 UTC
From: Joerg <invalid@invalid.invalid>
Message-ID: <9pgk6oFolvU1@mid.individual.net>
Source record: 2978
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

amdx wrote:
> Hi All,
> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
> company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
> this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
> utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
> cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
> signal to work 100% of the time.

Looks like the cable guys screwed up.

a. They should be putting enough signal on that cable to overcome the loss.

b. They should be able to measure the amplitude of pilot signals at your
end of the cable and tell you how much above minimums they are.

> I don't has access to electricity at the utility post, so an amp is
> out. Although I could try an amp at the cable box end. Is that reasonable?
> I would run two cables if there was a way to make it increase signal
> strength.
> Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
> Any ideas to get a better signal?
> Mikek
>
>
> PS.
>
> When the signal fails it seems channel 41 is ok and above 42 it breaks up.
> Curious to know if there is an unusual frequency jump between those two
> digital channels.
>

If all else fails you may need an amp. What Fred means with drop amp is
usually called a "mast preamplifier", like this:

http://www.amazon.com/Uhf-Vhf-Antenna-Pre-Amp/dp/B0018CDGEQ/ref=sr_1_20?ie=UTF8&qid=1328748729&sr=8-20

I don't know this particular one but essentially it should be
weather-proof. It gets its DC voltage via the coax, from a wall wart

that would plug in at your boat. So no need to run a power supply cable up there.

Don't go for too much gain. This dreaded DTV falls apart rather easily on the slightest distortion or cross-modulation. Not sure if the above amp can handle that. You might need a more expensive one. Michael Terrell might know which ones are good. What matters is dynamic range.

Also, make sure you have a perfect 75ohms match at your end. The cable box from the cable company should provide that. if you have Internet and/or phone through them as well check that connection so it doesn't cause reflections. On a boat at sea stuff can corrode quickly.

Oh, and don't dare to watch that boobs channel while your wife's on the boat :-)

--
Regards, Joerg

http://www.analogconsultants.com/

212. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 01:24:06 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
Message-ID: <8301b$4f332004$18ec6dd7$18117@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2979
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/8/2012 5:41 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 13:00:12 -0600, amdx<amdx@knology.net> wrote:
>
>> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
>
> Ok, 200ft of coax. Presumably RG6a/u.
>
>> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
>> Digital TV.
>
> You have been assimilated. Resistance is futile.
>
>> I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
>
> Something is wrong. The nominal signal from the cable drop is suppose
> to be 0dBm. If there's a splitter involved, they like to crank it up
> to about 10dBm. Your 200ft of RG6a/u will drop the signal from
> between 4dB at the low end, to about 6dB at the high end. Your set
> top box is suppose to operate with a 10dB margin. If you would kindly
> disclose the maker and model, it might be possible to find the specs.
> Typically, you'll have at least 10dB margin. Even with 200ft of coax,
> you should have 4 to 6dB margin.
>

Now remember the problem is quite intermittent, but seems to be
happening almost daily for short periods.

> Drag your cable box and TV over to the splitter and try it on the
> incoming drop. If that works, move to the ports on the splitter. Make
> sure that the unused ports are terminated properly. If that doesn't
> work, call your unfriendly cable company and ask them why they don't
> have sufficient level to operate your set top box without the 200ft
> cable. If it does work, find a 200ft RG6a/u cable that isn't
> saturated with water. Try to get some compressing fittings instead of
> the crappy crimp type.
>

There should be no water in the cable, it's only a couple of months
old and both ends have crimp on connectors and are located in a box or boat.

> Your unspecified cable set top box may also have some user accessible
> diagnostics which include per channel signal levels. You may want to
> check those.

It does have diagnostics, I'm not sure if it is each channel though.
But I can get some info out of the box. I'll be there Friday and I'll
get that info and the model of the cable set top box.

> I'm not familiar with Knology, but I suspect they do the same thing as
> Comcast. With Comcast, the lower 72 channels are still analog in my
> area. If so, you can probably plug your TV directly into the cable,
> set the TV for cable frequencies, not broadcast, and see if that still
> plays.
>
I'm using Comcast at the boat. We are lucky here (I think) in that
we have a choice of two cable companies.

> Hint: Troubleshoot by substitution.
>
> Drivel: I spent about an hour troubleshooting my TV distribution
> system, only to find a brand new Type F "barrel" connector, with no
> center connections. That which is most obviously correct, beyond any
> need of checking, is usually the problem.
Drivel is good.

213. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 01:30:07 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
Message-ID: <d1d28$4f33216d$18ec6dd7$18611@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2980
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/8/2012 6:38 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 15:41:08 -0800, Jeff Liebermann<jeffl@cruzio.com>
> wrote:
>
>> Your 200ft of RG6a/u will drop the signal from
>> between 4dB at the low end, to about 6dB at the high end.
>
> Some better numbers for RG6a/u:
> Freq Atten
> MHz -dB
> 10 0.8
> 50 1.4
> 100 2.9
> 200 4.3
> 400 6.4
> 1000 11.0
>
> The CATV band is approximately 50 to 800MHz. With 200ft of cable, you
> should see 2.8 to 16dB of loss. While there may be problem at the
> high channels, all the lower channels should work.

Any idea where channel 428 would be in that frequency range?
That's a duplicate of 4,2 but in HD, and it works when 42 doesn't.
>
> The 4 way splitter has a loss of about -7dB.

Just a point. I may not have made it clear. I had the tech put in two
2way splitters and connect me to the first one. Hoping to gain 3db.
(or 4) and it did make a difference.

>
> Picking a random set top box:
> <http://www.zoran.com/IMG/pdf/Simplify_NextGen_STBs_Solutions.pdf>
> See Page 3. Sensitivity is -18dBm for 256QAM and -24dBm 64QAM.
>
> At the low end, you have 0dBm in, 7dB loss in the splitter, 2.8dB loss
> in the coax, resulting in -9.8dBm to the box. That's much more than
> the -18dBm/-24dBm needed.
>
> However, at the high end, things are not so wonderful. 0dbm in, 7dB
> loss in the splitter, and 16dB loss in the coax, which delivers
> -23dBm. That's 1dB of margin, which is not very good. Still, it
> should work on the lower channels.
>

>

214. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 01:40:43 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
Message-ID: <402fe$4f3323e9$18ec6dd7$19298@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2981
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/8/2012 7:01 PM, Joerg wrote:
> amdx wrote:
>> Hi All,
>> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
>> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
>> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
>> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
>> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
>> company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
>> this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
>> utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
>> cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
>> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
>> signal to work 100% of the time.
>
>
> Looks like the cable guys screwed up.
>
> a. They should be putting enough signal on that cable to overcome the loss.
>
> b. They should be able to measure the amplitude of pilot signals at your
> end of the cable and tell you how much above minimums they are.
>
>
>> I don't has access to electricity at the utility post, so an amp is
>> out. Although I could try an amp at the cable box end. Is that reasonable?
>> I would run two cables if there was a way to make it increase signal
>> strength.
>> Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
>> Any ideas to get a better signal?
>> Mikek
>>
>>
>> PS.
>>
>> When the signal fails it seems channel 41 is ok and above 42 it breaks up.
>> Curious to know if there is an unusual frequency jump between those two
>> digital channels.
>>
>
>
> If all else fails you may need an amp. What Fred means with drop amp is
> usually called a "mast preamplifier", like this:

>
> http://www.amazon.com/Uhf-Vhf-Antenna-Pre-Amp/dp/B0018CDGEQ/ref=sr_1_20?ie=UTF8&qid=1328748729&sr=8-20
>
> I don't know this particular one but essentially it should be
> weather-proof. It gets its DC voltage via the coax, from a wall wart
> that would plug in at your boat. So no need to run a power supply cable
> up there.
>
> Don't go for too much gain. This dreaded DTV falls apart rather easily
> on the slightest distortion or cross-modulation. Not sure if the above
> amp can handle that. You might need a more expensive one. Michael
> Terrell might know which ones are good. What matters is dynamic range.
>
> Also, make sure you have a perfect 75ohms match at your end. The cable
> box from the cable company should provide that. if you have Internet
> and/or phone through them as well check that connection so it doesn't
> cause reflections. On a boat at sea stuff can corrode quickly.
>
> Oh, and don't dare to watch that boobs channel while your wife's on the
> boat :-)

Been trying to think of something funny to say about that...
Best I got is, she would say, "mine look better than those!

215. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 01:50:56 UTC
From: Joerg <invalid@invalid.invalid>
Message-ID: <9pgn46Fbr9U1@mid.individual.net>
Source record: 2982
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

amdx wrote:
> On 2/8/2012 6:38 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>> On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 15:41:08 -0800, Jeff Liebermann<jeffl@cruzio.com>
>> wrote:
>>
>>> Your 200ft of RG6a/u will drop the signal from
>>> between 4dB at the low end, to about 6dB at the high end.
>>
>> Some better numbers for RG6a/u:
>> Freq Atten
>> MHz -dB
>> 10 0.8
>> 50 1.4
>> 100 2.9
>> 200 4.3
>> 400 6.4
>> 1000 11.0
>>
>> The CATV band is approximately 50 to 800MHz. With 200ft of cable, you
>> should see 2.8 to 16dB of loss. While there may be problem at the
>> high channels, all the lower channels should work.
>
> Any idea where channel 428 would be in that frequency range?
> That's a duplicate of 4,2 but in HD, and it works when 42 doesn't.

I believe that's entirely up to the cable company, you'd have to ask an
engineer there.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_cable

Quote "For example, a cable company might call channel 5-1 "channel 732"
and channel 5-2 "channel 733"".

>>
>> The 4 way splitter has a loss of about -7dB.
>
> Just a point. I may not have made it clear. I had the tech put in two
> 2way splitters and connect me to the first one. Hoping to gain 3db.
> (or 4) and it did make a difference.
>

Where does the other leg of that splitter go to? And is that end
properly terminated?

[...]

--
Regards, Joerg

http://www.analogconsultants.com/

216. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 02:18:37 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <1ka6j7hrouee3qnv0c87h871kekr5lb3rm@4ax.com>
Source record: 2983
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 19:24:06 -0600, amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
wrote:

>Now remember the problem is quite intermittent, but seems to be
>happening almost daily for short periods.

Monitor the signal levels at the set top box and see if it coincides
with something nearby changing, such as the dock lights or operation
of heavy machinery. Maybe shove a DVM (digital voltmeter) into the AC
power and see if it moves around.

> There should be no water in the cable, it's only a couple of months
>old and both ends have crimp on connectors and are located in a box or boat.

I don't like crimp type connectors. Push on connectors are MUCH
better. Also, if the coax came from Radio Shack, all bets are off as
to the quality.

>It does have diagnostics, I'm not sure if it is each channel though.
>But I can get some info out of the box. I'll be there Friday and I'll
>get that info and the model of the cable set top box.

Digital set top box diagnostics are different from analog. Instead of
per-channel levels, it might have levels for specific channels.

> I'm using Comcast at the boat. We are lucky here (I think) in that
>we have a choice of two cable companies.

If it's Comcast, you will probably still have the lower 72 channels
doing analog. Remove the set top box and plug in your TV directly.

> Drivel is good.

The story of my life.

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
831-336-2558
http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

217. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 02:21:19 UTC
From: Mark <makolber@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4ac5605e-bb51-4415-b174-3de7ef89d87a@w19g2000vbe.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2984
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

>
> > Just a point. I may not have made it clear. I had the tech put in two
> > 2way splitters and connect me to the first one. Hoping to gain 3db.
> > (or 4) and it did make a difference.
>
> Where does the other leg of that splitter go to? And is that end
> properly terminated?
>
> [...]
>
> --
> Regards, Joerg
>
> http://www.analogconsultants.com/

right good question...OP, when you had the analog signal, was there
significant ghosting?

digital boxes might tolerate a WEAK signal but they are intolerant of
reflections.

Mark

218. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 02:25:37 UTC
From: Phil Hobbs <pcdhSpamMeSenseless@electrooptical.net>
Message-ID: <4F332EA1.FA2A51F0@electrooptical.net>
Source record: 2985
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

amdx wrote:
>
> On 2/8/2012 7:01 PM, Joerg wrote:
> > amdx wrote:
> >> Hi All,
> >> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
> >> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
> >> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
> >> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
> >> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
> >> company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
> >> this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
> >> utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
> >> cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
> >> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
> >> signal to work 100% of the time.
> >
> >
> > Looks like the cable guys screwed up.
> >
> > a. They should be putting enough signal on that cable to overcome the loss.
> >
> > b. They should be able to measure the amplitude of pilot signals at your
> > end of the cable and tell you how much above minimums they are.
> >
> >
> >> I don't has access to electricity at the utility post, so an amp is
> >> out. Although I could try an amp at the cable box end. Is that reasonable?
> >> I would run two cables if there was a way to make it increase signal
> >> strength.
> >> Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
> >> Any ideas to get a better signal?
> >> Mikek
> >>
> >>
> >> PS.
> >>
> >> When the signal fails it seems channel 41 is ok and above 42 it breaks up.
> >> Curious to know if there is an unusual frequency jump between those two
> >> digital channels.
> >>
> >
> >

> > If all else fails you may need an amp. What Fred means with drop amp is
> > usually called a "mast preamplifier", like this:
> >
> > http://www.amazon.com/Uhf-Vhf-Antenna-Pre-Amp/dp/B0018CDGEQ/ref=sr_1_20?ie=UTF8&qid=13
28748729&sr=8-20
> >
> > I don't know this particular one but essentially it should be
> > weather-proof. It gets its DC voltage via the coax, from a wall wart
> > that would plug in at your boat. So no need to run a power supply cable
> > up there.
> >
> > Don't go for too much gain. This dreaded DTV falls apart rather easily
> > on the slightest distortion or cross-modulation. Not sure if the above
> > amp can handle that. You might need a more expensive one. Michael
> > Terrell might know which ones are good. What matters is dynamic range.
> >
> > Also, make sure you have a perfect 75ohms match at your end. The cable
> > box from the cable company should provide that. if you have Internet
> > and/or phone through them as well check that connection so it doesn't
> > cause reflections. On a boat at sea stuff can corrode quickly.
> >
> > Oh, and don't dare to watch that boobs channel while your wife's on the
> > boat :-)
>
> Been trying to think of something funny to say about that...
> Best I got is, she would say, "mine look better than those!

And you know what you'd better reply!

Cheers

Phil Hobbs

219. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 02:30:15 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <jgvb3o$jg4c$1@tr22n12.aset.psu.edu>
Source record: 2986
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/8/12 7:27 PM, Sal wrote:
> "amdx"<amdx@knology.net> wrote in message
> news:b7625$4f32c758$4b4c116f$23490@KNOLOGY.NET...
>> Hi All,
>> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
>> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
>> Digital TV.
>
> < snip>
>
>> Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
>
> I take respectful exception to that last sentence. My digital cable box is
> about 130 cable-feet from the pole. My signal is tapped enroute for digital
> telephone, tapped enroute for Internet and then split (by me) so I can feed
> analog signals via a disttribution amp serving bedrooms, kitchen and shack.
> I get enough from the pole tap to do the job.

I respectfully agree! 8^)

I don't know exactly how it's done now, but when I worked in the Cable industry many moons ago, we had a lot of adjustment we could make. Even more, we had variable by frequency attenuators so we could ensure that a flat signal showed up. There was a lot of signal at the amplifiers, and if we really needed more oomph, we could put in a distribution amp. Another amp was really rare.

> Somebody is treating you badly -- maybe the cable company, maybe the marina.
> Yes, the approach for you to buy and install an inline, remote-power amp at
> the pole is entirely valid, technically. However, that's not in keeping
> with reasonable expectations. You needn't roll over so easily. It's
> supposed to work.
>
> What -- Are you worried you might offend somebody? That "somebody" seems
> quite okay with kicking you in the ankle. Or elsewhere.

Yeah, there is something wrong there. For as much as people hate Comcast, when I had cable internet put in, they replaced all the cable from the pole to the house, and a lot inside the house. I did talk them out of replacing the new cable I had put in, but insisted on putting new connectors on them. The measured all the levels and set them high enough that I'd be able to add more televisions if I liked.

Time to call the cable company and tell them you want your MTV.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

220. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 02:52:10 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <f6d6j7hbdbtpu9uhgb9ulg2c9efse2r319@4ax.com>
Source record: 2987
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Wed, 8 Feb 2012 18:21:19 -0800 (PST), Mark <makolber@yahoo.com> wrote:

>
>>
>> > Just a point. I may not have made it clear. I had the tech put in two
>> > 2way splitters and connect me to the first one. Hoping to gain 3db.
>> > (or 4) and it did make a difference.
>>
>> Where does the other leg of that splitter go to? And is that end
>> properly terminated?
>>

Cable installers terminating things? You must be fucking joking.
They would have to have an IQ above 25 for that.

>> [...]
>>
>> --
>> Regards, Joerg
>>
>> http://www.analogconsultants.com/
>
>right good question...OP, when you had the analog signal, was there
>significant ghosting?
>
>digital boxes might tolerate a WEAK signal but they are intolerant of
>reflections.

Why would there be a reflection in a closed cable run?

221. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 03:44:08 UTC
From: "krw@att.bizzzzzzzzzzz" <krw@att.bizzzzzzzzzzz>
Message-ID: <27g6j7dn3ig1bvdfbnlq98qv5de4kmai80@4ax.com>
Source record: 2988
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 18:52:10 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
<GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:

>On Wed, 8 Feb 2012 18:21:19 -0800 (PST), Mark <makolber@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>>
>>>
>>> > Just a point. I may not have made it clear. I had the tech put in two
>>> > 2way splitters and connect me to the first one. Hoping to gain 3db.
>>> > (or 4) and it did make a difference.
>>>
>>> Where does the other leg of that splitter go to? And is that end
>>> properly terminated?
>>>
>
>
> Cable installers terminating things? You must be fucking joking.
>They would have to have an IQ above 25 for that.

WAY above your pay grade.

222. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 04:15:51 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <1qg6j7hsde945vkj5e38e147j9oivnciqo@4ax.com>
Source record: 2989
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 19:30:07 -0600, amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
wrote:

>Any idea where channel 428 would be in that frequency range?
>That's a duplicate of 4,2 but in HD, and it works when 42 doesn't.

Ummm... it's ugly. There are up to 10 standard definition or 2 HD
channels crammed into a 6 MHz wide RF slot. In order to untangle
this, you would need to run a PSIP decoder and extract the CVCT
record:
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PSIP>
to figure out where digital CH 428 fits. It could literally be
anywhere. However, if you happen to have an tuneable notch filter
(which I happen to have), you can stuff it in series with the cable,
and spin the dial until the signal disappears. Then, just read the
dial. (Comcast seems to be putting well paying and popular channels
on the lower frequencies, and obscure junk on the higher frequencies.
I'm not sure if this is intentional, accidental, or my imagination).

>> The 4 way splitter has a loss of about -7dB.
>
>Just a point. I may not have made it clear. I had the tech put in two
>2way splitters and connect me to the first one. Hoping to gain 3db.
>(or 4) and it did make a difference.

Yeah, I saw that. I guess I wasn't too clear. The input signal can
vary over a 10-16dB range, and it still should work. The 3dB
difference between a two port and a 4 port splitter isn't going to
make much difference, exept at the higher channels.

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
831-336-2558
http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

223. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 04:17:05 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f3348bf$0$79803$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2990
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

```
On 2/8/2012 8:52 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
> On Wed, 8 Feb 2012 18:21:19 -0800 (PST), Mark<makolber@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>>
>>>
>>>> Just a point. I may not have made it clear. I had the tech put in two
>>>> 2way splitters and connect me to the first one. Hoping to gain 3db.
>>>> (or 4) and it did make a difference.
>>>
>>> Where does the other leg of that splitter go to? And is that end
>>> properly terminated?
>>>
>
>
> Cable installers terminating things? You must be bleeping joking.
> They would have to have an IQ above 25 for that.
>

Which would obviously be considerably greater than yours.

tom
K0TAR
```

224. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 04:20:13 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f33497b$0$79803$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2991
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/8/2012 9:44 PM, krw@att.bizzzzzzzzzzz wrote:
> On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 18:52:10 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
> <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:
>
>> On Wed, 8 Feb 2012 18:21:19 -0800 (PST), Mark<makolber@yahoo.com> wrote:
>>
>>>
>>>>
>>>>> Just a point. I may not have made it clear. I had the tech put in two
>>>>> 2way splitters and connect me to the first one. Hoping to gain 3db.
>>>>> (or 4) and it did make a difference.
>>>>
>>>> Where does the other leg of that splitter go to? And is that end
>>>> properly terminated?
>>>>
>>
>>
>> Cable installers terminating things? You must be fucking joking.
>> They would have to have an IQ above 25 for that.
>
> *WAY* above your pay grade.

Sorry I posted mine before I updated inbound posts and saw yours.

Yours is better.

tom
K0TAR

225. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 05:09:16 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <afj6j791d6llf9nngokf64gk3odlcqc9de@4ax.com>
Source record: 2992
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 22:44:08 -0500, "krw@att.bizzzzzzzzzzz"
<krw@att.bizzzzzzzzzzz> wrote:

>On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 18:52:10 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
><GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:
>
>>On Wed, 8 Feb 2012 18:21:19 -0800 (PST), Mark <makolber@yahoo.com> wrote:
>>
>>>
>>>>
>>>> > Just a point. I may not have made it clear. I had the tech put in two
>>>> > 2way splitters and connect me to the first one. Hoping to gain 3db.
>>>> > (or 4) and it did make a difference.
>>>>
>>>> Where does the other leg of that splitter go to? And is that end
>>>> properly terminated?
>>>>
>>
>>
>> Cable installers terminating things? You must be fucking joking.
>>They would have to have an IQ above 25 for that.
>
>*WAY* above your pay grade.

I know about "cable trash" cable installers that used to go around to
different cities, working for different cable companies. I know what
corners they cut, and what responsibilities they shirk off. I know the
difference between them and me. It is way below my pay grade and way
above YOURS. Compared to you, I am the FADM, and you don't even rate 4-F.
Take your stupidity back to your left hand, putz!

I post-wired thousands of ports, and that was over 30 years ago, you
fucking retarded twit. I have done 350' runs through the woods when they
were unable to get the hard line trucks into the area. That's what
happens when the Bengals GM has his house all the way back in the corner
of an Indian Hills cul de sac. Mr Brown was a big dude too. There were
deep wear tracks in his carpet where the big fucker roamed. Outside the
tracks, it looked new.

Did lots of pre-wire too. Worked for General Instrument for the first
year I was out here in Ca as well. That was almost twenty years ago,
asswipe. I was performing instruction for them by the time I left.
The gear FEEDS the cable companies, AND the broadcasters.

You lose. As usual... again.

226. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 05:25:08 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <cal6j7lpdsh8uhimog998ens5g100915eq@4ax.com>
Source record: 2993
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 20:15:51 -0800, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
wrote:

> However, if you happen to have an tuneable notch filter
>(which I happen to have),

Are you left handed? :-) (It's a movie joke)

227. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 05:35:51 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <r6m6j710f2aso5trvfgsqeehhovrrphgn8@4ax.com>
Source record: 2994
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 22:17:05 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>On 2/8/2012 8:52 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
>> On Wed, 8 Feb 2012 18:21:19 -0800 (PST), Mark<makolber@yahoo.com> wrote:
>>
>>>
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>>>>> Just a point. I may not have made it clear. I had the tech put in two
>>>>> 2way splitters and connect me to the first one. Hoping to gain 3db.
>>>>> (or 4) and it did make a difference.
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>>>> Where does the other leg of that splitter go to? And is that end
>>>> properly terminated?
>>>>
>>
>>
>> Cable installers terminating things? You must be bleeping joking.
>> They would have to have an IQ above 25 for that.
>>
>
>Which would obviously be considerably greater than yours.
>
>tom
>K0TAR

Said the *TOTAL* fucking retard who doesn't know me, or a goddamned
thing about me.

I did more last week to make the world a batter place than a putz like
you ever has or ever will in your entire, pathetic life.

And it was ALL absolutely telecommunications related.

Yeah, yer battin' 1000 there bub. NOT!

I'd bet cash at Vegas that you've never even seen what a 10Gb/s optical
port looks like, much less anything about its operation.

The only thing about "10" you have familiarity with is YOUR IQ.

You must be some cable trash asswipe residential hole popper
"installer" wanna be fucktard.

Yeah, you got the fucktard part right. Fits you to a "T".

Stick that up you TAR, K0 boy! You FUCKING RETARD! FOAD!

228. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 05:38:54 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <uqm6j79ouph0vedfrb4gloc004p3fu013b@4ax.com>
Source record: 2995
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 22:20:13 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>On 2/8/2012 9:44 PM, krw@att.bizzzzzzzzzzz wrote:
>> On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 18:52:10 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
>> <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:
>>
>>> On Wed, 8 Feb 2012 18:21:19 -0800 (PST), Mark<makolber@yahoo.com> wrote:
>>>
>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>>> Just a point. I may not have made it clear. I had the tech put in two
>>>>>> 2way splitters and connect me to the first one. Hoping to gain 3db.
>>>>>> (or 4) and it did make a difference.
>>>>>
>>>>> Where does the other leg of that splitter go to? And is that end
>>>>> properly terminated?
>>>>>
>>>
>>>
>>> Cable installers terminating things? You must be fucking joking.
>>> They would have to have an IQ above 25 for that.
>>
>> *WAY* above your pay grade.
>
>Sorry I posted mine before I updated inbound posts and saw yours.
>
>Yours is better.
>
>tom
>K0TAR

More mental masturbation. You must be a mere fucking cable installer.

Bwuahahahahahahaahahahahahahaa!

You and the KiethKeithStain are nothing more than mental masturbating
dumbfucks. Yer gonna get TARred and feathered, K0 boy.

229. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 06:27:49 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jgvoubfet1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2996
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

"Michael Coslo" <mjc5@psu.edu> wrote in message
news:jgvb3o$jg4c$1@tr22n12.aset.psu.edu...

< snip >

> Time to call the cable company and tell them you want your MTV.

No way to know from here, but they may not be able to add another amp.

While I was looking for something else, I lurched into this page:

<http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/hw/cable/ps2217/products_white_paper0900aecd800fc94c.shtml>

While its intended audience is Internet modem designers, the noise discussions are informative with regard to other signals, too.

My point: When you try stringing too many amps in line, the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) eventually becomes unacceptable. (Remember the acceptable SNRs cited for 256 QAM and 64 QAM.)

"Sal"

230. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 06:35:40 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jgvpd3$h0a$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2997
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

"Sal" <sobars@aol.com> wrote in message news:jgvoubfet1@dont-email.me...
> My point: When you try stringing too many amps in line, the
> signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) eventually becomes unacceptable. (Remember
> the acceptable SNRs cited for 256 QAM and 64 QAM.)
>
> "Sal"
>

Sorry. I should have said carrier to noise ratio (CNR), not SNR. SNR
applies to post-detection signals. i joined the digital world late in life.

"Sal"

231. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 07:16:48 UTC
From: Robert Baer <robertbaer@localnet.com>
Message-ID: <BNWdnZo6iOdn767SnZ2dnUVZ_qidnZ2d@posted.localnet>
Source record: 2998
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

amdx wrote:
> Hi All,
> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
> company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
> this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
> utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
> cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
> signal to work 100% of the time.
> I don't has access to electricity at the utility post, so an amp is
> out. Although I could try an amp at the cable box end. Is that reasonable?
> I would run two cables if there was a way to make it increase signal
> strength.
> Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
> Any ideas to get a better signal?
> Mikek
>
>
> PS.
>
> When the signal fails it seems channel 41 is ok and above 42 it breaks up.
> Curious to know if there is an unusual frequency jump between those two
> digital channels.
>
Well, you could add an amplifier at the splitter where (nominally)
there is no power.
Use the coax center conductor for power; inline capacitors allow
signal to pass and feeding center via small choke allows DC but no signal.
Once upon a time there were little adapters that did this AC/DC thing...

232. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 08:14:31 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <UMn7iACnB4MPFwFs@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 2999
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

In message <l916j7hrlnslf403b640ug9fkjk147i1go@4ax.com>, Jeff Liebermann
<jeffl@cruzio.com> writes
>

>
>Something is wrong. The nominal signal from the cable drop is suppose
>to be 0dBm. If there's a splitter involved, they like to crank it up
>to about 10dBm.

Careful! Don't get your dBm mixed up with your dBmV. There's around 48dB
difference! 0dBm is a massive 48dBmV. That would certainly make most
set-top boxes wake up and pay attention!

>

--
Ian

233. HOT 2 HOT SEXY BEST VIDEOS PHOTOS TOOOO U

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 12:16:25 UTC
From: LPWS <3ghfhfffgg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <aab03e1e-8ddd-44de-8731-d7cc266d14a2@ir9g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 3000

A TO Z INFORMATION SEE IN THIS SITE

http://atwoztopic.blogspot.in/

ALL HOT PHOTOS SUPER SEXY PHOTOS

http://alltoux.blogspot.in/2010/09/hot-lip-kiss-135.html

ALL JOBS SITES FREE SEE

http://jobstwo.blogspot.in/

HOT VIDEOS

http://hotvideotoou.blogspot.in/2011/01/kiss-videos.html

hot lip kiss
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-lip-kiss.html
hot kisses
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-kisses.html
hollywood hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hollywood-hot-videos.html
real hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/real-hot-videos.html

234. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 13:06:49 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
Message-ID: <a94c0$4f33c607$18ec6dd7$19914@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2901
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

```
On 2/8/2012 7:50 PM, Joerg wrote:
> amdx wrote:
>> On 2/8/2012 6:38 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>>> On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 15:41:08 -0800, Jeff Liebermann<jeffl@cruzio.com>
>>> wrote:
>>>
>>>> Your 200ft of RG6a/u will drop the signal from
>>>> between 4dB at the low end, to about 6dB at the high end.
>>>
>>> Some better numbers for RG6a/u:
>>> Freq Atten
>>> MHz -dB
>>> 10 0.8
>>> 50 1.4
>>> 100 2.9
>>> 200 4.3
>>> 400 6.4
>>> 1000 11.0
>>>
>>> The CATV band is approximately 50 to 800MHz. With 200ft of cable, you
>>> should see 2.8 to 16dB of loss. While there may be problem at the
>>> high channels, all the lower channels should work.
>>
>> Any idea where channel 428 would be in that frequency range?
>> That's a duplicate of 4,2 but in HD, and it works when 42 doesn't.
>
>
> I believe that's entirely up to the cable company, you'd have to ask an
> engineer there.
>
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_cable
>
> Quote "For example, a cable company might call channel 5-1 "channel 732"
> and channel 5-2 "channel 733"".
>
>>>
>>> The 4 way splitter has a loss of about -7dB.
>>
>> Just a point. I may not have made it clear. I had the tech put in two
>> 2way splitters and connect me to the first one. Hoping to gain 3db.
>> (or 4) and it did make a difference.
>>
>
```

> Where does the other leg of that splitter go to? And is that end
> properly terminated?
>
> [...]
>
They go to two other outlets, that are used for transient boaters.
sometimes they are used and sometimes they sit unterminated.
I have not seen my problem better or worse when boats are in or out.
But I have several 75 ohm F connector terminations. It's worth a try.
Mikek

235. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 13:12:15 UTC
From: Pomegranate Bastard <pommyB@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <ich7j79j9kihrjmar4il2m3liiqb33sh1g@4ax.com>
Source record: 2902
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 21:35:51 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
<GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:

>On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 22:17:05 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>
>>On 2/8/2012 8:52 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
>>> On Wed, 8 Feb 2012 18:21:19 -0800 (PST), Mark<makolber@yahoo.com> wrote:
>>>
>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>>> Just a point. I may not have made it clear. I had the tech put in two
>>>>>> 2way splitters and connect me to the first one. Hoping to gain 3db.
>>>>>> (or 4) and it did make a difference.
>>>>>
>>>>> Where does the other leg of that splitter go to? And is that end
>>>>> properly terminated?
>>>>>
>>>
>>>
>>> Cable installers terminating things? You must be bleeping joking.
>>> They would have to have an IQ above 25 for that.
>>>
>>
>>Which would obviously be considerably greater than yours.
>>
>>tom
>>K0TAR
>
> Said the *TOTAL* fucking retard who doesn't know me, or a goddamned
>thing about me.
>
> I did more last week to make the world a batter place than a putz like
>you ever has or ever will in your entire, pathetic life.

A batter place? Quite appropriate for a batty man.

>
> And it was ALL absolutely telecommunications related.

Would you please supply some evidence of your claims?

>
> Yeah, yer battin' 1000 there bub. NOT!
>
> I'd bet cash at Vegas that you've never even seen what a 10Gb/s optical

>port looks like, much less anything about its operation.
>
> The only thing about "10" you have familiarity with is YOUR IQ.
>
> You must be some cable trash asswipe residential hole popper
>"installer" wanna be fucktard.
>
> Yeah, you got the fucktard part right. Fits you to a "T".
>
> Stick that up you TAR, K0 boy! You FUCKING RETARD! FOAD!

236. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 13:18:05 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
Message-ID: <5d42d$4f33c8ab$18ec6dd7$20420@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2903
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

```
On 2/8/2012 8:21 PM, Mark wrote:
>
>>
>>> Just a point. I may not have made it clear. I had the tech put in two
>>> 2way splitters and connect me to the first one. Hoping to gain 3db.
>>> (or 4) and it did make a difference.
>>
>> Where does the other leg of that splitter go to? And is that end
>> properly terminated?
>>
>> [...]
>>
>> --
>> Regards, Joerg
>>
>> http://www.analogconsultants.com/
>
> right good question...OP, when you had the analog signal, was there
> significant ghosting?
>
> digital boxes might tolerate a WEAK signal but they are intolerant of
> reflections.
>
> Mark
>
>

Never noticed any ghosting with the analog.
Mikek
```

237. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 13:43:31 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
Message-ID: <28e91$4f33cea1$18ec6dd7$21967@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2904
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/8/2012 8:18 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 19:24:06 -0600, amdx<amdx@knologynotthis.net>
> wrote:
>
>> Now remember the problem is quite intermittent, but seems to be
>> happening almost daily for short periods.
>
> Monitor the signal levels at the set top box and see if it coincides
> with something nearby changing, such as the dock lights or operation
> of heavy machinery. Maybe shove a DVM (digital voltmeter) into the AC
> power and see if it moves around.
>
>> There should be no water in the cable, it's only a couple of months
>> old and both ends have crimp on connectors and are located in a box or boat.
>
> I don't like crimp type connectors. Push on connectors are MUCH
> better. Also, if the coax came from Radio Shack, all bets are off as
> to the quality.
>

I'm sorry I got that wrong, they are F compression connectors.
Coax was from the cable company.

My drivel:

At my home, knology recently upgraded there system for faster internet.
A cableman said he heard me radiating a block away. he came in and
changed 7 crimp type connectors in my attic a couple of cable runs.
Speedtest.com went from 6 Mbps to over 11 Mbps with just those changes.

>> It does have diagnostics, I'm not sure if it is each channel though.
>> But I can get some info out of the box. I'll be there Friday and I'll
>> get that info and the model of the cable set top box.
>
> Digital set top box diagnostics are different from analog. Instead of
> per-channel levels, it might have levels for specific channels.
>
>> I'm using Comcast at the boat. We are lucky here (I think) in that
>> we have a choice of two cable companies.
>
> If it's Comcast, you will probably still have the lower 72 channels
> doing analog. Remove the set top box and plug in your TV directly.
>
Oh, if that is the fact, I may get me some browny points, If I can

get the signal up to snuff, then put the vcr back in the line, my wife
could record her soaps again.
That would get me 15 seconds of hero status!
Mikek

>> Drivel is good.
>
> The story of my life.
>

238. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 13:54:19 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
Message-ID: <1644c$4f33d12a$18ec6dd7$22608@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2905
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

```
On 2/9/2012 7:43 AM, amdx wrote:
> On 2/8/2012 8:18 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>> On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 19:24:06 -0600, amdx<amdx@knologynotthis.net>
>> wrote:
>>
>>> Now remember the problem is quite intermittent, but seems to be
>>> happening almost daily for short periods.
>>
>> Monitor the signal levels at the set top box and see if it coincides
>> with something nearby changing, such as the dock lights or operation
>> of heavy machinery. Maybe shove a DVM (digital voltmeter) into the AC
>> power and see if it moves around.
>>
>>> There should be no water in the cable, it's only a couple of months
>>> old and both ends have crimp on connectors and are located in a box
>>> or boat.
>>
>> I don't like crimp type connectors. Push on connectors are MUCH
>> better. Also, if the coax came from Radio Shack, all bets are off as
>> to the quality.
>>
>
> I'm sorry I got that wrong, they are F compression connectors.
> Coax was from the cable company.
>
> My drivel:
>
> At my home, knology recently upgraded there system for faster internet.
> A cableman said he heard me radiating a block away. he came in and
> changed 7 crimp type connectors in my attic a couple of cable runs.
> Speedtest.com went from 6 Mbps to over 11 Mbps with just those changes.
>
>
>>> It does have diagnostics, I'm not sure if it is each channel though.
>>> But I can get some info out of the box. I'll be there Friday and I'll
>>> get that info and the model of the cable set top box.
>>
>> Digital set top box diagnostics are different from analog. Instead of
>> per-channel levels, it might have levels for specific channels.
>>
>>> I'm using Comcast at the boat. We are lucky here (I think) in that
>>> we have a choice of two cable companies.
>>
```

>> If it's Comcast, you will probably still have the lower 72 channels
>> doing analog. Remove the set top box and plug in your TV directly.
>>
> Oh, if that is the fact, I may get me some browny points, If I can get
> the signal up to snuff, then put the vcr back in the line, my wife could
> record her soaps again.
> That would get me 15 seconds of hero status!
> Mikek
>

Just an addition to the termination debate, the marina has about 150
taps, I'd be surprised if 30 of them are connected to a tv and the rest
are unterminated. The line generally goes to the utility pedestal into
a 2 way splitter and then about 1 ft of cable connects it to the 2 taps
for the boat owners.
Mikek

239. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 14:44:45 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <0sm7j7hpmskv9mekd8i0gq5k22a3kn0s3f@4ax.com>
Source record: 2906
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 13:12:15 +0000, Pomegranate Bastard
<pommyB@dsl.pipex.com> wrote:

>Would you please supply some evidence of your claims?

You don't even know what a 10Gb/s optical port looks like either,
jackass.

You are truly pathetic, and a total loser.

The only response a retard like you knows is "stalk and jab".

240. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 15:38:13 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
Message-ID: <5d6c1$4f33e833$18ec6dd7$32247@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2907
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/9/2012 8:44 AM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
> On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 13:12:15 +0000, Pomegranate Bastard
> <pommyB@dsl.pipex.com> wrote:
>
>> Would you please supply some evidence of your claims?
>
> You don't even know what a 10Gb/s optical port looks like either,
> jackass.
>
> You are truly pathetic, and a total loser.
>
> The only response a retard like you knows is "stalk and jab".

Hey Rat,
Please quietly leave my thread!
Thanks, Mikek

241. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 16:01:03 UTC
From: Joerg <invalid@invalid.invalid>
Message-ID: <9pi8u6F9ofU3@mid.individual.net>
Source record: 2908
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

amdx wrote:
> On 2/8/2012 7:50 PM, Joerg wrote:
>> amdx wrote:
>>> On 2/8/2012 6:38 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>>>> On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 15:41:08 -0800, Jeff Liebermann<jeffl@cruzio.com>
>>>> wrote:
>>>>
>>>>> Your 200ft of RG6a/u will drop the signal from
>>>>> between 4dB at the low end, to about 6dB at the high end.
>>>>
>>>> Some better numbers for RG6a/u:
>>>> Freq Atten
>>>> MHz -dB
>>>> 10 0.8
>>>> 50 1.4
>>>> 100 2.9
>>>> 200 4.3
>>>> 400 6.4
>>>> 1000 11.0
>>>>
>>>> The CATV band is approximately 50 to 800MHz. With 200ft of cable, you
>>>> should see 2.8 to 16dB of loss. While there may be problem at the
>>>> high channels, all the lower channels should work.
>>>
>>> Any idea where channel 428 would be in that frequency range?
>>> That's a duplicate of 4,2 but in HD, and it works when 42 doesn't.
>>
>>
>> I believe that's entirely up to the cable company, you'd have to ask an
>> engineer there.
>>
>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_cable
>>
>> Quote "For example, a cable company might call channel 5-1 "channel 732"
>> and channel 5-2 "channel 733"".
>>
>>>>
>>>> The 4 way splitter has a loss of about -7dB.
>>>
>>> Just a point. I may not have made it clear. I had the tech put in two
>>> 2way splitters and connect me to the first one. Hoping to gain 3db.
>>> (or 4) and it did make a difference.
>>>

>>
>> Where does the other leg of that splitter go to? And is that end
>> properly terminated?
>>
>> [...]
>>
> They go to two other outlets, that are used for transient boaters.
> sometimes they are used and sometimes they sit unterminated.
> I have not seen my problem better or worse when boats are in or out.
> But I have several 75 ohm F connector terminations. It's worth a try.

Yup, try it. Transient boaters will most likely not carry the required
set top box around but use the lower analog channels or nowadays maybe
UHF digital. Sort of "basic cable". Then the TV is connected directly
and those rarely have a true 75ohms input.

--
Regards, Joerg

http://www.analogconsultants.com/

242. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 16:02:35 UTC
From: Pomegranate Bastard <pommyB@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <7gr7j7dneknmmt4p1iupj0thcaq2ko7ol4@4ax.com>
Source record: 2909
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 06:44:45 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
<GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:

>On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 13:12:15 +0000, Pomegranate Bastard
><pommyB@dsl.pipex.com> wrote:
>
>>Would you please supply some evidence of your claims?
>
> You don't even know what a 10Gb/s optical port looks like either,
>jackass.
>
> You are truly pathetic, and a total loser.
>
> The only response a retard like you knows is "stalk and jab".

Would you please supply some evidence of your claims?

243. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 17:01:21 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <u8t7j7lhj91qjhard3loffita9ot75ummb@4ax.com>
Source record: 2910
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 07:54:19 -0600, amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
wrote:

>> My drivel:
>>
>> At my home, knology recently upgraded there system for faster internet.
>> A cableman said he heard me radiating a block away. he came in and
>> changed 7 crimp type connectors in my attic a couple of cable runs.
>> Speedtest.com went from 6 Mbps to over 11 Mbps with just those changes.

Yep, that's the way it works. Compression type F connectors work
well. Crimp type are junk. The catch is that there are probably 100
different types of connectors, each with their own compression tools,
intended to fit about 8 different types of 75 ohm coax (RG6a/u,
RG59/u, single shielded, double shielded, quad shielded, direct
burial, etc). Mixing connector types and cables doesn't work. I got
fed up and "obtained" a 1000ft roll of double shielded RG6a/u, a big
of matching F, BNC, and phono connectors, a compression tool, a
stripping tool, and replaced all the junk cables in the house.

>>> If it's Comcast, you will probably still have the lower 72 channels
>>> doing analog. Remove the set top box and plug in your TV directly.
>>>
>> Oh, if that is the fact, I may get me some browny points, If I can get
>> the signal up to snuff, then put the vcr back in the line, my wife could
>> record her soaps again.
>> That would get me 15 seconds of hero status!
>> Mikek

I'm sure it's true for Comcast in Santa Cruz, CA. No clue on other
areas. The grand plan is to move all the analog channels to digital
area by area:
<http://www2.insidenova.com/news/2011/jun/22/comcast-removes-scores-channels-analog-cable-
ar-1126652/>
<http://www2.newsadvance.com/business/2011/nov/09/comcast-switching-analog-digital-ar-1448
489/>
Unfortunately, your area may be one of those that have moved to all
digital. Hard to tell from here.

>Just an addition to the termination debate, the marina has about 150
>taps, I'd be surprised if 30 of them are connected to a tv and the rest
>are unterminated. The line generally goes to the utility pedestal into
>a 2 way splitter and then about 1 ft of cable connects it to the 2 taps
>for the boat owners.
> Mikek

Can you determine if the marina is using a distribution amplifier
driving a big splitter, or is using a single cable trunk snaked
through the marina, with taps (directional couplers) at various
points? If taps, it's easy to install too many taps, or miscalculate
the tap type, resulting in level variations along the trunk.
<http://www.doityourself.com/forum/entertainment-center-tvs-stereos-vcrs-dvds-8-track-tape
-players/334706-difference-between-tap-splitter.html>

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

244. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 17:06:56 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <55v7j75kbpe2k58ca05vjrtpmtdsuf07nm@4ax.com>
Source record: 2911
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 09:01:21 -0800, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
wrote:

How to Check Comcast Signal Levels
<http://www.ehow.com/how_7777024_check-comcast-signal-levels.html>
I'm not sure if this works on the newer set top boxes, but give it a
try.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

245. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 17:14:47 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <ebv7j71nh6avguqo91v9p2tutcj0iaoepu@4ax.com>
Source record: 2912
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 9 Feb 2012 08:14:31 +0000, Ian Jackson
<ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> wrote:

>In message <l916j7hrlnslf403b640ug9fkjk147i1go@4ax.com>, Jeff Liebermann
><jeffl@cruzio.com> writes
>>Something is wrong. The nominal signal from the cable drop is suppose
>>to be 0dBm. If there's a splitter involved, they like to crank it up
>>to about 10dBm.
>
>Careful! Don't get your dBm mixed up with your dBmV. There's around 48dB
>difference! 0dBm is a massive 48dBmV. That would certainly make most
>set-top boxes wake up and pay attention!

Oops. All my mentions of dBm should be dBmV. Thanks.

Range of acceptable signal levels. They're similar for DTV.
<http://www.dslreports.com/faq/16085>

How to check signal levels with a Motorola set top box:
<http://www.ehow.com/how_12186368_check-signal-strength-comcast-digital-cable-motorola.html>

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

246. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 20:09:18 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM>
Message-ID: <490a9f32-61ad-49bf-837a-61409e7587f2@m7g2000vbw.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2913
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Feb 8, 2:00 pm, amdx <a...@knology.net> wrote:
> Hi All,
> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
> company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
> this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
> utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
> cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
> signal to work 100% of the time.
> I don't has access to electricity at the utility post, so an amp is
> out. Although I could try an amp at the cable box end. Is that reasonable?
> I would run two cables if there was a way to make it increase signal
> strength.
> Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
> Any ideas to get a better signal?
> Mikek
>
> PS.
>
> When the signal fails it seems channel 41 is ok and above 42 it breaks up.
> Curious to know if there is an unusual frequency jump between those two
> digital channels.

Google your cable box model. You should able to find ifo on how to
pull up a menu that shows signal strengh. -60dbm is about where my
sigal starts droping out

Jimmie

247. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 22:10:32 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <XJidnRMZvO7E2anSnZ2dnUVZ_rSdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2914
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

amdx wrote:
>
> On 2/8/2012 7:50 PM, Joerg wrote:
> >
> > Where does the other leg of that splitter go to? And is that end
> > properly terminated?
> >
> They go to two other outlets, that are used for transient boaters.
> sometimes they are used and sometimes they sit unterminated.
> I have not seen my problem better or worse when boats are in or out.
> But I have several 75 ohm F connector terminations. It's worth a try.

Not really. If there are long unterminated 75 ohm cables after the
splitter, they are a crude termination. The splitter's backmatch
eliminates ghosting from reflections from the unterminated end.

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

248. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 22:18:32 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <EqednTE1GYen26nSnZ2dnUVZ_qCdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2915
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

Michael Coslo wrote:
>
> I don't know exactly how it's done now, but when I worked in the Cable
> industry many moons ago, we had a lot of adjustment we could make. Even
> more, we had variable by frequency attenuators so we could ensure that a
> flat signal showed up.

Those are 'Equalizers' and used to cancel the cable losses. There is
some adjustment in the trunk amplifiers, but some brands just used a
plug in equalizer marked with the rolloff in dB while others had both.
The coarse plugin, and a variable equalizer to level the trunkline for
'Proof of Performance' tests.

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

249. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 22:20:45 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <EqednTA1GYcj26nSnZ2dnUVZ_qCdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2916
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

Joerg wrote:
>
> amdx wrote:
> > Hi All,
> > I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
> > Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
> > Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
> > I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
> > suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
> > company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
> > this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
> > utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
> > cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
> > That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
> > signal to work 100% of the time.
>
> Looks like the cable guys screwed up.

In your opinion. If they are delivering the level called for in
their franchise, they didn't screw up. It has always been up to the
customer to pay for or provide extra equipment for non standard
installs.

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

250. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 22:22:03 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <EqednTM1GYeR2qnSnZ2dnUVZ_qCdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2917
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

Robert Baer wrote:
>
> amdx wrote:
> > Hi All,
> > I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
> > Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
> > Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
> > I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
> > suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
> > company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
> > this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
> > utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
> > cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
> > That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
> > signal to work 100% of the time.
> > I don't has access to electricity at the utility post, so an amp is
> > out. Although I could try an amp at the cable box end. Is that reasonable?
> > I would run two cables if there was a way to make it increase signal
> > strength.
> > Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
> > Any ideas to get a better signal?
> > Mikek
> >
> >
> > PS.
> >
> > When the signal fails it seems channel 41 is ok and above 42 it breaks up.
> > Curious to know if there is an unusual frequency jump between those two
> > digital channels.
> >
> Well, you could add an amplifier at the splitter where (nominally)
> there is no power.
> Use the coax center conductor for power; inline capacitors allow
> signal to pass and feeding center via small choke allows DC but no signal.
> Once upon a time there were little adapters that did this AC/DC thing...

A power inserter is used to put 9-28 volts DC on the coax, depending
on the amplifer you use.

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

251. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 22:56:35 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <tsKdnRbaHqq50qnSnZ2dnUVZ_sWdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2918
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

"krw@att.bizzzzzzzzzzz" wrote:
>
> On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 18:52:10 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
> <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:
>
> >On Wed, 8 Feb 2012 18:21:19 -0800 (PST), Mark <makolber@yahoo.com> wrote:
> > >
> > >>
> > >>>
> > >>> > Just a point. I may not have made it clear. I had the tech put in two
> > >>> > 2way splitters and connect me to the first one. Hoping to gain 3db.
> > >>> > (or 4) and it did make a difference.
> > >>>
> > >>> Where does the other leg of that splitter go to? And is that end
> > >>> properly terminated?
> > >>>
> > >
> > >
> > > Cable installers terminating things? You must be fucking joking.
> > >They would have to have an IQ above 25 for that.
> >
> > *WAY* above your pay grade.

Makes you wonder what they paid him for at Time Warner, if he wasn't
smart enough to install a terminator.

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

252. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-09 23:35:27 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jh1l5pmgr1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2919
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

"JIMMIE" <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM> wrote in message
news:490a9f32-61ad-49bf-837a-61409e7587f2@m7g2000vbw.googlegroups.com...
On Feb 8, 2:00 pm, amdx <a...@knology.net> wrote:
> Hi All,
> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
> company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
> this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
> utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
> cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
> signal to work 100% of the time.
> I don't has access to electricity at the utility post, so an amp is
> out. Although I could try an amp at the cable box end. Is that reasonable?
> I would run two cables if there was a way to make it increase signal
> strength.
> Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
> Any ideas to get a better signal?
> Mikek
>
> PS.
>
> When the signal fails it seems channel 41 is ok and above 42 it breaks up.
> Curious to know if there is an unusual frequency jump between those two
> digital channels.

Google your cable box model. You should able to find ifo on how to
pull up a menu that shows signal strengh. -60dbm is about where my
sigal starts droping out

Jimmie

==========

Yes, but be mindful of the difference between dBm and dBmV. The cable
industry often deals in levels on the dBmV scale.

There are places like this ...

http://www.maxim-ic.com/app-notes/index.mvp/id/808

where you can see some conversion equations. Jimmie's -60dBm equals -11.25 dBmV. Same power level -- different scale.

I have long known level requirements for the TV tuner's cousin, the cable modem. The common DOCSIS 2 cable modems are usually spec'ed for -15dBmV to +15dBmV and the smart operators try to keep inside +/- 12. Thus, you can see that Jimmie's -11.25dBmV is near the low limit and that dropouts become more likely in that neighborhood.

I little bit of google snooping revealed that DTV cable boxes would like 0dBmV and will usually be okay with -10dBmV to +10dBmV. Almost the same.

i hope this helps.

"Sal"

"Sal"

253. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 00:10:41 UTC
From: Joerg <invalid@invalid.invalid>
Message-ID: <9pj5k8FfsqU1@mid.individual.net>
Source record: 2920
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

Michael A. Terrell wrote:
> Joerg wrote:
>> amdx wrote:
>>> Hi All,
>>> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
>>> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
>>> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
>>> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
>>> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
>>> company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
>>> this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
>>> utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
>>> cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
>>> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
>>> signal to work 100% of the time.
>> Looks like the cable guys screwed up.
>
>
> In your opinion.

If their company cable box doesn't deliver a useful and reliable signal
I call that screwed up. One pays for a service and expects to either get
it delivered as promised or money back.

> ... If they are delivering the level called for in
> their franchise, they didn't screw up. It has always been up to the
> customer to pay for or provide extra equipment for non standard
> installs.
>

Mike's install does not sound non-standard. 170ft cable drop towards
premises which is fairly normal, plus the cable company's set-top box.

--
Regards, Joerg

http://www.analogconsultants.com/

254. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 01:22:33 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <v6s8j7t30cjsmueng139lf6qaqnh2t069l@4ax.com>
Source record: 2921
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 09:38:13 -0600, amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net> wrote:

>On 2/9/2012 8:44 AM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
>> On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 13:12:15 +0000, Pomegranate Bastard
>> <pommyB@dsl.pipex.com> wrote:
>>
>>> Would you please supply some evidence of your claims?
>>
>> You don't even know what a 10Gb/s optical port looks like either,
>> jackass.
>>
>> You are truly pathetic, and a total loser.
>>
>> The only response a retard like you knows is "stalk and jab".
>
> Hey Rat,

Hey jerk off!

>Please quietly leave my thread!

This is NOT *your* anything, you retarded fuck. You have ZERO
ownership of anything here in Usenet, you fucking total retard.

> Thanks, Mikek

Fuck you, jackoff. Please die and quit wasting oxygen.

255. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 01:30:20 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <8ks8j71qnh1h5nb0u7r5sorc227q7o0nrc@4ax.com>
Source record: 2922
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 17:56:35 -0500, "Michael A. Terrell"
<mike.terrell@earthlink.net> wrote:

> Makes you wonder what they paid him for at Time Warner, if he wasn't
>smart enough to install a terminator.
>

I was fine you fucking retard. Learn to read. My remarks were about
the fucktards all around me, not myself. I actually learned about what
things one does NOT do as a cable installer, and cutting corners on
policy was high on the list.

Makes me wonder why anyone would have ever paid a retarded presumptuous
asswipe like you, if you cannot even read a simple Usenet post.

256. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 01:45:57 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
Message-ID: <d6140$4f3476a2$18ec6dd7$4057@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2923
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

```
On 2/9/2012 7:22 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
> On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 09:38:13 -0600, amdx<amdx@knologynotthis.net> wrote:
>
>> On 2/9/2012 8:44 AM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
>>> On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 13:12:15 +0000, Pomegranate Bastard
>>> <pommyB@dsl.pipex.com> wrote:
>>>
>>>> Would you please supply some evidence of your claims?
>>>
>>> You don't even know what a 10Gb/s optical port looks like either,
>>> jackass.
>>>
>>> You are truly pathetic, and a total loser.
>>>
>>> The only response a retard like you knows is "stalk and jab".
>>
>> Hey Rat,
>
> Hey jerk off!
>
>> Please quietly leave my thread!
>
> This is NOT *your* anything, you retarded fuck. You have ZERO
> ownership of anything here in Usenet, you fucking total retard.
>

Oh darn, that didn't work. :-)

>
> Fuck you, jackoff. Please die and quit wasting oxygen.

Have a nice day, I'm sure you deserve it.

Mikek
```

257. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 02:29:01 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f3480ea$0$79805$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2924
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/8/2012 11:38 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
> On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 22:20:13 -0600, tom<news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>
>> On 2/8/2012 9:44 PM, krw@att.bizzzzzzzzzzz wrote:
>>> On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 18:52:10 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
>>> <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:
>>>
>>>> On Wed, 8 Feb 2012 18:21:19 -0800 (PST), Mark<makolber@yahoo.com> wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>>>
>>>>>>> Just a point. I may not have made it clear. I had the tech put in two
>>>>>>> 2way splitters and connect me to the first one. Hoping to gain 3db.
>>>>>>> (or 4) and it did make a difference.
>>>>>>
>>>>>> Where does the other leg of that splitter go to? And is that end
>>>>>> properly terminated?
>>>>>>
>>>>
>>>>
>>>> Cable installers terminating things? You must be fucking joking.
>>>> They would have to have an IQ above 25 for that.
>>>
>>> *WAY* above your pay grade.
>>
>> Sorry I posted mine before I updated inbound posts and saw yours.
>>
>> Yours is better.
>>
>> tom
>> K0TAR
>
> More mental masturbation. You must be a mere fucking cable installer.
>
> Bwuahahahahahahaahahahahahahaa!
>
> You and the KiethKeithStain are nothing more than mental masturbating
> dumbfucks. Yer gonna get TARred and feathered, K0 boy.

Nice to have amusing idiots back again.

And I am way above your paygrade. But that is obvious to anyone that
graduated any grade, even first, which you obviously have not.

tom
K0TAR

258. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 02:34:43 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f348246$0$74948$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2925
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/8/2012 11:35 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
> On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 22:17:05 -0600, tom<news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>
>> On 2/8/2012 8:52 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
>>> On Wed, 8 Feb 2012 18:21:19 -0800 (PST), Mark<makolber@yahoo.com> wrote:
>>>
>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>>> Just a point. I may not have made it clear. I had the tech put in two
>>>>>> 2way splitters and connect me to the first one. Hoping to gain 3db.
>>>>>> (or 4) and it did make a difference.
>>>>>
>>>>> Where does the other leg of that splitter go to? And is that end
>>>>> properly terminated?
>>>>>
>>>
>>>
>>> Cable installers terminating things? You must be bleeping joking.
>>> They would have to have an IQ above 25 for that.
>>>
>>
>> Which would obviously be considerably greater than yours.
>>
>> tom
>> K0TAR
>
> Said the *TOTAL* fucking retard who doesn't know me, or a goddamned
> thing about me.
>
> I did more last week to make the world a batter place than a putz like
> you ever has or ever will in your entire, pathetic life.
>
> And it was ALL absolutely telecommunications related.
>
> Yeah, yer battin' 1000 there bub. NOT!
>
> I'd bet cash at Vegas that you've never even seen what a 10Gb/s optical
> port looks like, much less anything about its operation.
>
> The only thing about "10" you have familiarity with is YOUR IQ.
>
> You must be some cable trash asswipe residential hole popper
> "installer" wanna be fucktard.

>
> Yeah, you got the fucktard part right. Fits you to a "T".
>
> Stick that up you TAR, K0 boy! You FUCKING RETARD! FOAD!

Interesting how little you bother to learn about the people you swear
at. At least I can put a sentence together.

And I was leading 10M$ engineering projects while you were installing cable.

There is nothing you can spout that would denigrate me.

tom
K0TAR

259. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 02:45:22 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f3484bf$0$79796$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2926
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/8/2012 11:35 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:

>> K0TAR
>
> Said the *TOTAL* fucking retard who doesn't know me, or a goddamned
> thing about me.
>
> I did more last week to make the world a batter place than a putz like
> you ever has or ever will in your entire, pathetic life.
>
> And it was ALL absolutely telecommunications related.
>
> Yeah, yer battin' 1000 there bub. NOT!
>
> I'd bet cash at Vegas that you've never even seen what a 10Gb/s optical
> port looks like, much less anything about its operation.
>
> The only thing about "10" you have familiarity with is YOUR IQ.
>
> You must be some cable trash asswipe residential hole popper
> "installer" wanna be fucktard.
>
> Yeah, you got the fucktard part right. Fits you to a "T".
>
> Stick that up you TAR, K0 boy! You FUCKING RETARD! FOAD!

You seem to be trying to compensate for some serious low self esteem
issues. I'd suggest you get some professional help.

tom
K0TAR

260. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 03:18:10 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f348c75$0$74948$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2927
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/8/2012 11:35 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
>
> Said the *TOTAL* fucking retard who doesn't know me, or a goddamned
> thing about me.
>
> I did more last week to make the world a batter place than a putz like
> you ever has or ever will in your entire, pathetic life.
>
> And it was ALL absolutely telecommunications related.
>
> Yeah, yer battin' 1000 there bub. NOT!
>
> I'd bet cash at Vegas that you've never even seen what a 10Gb/s optical
> port looks like, much less anything about its operation.
>
> The only thing about "10" you have familiarity with is YOUR IQ.
>
> You must be some cable trash asswipe residential hole popper
> "installer" wanna be fucktard.
>
> Yeah, you got the fucktard part right. Fits you to a "T".
>
> Stick that up you TAR, K0 boy! You FUCKING RETARD! FOAD!

I was lead at the first fiber campus install in the US. 1985.

Top that pal.

You got nothin.

tom
K0TAR

261. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 03:24:45 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f348dfa$0$74948$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2928
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/9/2012 9:18 PM, tom wrote:
>
> I was lead at the first fiber campus install in the US. 1985.

And that would be college campus. Don't know about other types.

tom
K0TAR

262. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 03:35:40 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <68WdnZ1YX4oSDanSnZ2dnUVZ_gWdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2929
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

Joerg wrote:
>
> Michael A. Terrell wrote:
> > Joerg wrote:
> >> amdx wrote:
> >>> Hi All,
> >>> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
> >>> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
> >>> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
> >>> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
> >>> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
> >>> company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
> >>> this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
> >>> utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
> >>> cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
> >>> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
> >>> signal to work 100% of the time.
> >> Looks like the cable guys screwed up.
> > >
> > >
> > In your opinion.
>
> If their company cable box doesn't deliver a useful and reliable signal
> I call that screwed up. One pays for a service and expects to either get
> it delivered as promised or money back.
>
> > ... If they are delivering the level called for in
> > their franchise, they didn't screw up. It has always been up to the
> > customer to pay for or provide extra equipment for non standard
> > installs.
> > >
>
> Mike's install does not sound non-standard. 170ft cable drop towards
> premises which is fairly normal, plus the cable company's set-top box.

Grow up. That is an excessive length drop. A standard drop is under
100 feet. You think you know everything, and that the world has to live
by your rules. You don't, and it doesn't. I'll bet you've never even
seen a CATV franchise, or the dozen of pages of specifications agreed to
by both the CATV company and the local government. The CATV company
isn't a Santa Clause machine, and local governments know why there are
limits to the service provided. If there were't, no one could afford to
build or operate a CATV system. You've never designed a headend, or a

physical plant If they build to supply higher port levels, it has to start at the headend, and requires closer spaced trunk amplifers. The system noise goes up from all of the cascaded amplifers, and the equipment runs hotter, withj a very reduced service life. When you can design an RF distribution system of more than 500 MHz bandwidth and has over 10,000 output ports, with the gain stabilized to a couple dBmv 20 miles from the headend and over a range from sub zero F to + 100 F then you can tell me I'm wrong.

One headend I designed and built was only off by .1 dBmv at the test port on the first trunk amp which was a half mile from the head end. If you can do better than that, I'll listen to you and your opinions

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

263. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 03:42:23 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f34921d$0$79795$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2930
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/9/2012 9:35 PM, Michael A. Terrell wrote:
>
>
> Grow up. That is an excessive length drop. A standard drop is under
> 100 feet. You think you know everything, and that the world has to live
> by your rules. You don't, and it doesn't. I'll bet you've never even
> seen a CATV franchise, or the dozen of pages of specifications agreed to
> by both the CATV company and the local government. The CATV company
> isn't a Santa Clause machine, and local governments know why there are
> limits to the service provided. If there were't, no one could afford to
> build or operate a CATV system. You've never designed a headend, or a
> physical plant If they build to supply higher port levels, it has to
> start at the headend, and requires closer spaced trunk amplifers. The
> system noise goes up from all of the cascaded amplifers, and the
> equipment runs hotter, withj a very reduced service life. When you can
> design an RF distribution system of more than 500 MHz bandwidth and has
> over 10,000 output ports, with the gain stabilized to a couple dBmv 20
> miles from the headend and over a range from sub zero F to + 100 F then
> you can tell me I'm wrong.
>
> One headend I designed and built was only off by .1 dBmv at the test
> port on the first trunk amp which was a half mile from the head end. If
> you can do better than that, I'll listen to you and your opinions
>
>

Cool! You seem to know what you are up to.

Can you put rough numbers around what you mentioned? Like what are
providers legally required to deliver at the far end of the drop?

Thanks.

tom
K0TAR

264. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 04:27:00 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <5179j7tc3pd53mhnt2hko99pu803k2ei44@4ax.com>
Source record: 2931
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 16:02:35 +0000, Pomegranate Bastard
<pommyB@dsl.pipex.com> wrote:

>On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 06:44:45 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
><GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:
>
>>On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 13:12:15 +0000, Pomegranate Bastard
>><pommyB@dsl.pipex.com> wrote:
>>
>>>Would you please supply some evidence of your claims?
>>
>> You don't even know what a 10Gb/s optical port looks like either,
>>jackass.
>>
>> You are truly pathetic, and a total loser.
>>
>> The only response a retard like you knows is "stalk and jab".
>
>Would you please supply some evidence of your claims?

You wouldn't know what a constellation measurement was if one bit you in
the ass, much less understand it. Nuff said.

265. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 04:32:34 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f349ddf$0$79797$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2932
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/9/2012 10:27 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
>
>
> You wouldn't know what a constellation measurement was if one bit you in
> the ass, much less understand it. Nuff said.

Holy crap! He's made it to the 1970s!

tom
K0TAR

266. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 04:34:40 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <RaidnUAWI5j-A6nSnZ2dnUVZ_rWdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2933
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

tom wrote:
>
> On 2/9/2012 9:35 PM, Michael A. Terrell wrote:
> >
> >
> > Grow up. That is an excessive length drop. A standard drop is under
> > 100 feet. You think you know everything, and that the world has to live
> > by your rules. You don't, and it doesn't. I'll bet you've never even
> > seen a CATV franchise, or the dozen of pages of specifications agreed to
> > by both the CATV company and the local government. The CATV company
> > isn't a Santa Clause machine, and local governments know why there are
> > limits to the service provided. If there were't, no one could afford to
> > build or operate a CATV system. You've never designed a headend, or a
> > physical plant If they build to supply higher port levels, it has to
> > start at the headend, and requires closer spaced trunk amplifers. The
> > system noise goes up from all of the cascaded amplifers, and the
> > equipment runs hotter, withj a very reduced service life. When you can
> > design an RF distribution system of more than 500 MHz bandwidth and has
> > over 10,000 output ports, with the gain stabilized to a couple dBmv 20
> > miles from the headend and over a range from sub zero F to + 100 F then
> > you can tell me I'm wrong.
> >
> > One headend I designed and built was only off by .1 dBmv at the test
> > port on the first trunk amp which was a half mile from the head end. If
> > you can do better than that, I'll listen to you and your opinions
> >
> >
>
> Cool! You seem to know what you are up to.
>
> Can you put rough numbers around what you mentioned? Like what are
> providers legally required to deliver at the far end of the drop?

We were required to deliver 0 dBmv at the end of 100 feet of RG-59 or
RG-6 for two sets per the franchise. The system was designed at +10
dBmv at the tap to allow for three or four TVs at the 100 foot range.
That was on a 36 channel system with RCA modulators & HST. It was done
for two reasons. To have a little extra signal available when the
system was built, and for conversion for a 300 MHz plant to a 450 MHz
plant without respacing the trunk amplifiers.

I build a headend & interface to tie two incompatible community loops
together. Ours was a sub split loop, and the other CATV company used
mid split. We used 2 & 12 for pilots, so we fed them Channel 2 into

their return, and down converted their feed to T-9 for our return. That headend had two RCA HSP and a combiner. The interface was another HSP in a large stainless steel NEMA box mounted to a power pole at the boundary of the two systems. A pair of two way splitters were used to route the signals between the systems, as well as into and out of the HSP. The other company wanted us to install a modulator and a demodulator at the boundary to give us audio & video, and another pair from our side so the interface would be baseband. Their design was over $15,000 in hardware alone. My design was under $3000 for all the hardware & labor to install. I had system designers from both sides telling me it wouldn't work, but it did the job with no problems. :)

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

267. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 04:43:14 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <tt79j7pail7vu5rc9fk6smiht1vqt57ltl@4ax.com>
Source record: 2934
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 20:29:01 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>Nice to have amusing idiots back again.

Actually, asshole, folks here would like it if you would leave.

Bad enough seeing dopes like SkyBuck here, now we have to see idiots
like you and krw as well. No, dumbfuck, you are not amusing, idiot.

Did ya catch the FOAD in that, boy?

268. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 04:45:31 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <n389j71sdgao289387bk05ng7ooptu2ht2@4ax.com>
Source record: 2935
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 20:34:43 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>
>Interesting how little you bother to learn about the people you swear
>at.

Interesting how fucktards like you make presumptions about people (and include insults), and then forget that you even did it, and act as if I am some kind of offender against you because I called you the fucktard you are for doing it..

You are as fucking retarded as it gets, boy. Your mother should be jailed.

269. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 04:46:05 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <o789j7p9ajonldvie666fkk3dom7pnst2p@4ax.com>
Source record: 2936
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 20:34:43 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

> At least I can put a sentence together.

Is that what you call that?

270. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 04:57:06 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <m889j7lf16kkqu77fbr0sl74bidtehd4nt@4ax.com>
Source record: 2937
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 20:34:43 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>And I was leading 10M$ engineering projects while you were installing cable.

Yes, and now I am leading $400M (yes, idiot, the dollar sign goes in front) telecom projects which include spaceborne elements and the fastest gateways on the planet and put Americans to work all over the nation in support, and you get to type stupid shit in Usenet and on your facebook facetard account and wither away like the old, dead fuck you are.

Soon enough, you'll be as senile as krw is and you won't even be able to cut a cable fitting, and I will be still taking cross country tours and racing on my bike and barefoot water skiing and living until 2110. Hell, I'll set records. I am just getting started.

Yes, idiot... you are amusing, sometimes. Bwuahahahahahaha!

271. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 05:07:01 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f34a5f2$0$79795$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2938
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/9/2012 10:34 PM, Michael A. Terrell wrote:
>
> tom wrote:
>>
>> On 2/9/2012 9:35 PM, Michael A. Terrell wrote: >>
>> Cool! You seem to know what you are up to.
>>
>> Can you put rough numbers around what you mentioned? Like what are
>> providers legally required to deliver at the far end of the drop?
>
>
> We were required to deliver 0 dBmv at the end of 100 feet of RG-59 or
> RG-6 for two sets per the franchise. The system was designed at +10
> dBmv at the tap to allow for three or four TVs at the 100 foot range.
> That was on a 36 channel system with RCA modulators& HST. It was done
> for two reasons. To have a little extra signal available when the
> system was built, and for conversion for a 300 MHz plant to a 450 MHz
> plant without respacing the trunk amplifiers.
>
>
> I build a headend& interface to tie two incompatible community loops
> together. Ours was a sub split loop, and the other CATV company used
> mid split. We used 2& 12 for pilots, so we fed them Channel 2 into
> their return, and down converted their feed to T-9 for our return. That
> headend had two RCA HSP and a combiner. The interface was another HSP
> in a large stainless steel NEMA box mounted to a power pole at the
> boundary of the two systems. A pair of two way splitters were used to
> route the signals between the systems, as well as into and out of the
> HSP. The other company wanted us to install a modulator and a
> demodulator at the boundary to give us audio& video, and another pair
> from our side so the interface would be baseband. Their design was over
> $15,000 in hardware alone. My design was under $3000 for all the
> hardware& labor to install. I had system designers from both sides
> telling me it wouldn't work, but it did the job with no problems. :)
>
>

Very nice. We were much more constrained on the install I mentioned up
the thread a ways. The fiber was fed at E1 speed, which probably didn't
work it very hard.

We had an issue at one point.

This was a distributed proc/data system, one of the first. Each cabinet was a standalone PBX. And you could make 126 of them look like one. And each could survive on its own.

First fiber campus we'd done. Staggered cut to the new infrastructure. Fun stuff.

At one point we had to do the cutover to the other large pice of the system. Each end connected the fiber. 0 signal.

TDR from A end showed 700 meters from A end, 800 meters from end B. Length from A to B is 1500 meters.

The work that occurred because of that was not fun. Had to go get the guy doing fusion splicing.

Joy. Midnight trip to Pittsburgh with the salesman.

Actually it was fun. Not much traffic at night.

Landing pattern at 160mph in between DC9s into Pittsburgh at about midnight. And they didn't like 160 at all. This was scary.

Quickest turnoff onto a taxiway I've ever experienced. Of course the taxiway may not have been one. We didn't care.

tom
K0TAR

272. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 05:07:30 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <gu89j7591q8sp3a3hnp9tm5009ea5vrrqg@4ax.com>
Source record: 2939
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 21:24:45 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>On 2/9/2012 9:18 PM, tom wrote:
>>
>> I was lead at the first fiber campus install in the US. 1985.
>
>And that would be college campus. Don't know about other types.
>
>tom
>K0TAR

Yes, and the fiber was obsolete within a few years after installation,
and is not compatible with the standardized cabling and I/O methodology
in use today. Even modern copper Ethernet is faster than that 20 year
old 100Mb/s obsolete fiber and that number was before the overhead.

Whoopie doo, the ditz knows how to polish a face. Not even required
any more.

273. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 05:10:05 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f34a6aa$0$79795$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2940
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/9/2012 10:57 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
> On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 20:34:43 -0600, tom<news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>
>> And I was leading 10M$ engineering projects while you were installing cable.
>
> Yes, and now I am leading $400M (yes, idiot, the dollar sign goes in
> front) telecom projects which include spaceborne elements and the fastest
> gateways on the planet and put Americans to work all over the nation in
> support, and you get to type stupid shit in Usenet and on your facebook
> facetard account and wither away like the old, dead fuck you are.
>
> Soon enough, you'll be as senile as krw is and you won't even be able
> to cut a cable fitting, and I will be still taking cross country tours
> and racing on my bike and barefoot water skiing and living until 2110.
> Hell, I'll set records. I am just getting started.
>
> Yes, idiot... you are amusing, sometimes. Bwuahahahahahaha!

Yup, he's amusing.

tom
K0TAR

274. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 05:17:37 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <jv99j71qild8pnrgtcmp7i39ijha15md4t@4ax.com>
Source record: 2941
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 22:32:34 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>On 2/9/2012 10:27 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
>>
>>
>> You wouldn't know what a constellation measurement was if one bit you in
>> the ass, much less understand it. Nuff said.
>
>Holy crap! He's made it to the 1970s!
>
>tom
>K0TAR

Hardly,retard boy.

They didn't do 10Gb/s, and neither did you... ever.

http://www.defensetechbriefs.com/images/stories/RFM/2012/FEATURES/40430-541_fig2.png

http://www.defensetechbriefs.com/component/content/article/12855

275. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 05:25:26 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <lha9j7pu5r7pvomd5tme21i2onuk93emhv@4ax.com>
Source record: 2942
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 23:07:01 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>Very nice. We were much more constrained on the install I mentioned up
>the thread a ways. The fiber was fed at E1 speed, which probably didn't
>work it very hard.

Bwuahahahahahahahahahaahha!

You are too stupid to even know how to say OC-192!

276. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 05:47:31 UTC
From: VWWall <vwall@large.invalid>
Message-ID: <ZO6dnZJqdZXsMqnSnZ2dnUVZ_ridnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2943
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
> On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 23:07:01 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>
>> Very nice. We were much more constrained on the install I mentioned up
>> the thread a ways. The fiber was fed at E1 speed, which probably didn't
>> work it very hard.
>
>
> Bwuahahahahahahahahahaahha!
>
> You are too stupid to even know how to say OC-192!

http://www.convert-me.com/en/convert/units/data_transfer_rate/data_transfer_rate.dOCont.en
.html

I can Google too!

--
VWW, P.E. ,K6EVE

277. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 06:03:38 UTC
From: Hellequin <Hellequin@yourpipesaremypipes.org>
Message-ID: <15c9j7h58p1lkg12p091de82l1un9n4kob@4ax.com>
Source record: 2944
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 21:47:31 -0800, VWWall <vwall@large.invalid> wrote:

>The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
>> On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 23:07:01 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>>
>>> Very nice. We were much more constrained on the install I mentioned up
>>> the thread a ways. The fiber was fed at E1 speed, which probably didn't
>>> work it very hard.
>>
>>
>> Bwuahahahahahahahahahaahha!
>>
>> You are too stupid to even know how to say OC-192!
>

It wasn't from google, idiot. It is what I work with daily. More than
an order of magnitude more, in fact. Over 300Gb/s

Here's another link for you, dork:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ku_band

Oh, and did I say FUCK YOU, Wall boy?

278. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 06:18:53 UTC
From: VWWall <vwall@large.invalid>
Message-ID: <HKWdnXzQv75RK6nSnZ2dnUVZ_qednZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2945
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

Hellequin wrote:
> On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 21:47:31 -0800, VWWall <vwall@large.invalid> wrote:
>
>> The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
>>> On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 23:07:01 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>>>
>>>> Very nice. We were much more constrained on the install I mentioned up
>>>> the thread a ways. The fiber was fed at E1 speed, which probably didn't
>>>> work it very hard.
>>>
>>> Bwuahahahahahahahahahaahha!
>>>
>>> You are too stupid to even know how to say OC-192!
>
> It wasn't from google, idiot. It is what I work with daily. More than
> an order of magnitude more, in fact. Over 300Gb/s
>
Tell us more about your work. You must not be doing much, since you're
always on Usenet. Do you work the graveyard janitorial shift?

> Here's another link for you, dork:
>
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ku_band
>
> Oh, and did I say FUCK YOU, Wall boy?

Wikipedia is also handy for things you know nothing about!

What's Ku got to do with anything. I was designing and using Ku TWTAs
over twenty years ago. I was system engineering director for several
military satellites systems, including those for the UK and NATO. These
did not use Ku because of the problem with rain attenuation.

P.S. How about a reply using one of the many Linux systems you mention?

--
VWW

279. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 13:37:52 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <697aj7924jd0ngl9773klqv89ei56l1avu@4ax.com>
Source record: 2946
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 22:18:53 -0800, VWWall <vwall@large.invalid> wrote:

>
>Wikipedia is also handy for things you know nothing about!

Yes. So people like you can give a cursory glance to a given term or
subject.

As for me, the things I mentioned are things I *do* know something
about.

Sorry, you fail. Just like the others. This group is full of dopes
like you, who know nothing about people, and even less about the world.

280. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 13:43:22 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <ve7aj7l1e9bvp3f0q6sagatdbpju2vmnc1@4ax.com>
Source record: 2947
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 22:18:53 -0800, VWWall <vwall@large.invalid> wrote:

>Tell us more about your work.

How many personalities did the doc say you have?

> You must not be doing much,

I do a lot.

> since you're
>always on Usenet.

How many mistakes can you make in one post? I post here during the
period in which I am at home. Can you really be that retarded?

> Do you work the graveyard janitorial shift?

Graveyards do not have janitors, idiot. They have groundskeepers.

Any idiot with half a brain could figure out that I work during the
day, dumbfuck.

281. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 13:52:31 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <3o7aj71r69u6om2ra7bomkhjks93e5ksoe@4ax.com>
Source record: 2948
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 22:18:53 -0800, VWWall <vwall@large.invalid> wrote:

>
>Wikipedia is also handy for things you know nothing about!

For idiots like you who visit it, that is always the case.
>
>What's Ku got to do with anything.

It has to do with a lot of things. Most folks refer to them as
"packets".

> I was designing and using Ku TWTAs
>over twenty years ago.

Good for you. Now, you are an old, jack brained fucktard who jumped on
the s.e.d jack brained fucktard bandwagon, and*I* am working with modern,
advanced ku systems.

> I was system engineering director for several
>military satellites systems,

And now you are a withering old fuck who comes in here mouthing petty
horseshit about someone as if you know them, when you, in fact, have no
clue about anything about them. What you are doing is jumping on the
petty, immature asshole bandwagon. You are a special case type asswipe.

> including those for the UK and NATO.

Oh boy! Mine are mobile! You're a joke!

> These
>did not use Ku because of the problem with rain attenuation.

Not as bad as other bands and worse than some others. Easy enough to
get around.

>P.S. How about a reply using one of the many Linux systems you mention?

WTF does Linux have to do with any fucking thing, and why would I go
out of my way to do a goddamned thing for a mouthy punk fuck like you?

Then, there is the fact that I could be running this very "agent"
session from within a DOS vdm from within a Linux base session, and a
dopey fuck like you wouldn't know the difference and couldn't tell the
difference.

282. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 14:01:32 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM>
Message-ID: <69bc7b74-b999-4d44-8c59-647048633354@hs8g2000vbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2949
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

```
On Feb 9, 6:35 pm, "Sal" <sob...@aol.com> wrote:
> "JIMMIE" <JIMMIEDEE...@YAHOO.COM> wrote in message
>
> news:490a9f32-61ad-49bf-837a-61409e7587f2@m7g2000vbw.googlegroups.com...
> On Feb 8, 2:00 pm, amdx <a...@knology.net> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > Hi All,
> > I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
> > Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
> > Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
> > I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
> > suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
> > company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
> > this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
> > utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
> > cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
> > That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
> > signal to work 100% of the time.
> > I don't has access to electricity at the utility post, so an amp is
> > out. Although I could try an amp at the cable box end. Is that reasonable?
> > I would run two cables if there was a way to make it increase signal
> > strength.
> > Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
> > Any ideas to get a better signal?
> > Mikek
>
> > PS.
>
> > When the signal fails it seems channel 41 is ok and above 42 it breaks up.
> > Curious to know if there is an unusual frequency jump between those two
> > digital channels.
>
> Google your cable box model. You should able to find ifo on how to
> pull up a menu that shows signal strengh. -60dbm is about where my
> sigal starts droping out
>
> Jimmie
>
> ==================================================
```

>
> Yes, but be mindful of the difference between dBm and dBmV. The cable
> industry often deals in levels on the dBmV scale.
>
> There are places like this ...
>
> http://www.maxim-ic.com/app-notes/index.mvp/id/808
>
> where you can see some conversion equations. Jimmie's -60dBm equals -11.25
> dBmV. Same power level -- different scale.
>
> I have long known level requirements for the TV tuner's cousin, the cable
> modem. The common DOCSIS 2 cable modems are usually spec'ed for -15dBmV to
> +15dBmV and the smart operators try to keep inside +/- 12. Thus, you can
> see that Jimmie's -11.25dBmV is near the low limit and that dropouts become
> more likely in that neighborhood.
>
> I little bit of google snooping revealed that DTV cable boxes would like
> 0dBmV and will usually be okay with -10dBmV to +10dBmV. Almost the same.
>
> i hope this helps.
>
> "Sal"
>
> "Sal"- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Sal, A relative number by any other name would smell as sweet. The
reccomendations for my box is about the same but it works well below
that at least according to what I measure withe the cable box. BTW it
just says 'db'. dBm was an assumption on my part..

Jimmie

Jimmie

283. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 14:17:03 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM>
Message-ID: <4b50b4c3-1400-42e5-8e64-fceeed85cb78@b18g2000vbz.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2950
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Feb 9, 12:01 pm, Jeff Liebermann <je...@cruzio.com> wrote:
> On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 07:54:19 -0600, amdx <a...@knologynotthis.net>
> wrote:
>
> >> My drivel:
>
> >> At my home, knology recently upgraded there system for faster internet.
> >> A cableman said he heard me radiating a block away. he came in and
> >> changed 7 crimp type connectors in my attic a couple of cable runs.
> >> Speedtest.com went from 6 Mbps to over 11 Mbps with just those changes.
>
> Yep, that's the way it works. Compression type F connectors work
> well. Crimp type are junk. The catch is that there are probably 100
> different types of connectors, each with their own compression tools,
> intended to fit about 8 different types of 75 ohm coax (RG6a/u,
> RG59/u, single shielded, double shielded, quad shielded, direct
> burial, etc). Mixing connector types and cables doesn't work. I got
> fed up and "obtained" a 1000ft roll of double shielded RG6a/u, a big
> of matching F, BNC, and phono connectors, a compression tool, a
> stripping tool, and replaced all the junk cables in the house.
>
> >>> If it's Comcast, you will probably still have the lower 72 channels
> >>> doing analog. Remove the set top box and plug in your TV directly.
>
> >> Oh, if that is the fact, I may get me some browny points, If I can get
> >> the signal up to snuff, then put the vcr back in the line, my wife could
> >> record her soaps again.
> >> That would get me 15 seconds of hero status!
> >> Mikek
>
> I'm sure it's true for Comcast in Santa Cruz, CA. No clue on other
> areas. The grand plan is to move all the analog channels to digital
> area by area:
> <http://www2.insidenova.com/news/2011/jun/22/comcast-removes-scores-ch...>
> <http://www2.newsadvance.com/business/2011/nov/09/comcast-switching-an...>
> Unfortunately, your area may be one of those that have moved to all
> digital. Hard to tell from here.
>
> >Just an addition to the termination debate, the marina has about 150
> >taps, I'd be surprised if 30 of them are connected to a tv and the rest
> >are unterminated. The line generally goes to the utility pedestal into
> >a 2 way splitter and then about 1 ft of cable connects it to the 2 taps
> >for the boat owners.

> >   Mikek
>
> Can you determine if the marina is using a distribution amplifier
> driving a big splitter, or is using a single cable trunk snaked
> through the marina, with taps (directional couplers) at various
> points? If taps, it's easy to install too many taps, or miscalculate
> the tap type, resulting in level variations along the trunk.
> <http://www.doityourself.com/forum/entertainment-center-tvs-stereos-vc...>
>
> --
> Jeff Liebermann   je...@cruzio.com
> 150 Felker St #D   http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
> Santa Cruz CA 95060http://802.11junk.com
> Skype: JeffLiebermann   AE6KS   831-336-2558

Jeff, I installed TVRO systems for several years and used a lot of F
connectors. Suprisingly the ones I found that worked best were the
ultra cheap ones that only took a pair of pliers to fasten These were
the ones with the separate crimp rings. Used with some good quality
heat shrink tubing this eliminated most of the problems you mention. I
dont know why these connectors went away, my only guess is that
someone wasn't making enough money on them.

Jimmie

Jimmie

284. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 16:38:44 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <9chaj7dmdnv0cbqt6noroo7ofsboqh3ec3@4ax.com>
Source record: 2851
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 06:17:03 -0800 (PST), JIMMIE
<JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM> wrote:

>Jeff, I installed TVRO systems for several years and used a lot of F
>connectors. Suprisingly the ones I found that worked best were the
>ultra cheap ones that only took a pair of pliers to fasten These were
>the ones with the separate crimp rings. Used with some good quality
>heat shrink tubing this eliminated most of the problems you mention. I
>dont know why these connectors went away, my only guess is that
>someone wasn't making enough money on them.
>
>Jimmie

Yech...

Please try this test. Insert such a crimp type F connector and cable
into some useless piece of equipment with a type F jack. Pull on the
cable hard. In my experience, it doesn't take much to make the cable
and connector part ways. Repeat with a screw on connector. Now,
repeat the experiment using a properly assembled compression type F
connector and cable. It takes considerably more brute force to break
the connection. I think the official minimum pull test is 55 lbs, but
I'm too lazy to Google for it now.

Hiding the workmanship under shrink tube is not very functional. It
will have little effect on the pull test.

Most of the cable leakage problems I've seen (and found) were due to
crimp type F connectors coming apart or badly crimped. That includes
both the hex shaped crimp, and ones held together with a crimped ring.

Bad:
<http://www.fconnector.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/F-Connector2.jpg>

Worse:
<http://www.showmecables.com/images/catalog/product/F-connector-RG59.jpg.ashx?format=jpg>

Good:
<http://images.lowes.com/product/converted/783250/783250926510lg.jpg>

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

285. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 16:47:52 UTC
From: Pomegranate Bastard <pommyB@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <7hiaj71ivjjado0514abd6dm6hs5h916lv@4ax.com>
Source record: 2852
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 20:27:00 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
<GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:

>On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 16:02:35 +0000, Pomegranate Bastard
><pommyB@dsl.pipex.com> wrote:
>
>>On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 06:44:45 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
>><GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:
>>
>>>On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 13:12:15 +0000, Pomegranate Bastard
>>><pommyB@dsl.pipex.com> wrote:
>>>
>>>>Would you please supply some evidence of your claims?
>>>
>>> You don't even know what a 10Gb/s optical port looks like either,
>>>jackass.
>>>
>>> You are truly pathetic, and a total loser.
>>>
>>> The only response a retard like you knows is "stalk and jab".
>>
>>Would you please supply some evidence of your claims?
>
>
> You wouldn't know what a constellation measurement was if one bit you in
>the ass, much less understand it. Nuff said.

Would you please supply some evidence of your claims?

286. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 16:48:06 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <92iaj7tr1kenkghg700uimqbkj81mgtk22@4ax.com>
Source record: 2853
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 05:52:31 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
<GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:

>> I was system engineering director for several
>>military satellites systems,
>
> And now you are a withering old fuck who comes in here mouthing petty
>horseshit about someone as if you know them, when you, in fact, have no
>clue about anything about them. What you are doing is jumping on the
>petty, immature asshole bandwagon. You are a special case type asswipe.

I tend to judge people by their willingness and abilities to learn new
things. You fail.

You may know something about CATV and fiber, but it doesn't show.
Instead of taking the time to educate those whom you suspect of being
in error, you waste our time with insults and unsubstantiated
opinions. Your command of profanity is truly impressive, but
misplaced. If someone presented you with your comments, what you
would think of the author?

I can't imagine what personal tragedy has occurred in your life, that
you find it necessary to demonstrate your competence at the expense of
others. If you're truly competent, such a crutch is not necessary. If
you clean up your act, there may be hope for you remaining.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

287. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 16:51:58 UTC
From: Pomegranate Bastard <pommyB@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <pmiaj7to55uaruut3m81nsjl35br24ptuc@4ax.com>
Source record: 2854
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 20:43:14 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
<GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:

>On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 20:29:01 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>
>>Nice to have amusing idiots back again.
>
> Actually, asshole, folks here would like it if you would leave.

Speak for yourself, Nymbecile.

Everyone here would love to see you leave. You have polluted this and
other groups far too long.

>
> Bad enough seeing dopes like SkyBuck here, now we have to see idiots
>like you and krw as well. No, dumbfuck, you are not amusing, idiot.
>
> Did ya catch the FOAD in that, boy?

288. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 17:36:59 UTC
From: Joerg <invalid@invalid.invalid>
Message-ID: <9pl2u5F2dmU1@mid.individual.net>
Source record: 2855
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

```
Michael A. Terrell wrote:
> Joerg wrote:
>> Michael A. Terrell wrote:
>>> Joerg wrote:
>>>> amdx wrote:
>>>>> Hi All,
>>>>> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
>>>>> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
>>>>> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
>>>>> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
>>>>> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
>>>>> company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
>>>>> this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
>>>>> utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
>>>>> cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
>>>>> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
>>>>> signal to work 100% of the time.
>>>> Looks like the cable guys screwed up.
>>>
>>> In your opinion.
>> If their company cable box doesn't deliver a useful and reliable signal
>> I call that screwed up. One pays for a service and expects to either get
>> it delivered as promised or money back.
>>
>>> ... If they are delivering the level called for in
>>> their franchise, they didn't screw up. It has always been up to the
>>> customer to pay for or provide extra equipment for non standard
>>> installs.
>>>
>> Mike's install does not sound non-standard. 170ft cable drop towards
>> premises which is fairly normal, plus the cable company's set-top box.
>
>
> Grow up. That is an excessive length drop. A standard drop is under
> 100 feet. You think you know everything, and that the world has to live
> by your rules. You don't, and it doesn't. ...

http://www.starvision.tv/lineup_res.htm

Quote "Maximum Drop Length 300 Feet"

Now that's what I call good service.
```

> ... I'll bet you've never even
> seen a CATV franchise, or the dozen of pages of specifications agreed to
> by both the CATV company and the local government. The CATV company
> isn't a Santa Clause machine, and local governments know why there are
> limits to the service provided. If there were't, no one could afford to
> build or operate a CATV system. You've never designed a headend, or a
> physical plant If they build to supply higher port levels, it has to
> start at the headend, and requires closer spaced trunk amplifers. The
> system noise goes up from all of the cascaded amplifers, and the
> equipment runs hotter, withj a very reduced service life. When you can
> design an RF distribution system of more than 500 MHz bandwidth and has
> over 10,000 output ports, with the gain stabilized to a couple dBmv 20
> miles from the headend and over a range from sub zero F to + 100 F then
> you can tell me I'm wrong.
>
> One headend I designed and built was only off by .1 dBmv at the test
> port on the first trunk amp which was a half mile from the head end. If
> you can do better than that, I'll listen to you and your opinions
>

See above. Obviously others can. And yes, I have designed RF broadband power amps. Lots of them. Not just lashing up boxes but the actual transistor level circuitry including layout guidance for the nasty stuff.

Fact is, if a cable company isn't competent to do a 170ft drop they should decline the job. Otherwise it is a screw-up, plain and simple. In our area they'd lose their shirts to the satellite guys because there are many houses like ours where there is no reasonable way to get from the street to the house with a 100ft limit. We have around 200ft that's still there from the early 90's and the previous owner said cable TV worked just fine for them. We are not subscribed because TV ain't that important to us.

--
Regards, Joerg

http://www.analogconsultants.com/

289. Re: Increasing Cable TV SIGNAL LEVELS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 17:47:54 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
Message-ID: <e463$4f355817$18ec6dd7$25463@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2856
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/8/2012 5:41 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 13:00:12 -0600, amdx<amdx@knology.net> wrote:
>
>> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
>
> Ok, 200ft of coax. Presumably RG6a/u.
>
>> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
>> Digital TV.
>
> You have been assimilated. Resistance is futile.
>
>> I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
>
> Something is wrong. The nominal signal from the cable drop is suppose
> to be 0dBm. If there's a splitter involved, they like to crank it up
> to about 10dBm. Your 200ft of RG6a/u will drop the signal from
> between 4dB at the low end, to about 6dB at the high end. Your set
> top box is suppose to operate with a 10dB margin. If you would kindly
> disclose the maker and model, it might be possible to find the specs.
> Typically, you'll have at least 10dB margin. Even with 200ft of coax,
> you should have 4 to 6dB margin.
>

The Box is a CISCO RNG100
Only data I know how to get is;
Tuner 537.00 Mhz 2dbmv
TDC 75.25 Mhz 5dbmv
RDC 20.00 Mhz 30.0dbmv Yes 30.0

On the road, will check in this evening.
Mikek

290. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 19:07:15 UTC
From: Pomegranate Bastard <pommyB@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <flqaj7htf1c44tiadj3av3ode0ipugjdto@4ax.com>
Source record: 2857
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 20:45:31 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
<GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:

>On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 20:34:43 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>
>>
>>Interesting how little you bother to learn about the people you swear
>>at.
>
> Interesting how fucktards like you make presumptions about people (and
>include insults), and then forget that you even did it, and act as if I
>am some kind of offender against you because I called you the fucktard
>you are for doing it..
>
> You are as fucking retarded as it gets, boy. Your mother should be
>jailed.

Go on, Nymbecile, finish your favourite joke off. It's ages since we
heard it!

291. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-10 19:18:55 UTC
From: VWWall <vwall@large.invalid>
Message-ID: <VYmdnZ3Se_EB8KjSnZ2dnUVZ_gGdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2858
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

Pomegranate Bastard wrote:
> On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 20:45:31 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
> <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:
>
>> On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 20:34:43 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>>
>>> Interesting how little you bother to learn about the people you swear
>>> at.
>> Interesting how fucktards like you make presumptions about people (and
>> include insults), and then forget that you even did it, and act as if I
>> am some kind of offender against you because I called you the fucktard
>> you are for doing it..
>>
>> You are as fucking retarded as it gets, boy. Your mother should be
>> jailed.
>
> Go on, Nymbecile, finish your favourite joke off. It's ages since we
> heard it!

He really needs to create a new file from which to cut and paste. Like
most comedians', his jokes get stale after awhile.

--
VWW, K6EVE

292. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 00:28:10 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f35b61c$0$74947$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2859
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/10/2012 12:18 AM, VWWall wrote:
> Hellequin wrote:
>> On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 21:47:31 -0800, VWWall <vwall@large.invalid> wrote:
>>
>>> The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
>>>> On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 23:07:01 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>>>>
>>>>> Very nice. We were much more constrained on the install I mentioned
>>>>> up the thread a ways. The fiber was fed at E1 speed, which probably
>>>>> didn't work it very hard.
>>>>
>>>> Bwuahahahahahahahahahaahha!
>>>>
>>>> You are too stupid to even know how to say OC-192!
>>
>> It wasn't from google, idiot. It is what I work with daily. More than
>> an order of magnitude more, in fact. Over 300Gb/s
>>
> Tell us more about your work. You must not be doing much, since you're
> always on Usenet. Do you work the graveyard janitorial shift?
>
>> Here's another link for you, dork:
>>
>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ku_band
>>
>> Oh, and did I say FUCK YOU, Wall boy?
>
> Wikipedia is also handy for things you know nothing about!
>
> What's Ku got to do with anything. I was designing and using Ku TWTAs
> over twenty years ago. I was system engineering director for several
> military satellites systems, including those for the UK and NATO. These
> did not use Ku because of the problem with rain attenuation.
>
> P.S. How about a reply using one of the many Linux systems you mention?
>

He mentioned running 400 megabuck projects. With his attitude he
wouldn't last 10 seconds in the interview for a position like that. And
if he by chance made it through he'd be gone the first day because of
performance and trouble getting along with anyone.

He does sound like someone who does do janitorial work, now that you
mention it, and is trying to compensate for his lack of success and low

IQ with insults.

Usenet. You gotta love the kooks.

tom
K0TAR

293. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 01:45:02 UTC
From: "krw@att.bizzzzzzzzzzzz" <krw@att.bizzzzzzzzzzzz>
Message-ID: <g0ibj7hvkfhra7o6qsucckoip1i8mnc92q@4ax.com>
Source record: 2860
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 17:56:35 -0500, "Michael A. Terrell"
<mike.terrell@earthlink.net> wrote:

>
>"krw@att.bizzzzzzzzzzzz" wrote:
>>
>> On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 18:52:10 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
>> <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:
>>
>> >On Wed, 8 Feb 2012 18:21:19 -0800 (PST), Mark <makolber@yahoo.com> wrote:
>> >
>> >>
>> >>>
>> >>> > Just a point. I may not have made it clear. I had the tech put in two
>> >>> > 2way splitters and connect me to the first one. Hoping to gain 3db.
>> >>> > (or 4) and it did make a difference.
>> >>>
>> >>> Where does the other leg of that splitter go to? And is that end
>> >>> properly terminated?
>> >>>
>> >>
>> >>
>> > Cable installers terminating things? You must be fucking joking.
>> >They would have to have an IQ above 25 for that.
>>
>> *WAY* above your pay grade.
>
>
> Makes you wonder what they paid him for at Time Warner, if he wasn't
>smart enough to install a terminator.

Probably customer service.

294. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 01:47:49 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <jtKdnZTeWo1RVajSnZ2dnUVZ_vWdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2861
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

tom wrote:
>
> On 2/9/2012 10:34 PM, Michael A. Terrell wrote:
> >
> > tom wrote:
> >>
> >> On 2/9/2012 9:35 PM, Michael A. Terrell wrote: >>
> >> Cool! You seem to know what you are up to.
> >>
> >> Can you put rough numbers around what you mentioned? Like what are
> >> providers legally required to deliver at the far end of the drop?
> >
> >
> > We were required to deliver 0 dBmv at the end of 100 feet of RG-59 or
> > RG-6 for two sets per the franchise. The system was designed at +10
> > dBmv at the tap to allow for three or four TVs at the 100 foot range.
> > That was on a 36 channel system with RCA modulators& HST. It was done
> > for two reasons. To have a little extra signal available when the
> > system was built, and for conversion for a 300 MHz plant to a 450 MHz
> > plant without respacing the trunk amplifiers.
> >
> >
> > I build a headend& interface to tie two incompatible community loops
> > together. Ours was a sub split loop, and the other CATV company used
> > mid split. We used 2& 12 for pilots, so we fed them Channel 2 into
> > their return, and down converted their feed to T-9 for our return. That
> > headend had two RCA HSP and a combiner. The interface was another HSP
> > in a large stainless steel NEMA box mounted to a power pole at the
> > boundary of the two systems. A pair of two way splitters were used to
> > route the signals between the systems, as well as into and out of the
> > HSP. The other company wanted us to install a modulator and a
> > demodulator at the boundary to give us audio& video, and another pair
> > from our side so the interface would be baseband. Their design was over
> > $15,000 in hardware alone. My design was under $3000 for all the
> > hardware& labor to install. I had system designers from both sides
> > telling me it wouldn't work, but it did the job with no problems. :)
> >
> >
>
> Very nice. We were much more constrained on the install I mentioned up
> the thread a ways. The fiber was fed at E1 speed, which probably didn't
> work it very hard.
>

> We had an issue at one point.
>
> This was a distributed proc/data system, one of the first. Each cabinet
> was a standalone PBX. And you could make 126 of them look like one.
> And each could survive on its own.
>
> First fiber campus we'd done. Staggered cut to the new infrastructure.
> Fun stuff.
>
> At one point we had to do the cutover to the other large pice of the
> system. Each end connected the fiber. 0 signal.
>
> TDR from A end showed 700 meters from A end, 800 meters from end B.
> Length from A to B is 1500 meters.
>
> The work that occurred because of that was not fun. Had to go get the
> guy doing fusion splicing.
>
> Joy. Midnight trip to Pittsburgh with the salesman.
>
> Actually it was fun. Not much traffic at night.
>
> Landing pattern at 160mph in between DC9s into Pittsburgh at about
> midnight. And they didn't like 160 at all. This was scary.
>
> Quickest turnoff onto a taxiway I've ever experienced. Of course the
> taxiway may not have been one. We didn't care.

Still easier than having to use blasting caps to find the ends of a broken conduit under the finished concrete floor in a new RADAR site. An old fish tape & blasting cap pushed as far as it would go and BOOM!!!. Then repeat for the other end. Then they used a jackhammer to break out the concrete between the huge floor divots to install new conduit. The electrical contractor had failed to tie the conduit to the rebar & wire mesh before the pour. :)

Or driving ground rods through permafrost in Alaska. We drove 60' of rod and used three tanks of Acetylene to heat the rod to get it through the ice layer outside a military radio & TV station at Ft. Greely.

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

295. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 01:50:59 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <DqadnF9pPZ8UVKjSnZ2dnUVZ_oudnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2862
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

```
Joerg wrote:
>
> Michael A. Terrell wrote:
> > Joerg wrote:
> >> Michael A. Terrell wrote:
> >>> Joerg wrote:
> >>>> amdx wrote:
> >>>>> Hi All,
> >>>>> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
> >>>>> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
> >>>>> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
> >>>>> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
> >>>>> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
> >>>>> company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
> >>>>> this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
> >>>>> utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
> >>>>> cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
> >>>>> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
> >>>>> signal to work 100% of the time.
> >>>> Looks like the cable guys screwed up.
> >>>
> >>> In your opinion.
> >> If their company cable box doesn't deliver a useful and reliable signal
> >> I call that screwed up. One pays for a service and expects to either get
> >> it delivered as promised or money back.
> >>
> >>> ... If they are delivering the level called for in
> >>> their franchise, they didn't screw up. It has always been up to the
> >>> customer to pay for or provide extra equipment for non standard
> >>> installs.
> >>>
> >> Mike's install does not sound non-standard. 170ft cable drop towards
> >> premises which is fairly normal, plus the cable company's set-top box.
> >
> >
> > Grow up. That is an excessive length drop. A standard drop is under
> > 100 feet. You think you know everything, and that the world has to live
> > by your rules. You don't, and it doesn't. ...
>
> http://www.starvision.tv/lineup_res.htm
>
> Quote "Maximum Drop Length 300 Feet"
>
```

> Now that's what I call good service.
>
> > ... I'll bet you've never even
> > seen a CATV franchise, or the dozen of pages of specifications agreed to
> > by both the CATV company and the local government. The CATV company
> > isn't a Santa Clause machine, and local governments know why there are
> > limits to the service provided. If there were't, no one could afford to
> > build or operate a CATV system. You've never designed a headend, or a
> > physical plant If they build to supply higher port levels, it has to
> > start at the headend, and requires closer spaced trunk amplifers. The
> > system noise goes up from all of the cascaded amplifers, and the
> > equipment runs hotter, withj a very reduced service life. When you can
> > design an RF distribution system of more than 500 MHz bandwidth and has
> > over 10,000 output ports, with the gain stabilized to a couple dBmv 20
> > miles from the headend and over a range from sub zero F to + 100 F then
> > you can tell me I'm wrong.
> >
> > One headend I designed and built was only off by .1 dBmv at the test
> > port on the first trunk amp which was a half mile from the head end. If
> > you can do better than that, I'll listen to you and your opinions
> >
>
> See above. Obviously others can. And yes, I have designed RF broadband
> power amps. Lots of them. Not just lashing up boxes but the actual
> transistor level circuitry including layout guidance for the nasty stuff.
>
> Fact is, if a cable company isn't competent to do a 170ft drop they
> should decline the job. Otherwise it is a screw-up, plain and simple. In
> our area they'd lose their shirts to the satellite guys because there
> are many houses like ours where there is no reasonable way to get from
> the street to the house with a 100ft limit. We have around 200ft that's
> still there from the early 90's and the previous owner said cable TV
> worked just fine for them. We are not subscribed because TV ain't that
> important to us.

Yawn. You constantly harp about having to meet specs in medical, but
whine like a drunken jackass when other businesses have to meet their
specs. yes, they could design the sytems to 300 feet or more, but the
cost to every customer on the system would go up. Would you like to pay
an extra 20% to 30% just so a very few locations can get better
service? Oh, that's right. You're too cheap to even have cable TV.

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

296. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 01:57:41 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f35cb12$0$79795$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2863
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/10/2012 7:47 PM, Michael A. Terrell wrote:
>
> Still easier than having to use blasting caps to find the ends of a
> broken conduit under the finished concrete floor in a new RADAR site.
> An old fish tape& blasting cap pushed as far as it would go and
> BOOM!!!. Then repeat for the other end. Then they used a jackhammer to
> break out the concrete between the huge floor divots to install new
> conduit. The electrical contractor had failed to tie the conduit to the
> rebar& wire mesh before the pour. :)
>
> Or driving ground rods through permafrost in Alaska. We drove 60' of
> rod and used three tanks of Acetylene to heat the rod to get it through
> the ice layer outside a military radio& TV station at Ft. Greely.
>

You've got me beat.

I am glad I didn't have to use blasting caps as TDR. But it does sound
kind of fun if you didn't have delivery pressure on top of it.

Sounds like good work. But not up the Giant Rat's standards, I'm sure.

Interesting that he portrays himself as young and uses that reference.
Very curious. Maybe he's old and a failure and not young and a failure
as he claims.

tom
K0TAR

297. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 02:02:18 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <pvGdneRnJbGtUajSnZ2dnUVZ_vadnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2864
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

JIMMIE wrote:
>
> Jeff, I installed TVRO systems for several years and used a lot of F
> connectors. Suprisingly the ones I found that worked best were the
> ultra cheap ones that only took a pair of pliers to fasten These were
> the ones with the separate crimp rings. Used with some good quality
> heat shrink tubing this eliminated most of the problems you mention. I
> dont know why these connectors went away, my only guess is that
> someone wasn't making enough money on them.

Those were the lowest grade, next to screw on fittings. They had the highest leakage, and shortest service life of all the connectors I ever tested. Did I mention that we bought 50,000 feet of RG-59 & RG-6 per month for cable installs? We were using the Raychem for new work & repairs in the mid '80s. They were the best we could find, both for drop, trunk & feeders. They didn't need a boot, and you would break the cable before a connector would pull off, if installed properly. We had to keep a close eye on radiation to prevent one of the midband channels from interfering with airplanes. 95% of the problems were those half assed separate ring, three cent connectors.

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

298. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 02:07:24 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <RvWdnR7b2e_8UKjSnZ2dnUVZ_qydnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2865
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

tom wrote:
>
> On 2/10/2012 7:47 PM, Michael A. Terrell wrote:
> >
> > Still easier than having to use blasting caps to find the ends of a
> > broken conduit under the finished concrete floor in a new RADAR site.
> > An old fish tape& blasting cap pushed as far as it would go and
> > BOOM!!!. Then repeat for the other end. Then they used a jackhammer to
> > break out the concrete between the huge floor divots to install new
> > conduit. The electrical contractor had failed to tie the conduit to the
> > rebar& wire mesh before the pour. :)
> >
> > Or driving ground rods through permafrost in Alaska. We drove 60' of
> > rod and used three tanks of Acetylene to heat the rod to get it through
> > the ice layer outside a military radio& TV station at Ft. Greely.
> >
>
> You've got me beat.
>
> I am glad I didn't have to use blasting caps as TDR. But it does sound
> kind of fun if you didn't have delivery pressure on top of it.
>
> Sounds like good work. But not up the Giant Rat's standards, I'm sure.
>
> Interesting that he portrays himself as young and uses that reference.
> Very curious. Maybe he's old and a failure and not young and a failure
> as he claims.

He was a cable grunt when Time Warner built Cube in Cincinnati, so I'd
say that he's at least 50 and still a very angry failure.

That RADAR site was at Ft. Rucker, and the problem was in the area
reserved for the new IFF hardware in the mid '70s. Weathervision was
assigned to the space while I was there, but were were in the process of
moving to another building when I was told I had orders for Vietnam. I
ended up in Alaska instead. Two weeks later that AFRTS station in
Vietnam was overrun and the engineers killed. They shipped parts of the
transmitter that survived the gunfire to the station in Alaska. :(

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

299. Re: Increasing Cable TV SIGNAL LEVELS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 02:11:19 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <2aibj7hduec6v9f285o1uitp2sqddgkaus@4ax.com>
Source record: 2866
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 11:47:54 -0600, amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
wrote:

> The Box is a CISCO RNG100
>Only data I know how to get is;
>Tuner 537.00 Mhz 2dbmv
>TDC 75.25 Mhz 5dbmv
>RDC 20.00 Mhz 30.0dbmv Yes 30.0
>

It's the same as the Cisco Explorer 1540C with some features removed
by Comcast.
<http://www.cincinnatibell.com/shared_content/pdf/tv/exp1540_uguide.pdf>

How to get into the diagnostics:
Press and hold SELECT on front of unit until the MAIL light
starts to flash, then press INFO.
Or
Press and hold PAUSE on remote until MAIL light starts to
flash (around 10-15 seconds), then press PAGE-UP (-).
On some remotes, PAGE (+) might need to be used instead.

I'll guess(tm) that TDC is downstream power, and RDC is upstream
power. (20MHz is in the frequency range used by upstream path).
30dBmV is acceptable as the upper limit is about 55dBmv. Remember,
this is dB's above 1mv into 75 ohms, not dB's above 1mw into 50 ohms.
dBm = dBmV - 48dB
So, your 30dBmv is really -18dBm

The downstream values are also in the ballpark. See:
<http://www.dslreports.com/faq/16085>
The numbers are for cable modems, but the levels should be similar for
DTV. The typical delivered values should be:
-10 dBmV to +10 dBmV "Recommended".
-11 dBmV to -14 dBmv / +11 dBmV to +14 dBmV "Acceptable".
-15 dBmV & +15 dBmV "Maximum".
5dBmV is fairly is good enough and should result in a usable picture.

See if you can excavate the SNR numbers. Maybe there's RF garbage on
the systems (oscillating distribution amp, ingress, whatever, etc).

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
831-336-2558
http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com

http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

300. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 02:21:26 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f35d0a3$0$79798$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2867
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/10/2012 8:07 PM, Michael A. Terrell wrote:
>
> He was a cable grunt when Time Warner built Cube in Cincinnati, so I'd
> say that he's at least 50 and still a very angry failure.
>

Sounds correct. He's got problems alright.

> That RADAR site was at Ft. Rucker, and the problem was in the area
> reserved for the new IFF hardware in the mid '70s. Weathervision was
> assigned to the space while I was there, but were were in the process of
> moving to another building when I was told I had orders for Vietnam. I
> ended up in Alaska instead. Two weeks later that AFRTS station in
> Vietnam was overrun and the engineers killed. They shipped parts of the
> transmitter that survived the gunfire to the station in Alaska. :(

Sorry to hear that. Had friends that survived intact but were still
damaged goods from that war.

tom
K0TAR

301. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 02:32:58 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jh4k0t$v1l$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2868
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

"VWWall" wrote in message
news:VYmdnZ3Se_EB8KjSnZ2dnUVZ_gGdnZ2d@earthlink.com...

Pomegranate Bastard wrote:
> On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 20:45:31 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
> <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:
>
>> On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 20:34:43 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>>
>>> Interesting how little you bother to learn about the people you swear
>>> at.
>> Interesting how fucktards like you make presumptions about people (and
>> include insults), and then forget that you even did it, and act as if I
>> am some kind of offender against you because I called you the fucktard
>> you are for doing it..
>>
>> You are as fucking retarded as it gets, boy. Your mother should be
>> jailed.
>
> Go on, Nymbecile, finish your favourite joke off. It's ages since we
> heard it!

<He really needs to create a new file from which to cut and paste. Like
<most comedians', his jokes get stale after awhile.
<
<--
<VWW, K6EVE
-
But you must admit that this normally quiet newsgroup finally has some
activity. Who knows, this could take on the characteristics of the GFW.
--Wayne W5GIE

"GFW=Great Fractal Wars"

302. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 02:52:11 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f35d7d8$0$79795$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2869
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/10/2012 8:32 PM, Wayne wrote:
>
> <He really needs to create a new file from which to cut and paste. Like
> <most comedians', his jokes get stale after awhile.
> <
> <-- <VWW, K6EVE
> -
> But you must admit that this normally quiet newsgroup finally has some
> activity. Who knows, this could take on the characteristics of the GFW.
> --Wayne W5GIE
>
> "GFW=Great Fractal Wars"

Unfortunately the traffic has nothing to do with antennas.

Things dried up here around 6 months ago. I suspect the people with brains and stories, and some of us remember who they are, are no longer with us or finally bailed due to the noise.

Now all there seems to be is some less verbose hangers on plus script kiddie morons and worse.

tom
K0TAR

303. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 02:56:16 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <44mbj79k6sta3hnjhgvtul9da440plvqbk@4ax.com>
Source record: 2870
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

```
On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 16:47:52 +0000, Pomegranate Bastard
<pommyB@dsl.pipex.com> wrote:

>On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 20:27:00 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
><GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:
>
>>On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 16:02:35 +0000, Pomegranate Bastard
>><pommyB@dsl.pipex.com> wrote:
>>
>>>On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 06:44:45 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
>>><GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 13:12:15 +0000, Pomegranate Bastard
>>>><pommyB@dsl.pipex.com> wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>Would you please supply some evidence of your claims?
>>>>
>>>> You don't even know what a 10Gb/s optical port looks like either,
>>>>jackass.
>>>>
>>>> You are truly pathetic, and a total loser.
>>>>
>>>> The only response a retard like you knows is "stalk and jab".
>>>
>>>Would you please supply some evidence of your claims?
>>
>>
>> You wouldn't know what a constellation measurement was if one bit you in
>>the ass, much less understand it. Nuff said.
>
>Would you please supply some evidence of your claims?

You failed to respond with a definition of the term. That is proof
that you are an uneducable twit.
```

304. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 03:13:02 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f35dcbb$0$79795$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2871
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/10/2012 6:28 PM, tom wrote:
>>
>> P.S. How about a reply using one of the many Linux systems you mention?
>>
>

I missed that. Probably because I ignore the worst of the BS.

Where did he mention being a Linux wanabee (that all he could be given
what I've heard from him; at best a script kiddie)?

tom
K0TAR

305. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 03:13:12 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <57mbj71aef0pk4t0go8gh0t2qkeacf054h@4ax.com>
Source record: 2872
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 08:48:06 -0800, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
wrote:

>On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 05:52:31 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
><GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:
>
>>> I was system engineering director for several
>>>military satellites systems,
>>
>> And now you are a withering old fuck who comes in here mouthing petty
>>horseshit about someone as if you know them, when you, in fact, have no
>>clue about anything about them. What you are doing is jumping on the
>>petty, immature asshole bandwagon. You are a special case type asswipe.
>
>I tend to judge people by their willingness and abilities to learn new
>things.

List the "new things" you or any other fucktard here has ever tried to
instruct me on. Oh... THAT'S RIGHT... YOU CANNOT. You and your petty
jack-offs are total failures.

> You fail.

I am fine. You are an idiot who think he can make a valid assessment
based on some other dumbfucktard's stupid remarks, taking them as if they
are factual. You are even more pathetic than the retarded bastard who
spouted the lies to begin with.

>You may know something about CATV and fiber,

I know a lot about a lot of things. For you to assess the level of my
skills or knowledge based on the stupid horseshit some lame fucktard
spewed in this thread, is more of a tell about your inability than it is
about my abilities.

> but it doesn't show.

You're an idiot. Half the fucktards in here don't even know what
Digicipher II is, and you likely don't have much of a grasp of it either,
fuckhead.

>Instead of taking the time to educate those whom you suspect of being
>in error,

WTF are you attempting to do here, asswipe?

> you waste our time with insults and unsubstantiated
>opinions.

You are an idiot. The insults go to assholes who have been haranguing me for years. Every now and then, some completely uniformed retard like you comes in and makes a stupid assessment based on a single thread.

You are so fucking stupid, you probably believe the retarded fucks claiming I am a janitor. IF I were a janitor, 98% of you fucktards would be in a landfill by now.

> Your command of profanity is truly impressive,

You are a goddamned idiot to make any assessment about it at all, dumbfuck.

> but
>misplaced.

That is an opinion. Just like mine that you are about as stupid as it gets, because you are not informed enough to know what has been taking place for years here. Fuck you and your horse blinders, dumbfuck.

> If someone presented you with your comments, what you
>would think of the author?

When I was presented with insults years ago, I returned the favor. The immature retards have yet to stop being the total fucking retards that they are, so I will continue pointing out their utter stupidity to them, and dumbfucks like you. You are just too fucking stupid to see it for what it is. The Pommy Retard has ALWAYS stalked my posts, and made stupid remarks, and you are jumping on me for calling him the total piece of shit that he is?

You are dumber than dogshit, boy!

>I can't imagine what personal tragedy has occurred in your life,

Idiots like you. That's what happened.

> that
>you find it necessary to demonstrate your competence

You have no clue as to my competence in any field or endeavor, you stupid fuck. The fact that you use a Usenet post to form your pathetic assessment says more about your immature stupidity than anything about me. When will you realize that your fucking guesses about someone have no basis in reality?

> at the expense of
>others.

I would charge you your entire life if I could. Many of you should be cleared from the gene pool.

> If you're truly competent,

Make up your mind, FUCKHEAD. You are either on the make shit up about me bandwagon or you are not. Either way, you have already stepped over the line.

> such a crutch is not necessary.

Such opinions about what my motives are, are truly more stupid than the pother idiots and their petty bullshit jabs.

> If
>you clean up your act,

I do not have to measure up to your pathetic, unqualified, unprofessional, unsolicited retarded assessments, IDIOT!

> there may be hope for you remaining.

If you were here, there might be hope for you to eat without a straw after I turned your fucking jaw sideways. You are pathetic.

Go judge your mother, fuckhead. She is a criminal bitch for not flushing you the moment the retarded slut shat your retarded ass.

306. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 03:23:29 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f35df2e$0$74950$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2873
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

```
On 2/10/2012 9:13 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
> On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 08:48:06 -0800, Jeff Liebermann<jeffl@cruzio.com>
> wrote:
>
>> On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 05:52:31 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
>> <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:
>>
>>>> I was system engineering director for several
>>>> military satellites systems,
>>>
>>> And now you are a withering old fuck who comes in here mouthing petty
>>> horseshit about someone as if you know them, when you, in fact, have no
>>> clue about anything about them. What you are doing is jumping on the
>>> petty, immature asshole bandwagon. You are a special case type asswipe.
>>
>> I tend to judge people by their willingness and abilities to learn new
>> things.
>
> List the "new things" you or any other fucktard here has ever tried to
> instruct me on. Oh... THAT'S RIGHT... YOU CANNOT. You and your petty
> jack-offs are total failures.
>
>> You fail.
>
> I am fine. You are an idiot who think he can make a valid assessment
> based on some other dumbfucktard's stupid remarks, taking them as if they
> are factual. You are even more pathetic than the retarded bastard who
> spouted the lies to begin with.
>
>> You may know something about CATV and fiber,
>
> I know a lot about a lot of things. For you to assess the level of my
> skills or knowledge based on the stupid horseshit some lame fucktard
> spewed in this thread, is more of a tell about your inability than it is
> about my abilities.
>
>> but it doesn't show.
>
> You're an idiot. Half the fucktards in here don't even know what
> Digicipher II is, and you likely don't have much of a grasp of it either,
> fuckhead.
>
>> Instead of taking the time to educate those whom you suspect of being
```

>> in error,
>
> WTF are you attempting to do here, asswipe?
>
>> you waste our time with insults and unsubstantiated
>> opinions.
>
> You are an idiot. The insults go to assholes who have been haranguing
> me for years. Every now and then, some completely uniformed retard like
> you comes in and makes a stupid assessment based on a single thread.
>
> You are so fucking stupid, you probably believe the retarded fucks
> claiming I am a janitor. IF I were a janitor, 98% of you fucktards would
> be in a landfill by now.
>
>> Your command of profanity is truly impressive,
>
> You are a goddamned idiot to make any assessment about it at all,
> dumbfuck.
>
>> but
>> misplaced.
>
> That is an opinion. Just like mine that you are about as stupid as it
> gets, because you are not informed enough to know what has been taking
> place for years here. Fuck you and your horse blinders, dumbfuck.
>
>> If someone presented you with your comments, what you
>> would think of the author?
>
> When I was presented with insults years ago, I returned the favor.
> The immature retards have yet to stop being the total fucking retards
> that they are, so I will continue pointing out their utter stupidity to
> them, and dumbfucks like you. You are just too fucking stupid to see it
> for what it is. The Pommy Retard has ALWAYS stalked my posts, and made
> stupid remarks, and you are jumping on me for calling him the total piece
> of shit that he is?
>
> You are dumber than dogshit, boy!
>
>> I can't imagine what personal tragedy has occurred in your life,
>
> Idiots like you. That's what happened.
>
>> that
>> you find it necessary to demonstrate your competence
>
> You have no clue as to my competence in any field or endeavor, you
> stupid fuck. The fact that you use a Usenet post to form your pathetic
> assessment says more about your immature stupidity than anything about

> me. When will you realize that your fucking guesses about someone have no
> basis in reality?
>
>> at the expense of
>> others.
>
> I would charge you your entire life if I could. Many of you should be
> cleared from the gene pool.
>
>> If you're truly competent,
>
> Make up your mind, FUCKHEAD. You are either on the make shit up about
> me bandwagon or you are not. Either way, you have already stepped over
> the line.
>
>> such a crutch is not necessary.
>
> Such opinions about what my motives are, are truly more stupid than the
> pother idiots and their petty bullshit jabs.
>
>> If
>> you clean up your act,
>
>
> I do not have to measure up to your pathetic, unqualified,
> unprofessional, unsolicited retarded assessments, IDIOT!
>
>> there may be hope for you remaining.
>
> If you were here, there might be hope for you to eat without a straw
> after I turned your fucking jaw sideways. You are pathetic.
>
> Go judge your mother, fuckhead. She is a criminal bitch for not
> flushing you the moment the retarded slut shat your retarded ass.

I especially love how he uses the word "professional". Surrounded on
both sides by profanity, He works for no one.

Oh how he wishes. :)

tom
K0TAR

307. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 03:26:39 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <usnbj7p0228dmghubhhoho9k5cogic4ail@4ax.com>
Source record: 2874
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 11:18:55 -0800, VWWall <vwall@large.invalid> wrote:

>He really needs to create a new file from which to cut and paste. Like
>most comedians', his jokes get stale after awhile.

It wasn't a joke, fuckhead. Your mother should be put in prison!

And I have NEVER cut-and-pasted anything in my life in Usenet, you
fucking retard.

I sit here and type. You got that, boy? You retarded fuck!

308. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 03:31:58 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f35e12b$0$79797$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2875
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/10/2012 9:13 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
> On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 08:48:06 -0800, Jeff Liebermann<jeffl@cruzio.com>
> wrote:
>
>> On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 05:52:31 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
>> <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:
>>
>>>> I was system engineering director for several
>>>> military satellites systems,
>>>
>>> And now you are a withering old fuck who comes in here mouthing petty
>>> horseshit about someone as if you know them, when you, in fact, have no
>>> clue about anything about them. What you are doing is jumping on the
>>> petty, immature asshole bandwagon. You are a special case type asswipe.
>>
>> I tend to judge people by their willingness and abilities to learn new
>> things.
>
> List the "new things" you or any other fucktard here has ever tried to
> instruct me on. Oh... THAT'S RIGHT... YOU CANNOT. You and your petty
> jack-offs are total failures.
>
>> You fail.
>
> I am fine. You are an idiot who think he can make a valid assessment
> based on some other dumbfucktard's stupid remarks, taking them as if they
> are factual. You are even more pathetic than the retarded bastard who
> spouted the lies to begin with.
>
>> You may know something about CATV and fiber,
>
> I know a lot about a lot of things. For you to assess the level of my
> skills or knowledge based on the stupid horseshit some lame fucktard
> spewed in this thread, is more of a tell about your inability than it is
> about my abilities.
>
>> but it doesn't show.
>
> You're an idiot. Half the fucktards in here don't even know what
> Digicipher II is, and you likely don't have much of a grasp of it either,
> fuckhead.
>
>> Instead of taking the time to educate those whom you suspect of being

>> in error,
>
> WTF are you attempting to do here, asswipe?
>
>> you waste our time with insults and unsubstantiated
>> opinions.
>
> You are an idiot. The insults go to assholes who have been haranguing
> me for years. Every now and then, some completely uniformed retard like
> you comes in and makes a stupid assessment based on a single thread.
>
> You are so fucking stupid, you probably believe the retarded fucks
> claiming I am a janitor. IF I were a janitor, 98% of you fucktards would
> be in a landfill by now.
>
>> Your command of profanity is truly impressive,
>
> You are a goddamned idiot to make any assessment about it at all,
> dumbfuck.
>
>> but
>> misplaced.
>
> That is an opinion. Just like mine that you are about as stupid as it
> gets, because you are not informed enough to know what has been taking
> place for years here. Fuck you and your horse blinders, dumbfuck.
>
>> If someone presented you with your comments, what you
>> would think of the author?
>
> When I was presented with insults years ago, I returned the favor.
> The immature retards have yet to stop being the total fucking retards
> that they are, so I will continue pointing out their utter stupidity to
> them, and dumbfucks like you. You are just too fucking stupid to see it
> for what it is. The Pommy Retard has ALWAYS stalked my posts, and made
> stupid remarks, and you are jumping on me for calling him the total piece
> of shit that he is?
>
> You are dumber than dogshit, boy!
>
>> I can't imagine what personal tragedy has occurred in your life,
>
> Idiots like you. That's what happened.
>
>> that
>> you find it necessary to demonstrate your competence
>
> You have no clue as to my competence in any field or endeavor, you
> stupid fuck. The fact that you use a Usenet post to form your pathetic
> assessment says more about your immature stupidity than anything about

> me. When will you realize that your fucking guesses about someone have no
> basis in reality?
>
>> at the expense of
>> others.
>
> I would charge you your entire life if I could. Many of you should be
> cleared from the gene pool.
>
>> If you're truly competent,
>
> Make up your mind, FUCKHEAD. You are either on the make shit up about
> me bandwagon or you are not. Either way, you have already stepped over
> the line.
>
>> such a crutch is not necessary.
>
> Such opinions about what my motives are, are truly more stupid than the
> pother idiots and their petty bullshit jabs.
>
>> If
>> you clean up your act,
>
>
> I do not have to measure up to your pathetic, unqualified,
> unprofessional, unsolicited retarded assessments, IDIOT!
>
>> there may be hope for you remaining.
>
> If you were here, there might be hope for you to eat without a straw
> after I turned your fucking jaw sideways. You are pathetic.
>
> Go judge your mother, fuckhead. She is a criminal bitch for not
> flushing you the moment the retarded slut shat your retarded ass.

If you are so talented that your employers don't care what you say then
tell us who you work for.

You are so much more talented than all of us here and you are so
valuable to your current employer that there should be no problem
admitting who you are and who you work for.

They probably don't care a bit that you swear (very poorly) at everyone
that responds to you.

So fess up mister big cojones, who do you work for?

My bet is no one that counts.

And you have no cojones. None at all.

Tom
K0TAR

309. Re: tom "k0TAR" shows his immaturity level yet again. What a sad excuse for a man

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 03:34:52 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <r2obj7hg8qglqhge4g84ad1cprith9k0kq@4ax.com>
Source record: 2876
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 18:28:10 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>On 2/10/2012 12:18 AM, VWWall wrote:
>> Hellequin wrote:
>>> On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 21:47:31 -0800, VWWall <vwall@large.invalid> wrote:
>>>
>>>> The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
>>>>> On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 23:07:01 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>> Very nice. We were much more constrained on the install I mentioned
>>>>>> up the thread a ways. The fiber was fed at E1 speed, which probably
>>>>>> didn't work it very hard.
>>>>>
>>>>> Bwuahahahahahahahahahaahha!
>>>>>
>>>>> You are too stupid to even know how to say OC-192!
>>>
>>> It wasn't from google, idiot. It is what I work with daily. More than
>>> an order of magnitude more, in fact. Over 300Gb/s
>>>
>> Tell us more about your work. You must not be doing much, since you're
>> always on Usenet. Do you work the graveyard janitorial shift?
>>
>>> Here's another link for you, dork:
>>>
>>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ku_band
>>>
>>> Oh, and did I say FUCK YOU, Wall boy?
>>
>> Wikipedia is also handy for things you know nothing about!
>>
>> What's Ku got to do with anything. I was designing and using Ku TWTAs
>> over twenty years ago. I was system engineering director for several
>> military satellites systems, including those for the UK and NATO. These
>> did not use Ku because of the problem with rain attenuation.
>>
>> P.S. How about a reply using one of the many Linux systems you mention?
>>
>
>He mentioned running 400 megabuck projects. With his attitude he
>wouldn't last 10 seconds in the interview for a position like that.

After 25 gateways in 25 major US cities, I'd say that you are decidedly
too stupid to make a valid assessment about anyone or anything.

> And
>if he by chance made it through he'd be gone the first day because of
>performance and trouble getting along with anyone.

Folks come to me for answers. Folks in here insult me. Guess what you
retarded fucks get back in your face. Guess what no person I work with
gets. Now, in your infinite lack of wisdom, guess why.
>
>He does sound like someone who does do janitorial work,

More pathetic jabbing horseshit from a jerk who actually would like
folks to think he has been making "helpful' comments in a hope to 'aid'
someone. Your bullshit here shows you for the total fucking retarded
jerk, who jumped onto the retarded jerk bandwagon with the rest of the
retarded jerks. Yer doin real good, boy... NOT!

> now that you
>mention it, and is trying to compensate for his lack of success and low
>IQ with insults.

I did more in the last week to make the world a better place than you
will in your entire pathetic life, boy.

>Usenet. You gotta love the kooks.

Go back to the kook group, you retarded fuck. You will never be loved,
because you are too retarded to even know what love is.
>
>tom
>K0TAR A complete and utter retard.

310. Re: tom "k0TAR" shows his immaturity level yet again. What a sad excuse for a man

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 03:40:07 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f35e314$0$74948$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2877
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/10/2012 9:34 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
<Cut lots of stuff>
>
> More pathetic jabbing horseshit from a jerk who actually would like
> folks to think he has been making "helpful' comments in a hope to 'aid'
> someone. Your bullshit here shows you for the total fucking retarded
> jerk, who jumped onto the retarded jerk bandwagon with the rest of the
> retarded jerks. Yer doin real good, boy... NOT!
>
>> now that you
>> mention it, and is trying to compensate for his lack of success and low
>> IQ with insults.
>
> I did more in the last week to make the world a better place than you
> will in your entire pathetic life, boy.
>
>> Usenet. You gotta love the kooks.
>
> Go back to the kook group, you retarded fuck. You will never be loved,
> because you are too retarded to even know what love is.
>>
>> tom
>> K0TAR A complete and utter retard.

He really likes the word "retard".

Wonder why?

tom
K0TAR

311. Re: tom "k0TAR" shows his immaturity level yet again. What a sad excuse for a man

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 03:53:17 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f35e62f$0$74947$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2878
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

```
On 2/10/2012 9:34 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
> Go back to the kook group, you retarded fuck. You will never be loved,
> because you are too retarded to even know what love is.
>>
>> tom
>> K0TAR A complete and utter retard.

Why do you have a problem with mentally challenged people?

I am serious.

tom
K0TAR
```

312. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 04:11:04 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <jh4pop$c46e$1@tr22n12.aset.psu.edu>
Source record: 2879

On 2/10/12 8:50 PM, Michael A. Terrell wrote:

> Yawn. You constantly harp about having to meet specs in medical, but
> whine like a drunken jackass when other businesses have to meet their
> specs. yes, they could design the sytems to 300 feet or more, but the
> cost to every customer on the system would go up. Would you like to pay
> an extra 20% to 30% just so a very few locations can get better
> service? Oh, that's right. You're too cheap to even have cable TV.

Respectfully, Michael even though we wouldn't *want* to make a 170 foot drop. it isn't unheard of. And the amplifiers are very capable of handling it. Ind it is very location specific. Getting a decent signal at a marginal location doesn't have any effect on the rest of the system. There are attenuators and there are equalized attenuators that will give a flat signal at the end of a 170 foot drop.

RG6 cable has a loss of around 5 db per 100 feet at 500 MHz. Let's give you 10 db at 170 feet, worst case. When I worked in the industry, I plugged (or designed in) in a number of equalized attenuators. It only affected a single drop, or some times a few. You could have a specific amp running about +10db, and with the equalized attenuator, hit the house around 0, flat.

While some might think that it is bad design, ask the system owners whether they would want to put in another pole, perhaps with a distribution amp, or simply use a 20 dollar attenuator.

The world is not perfect, and my job in the catv world included just about every part, from strand mapping to system layout to in the field work. We needed a balance between perfect and affordable. But the only time there might be an issue was if the system was over-amped, then there could be problems with proof of performance certification. We never had an issue with that.

Bottom line is, a 170 foot drop is perfectly capable of having a nice flat swept signal - and it should, unless the system design itself was bad. Done properly, any issues will be mechanical rather than electrical. But nowadays they have messengered cable, so it's even less likely.

- 73 de <Mike N3LI -

313. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 04:13:33 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <4nqbj7t7ko5j221fdlatd1c96mkleb1ka3@4ax.com>
Source record: 2880
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 20:50:59 -0500, "Michael A. Terrell"
<mike.terrell@earthlink.net> wrote:

> Oh, that's right. You're too cheap to even have cable TV.

And yet the asshole touts himself as knowledgeable in the field.

He is a fucking joke, at best.

314. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 04:15:15 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <aqqbj79ps6ljf73bc0ksglne9mbvs5nu91@4ax.com>
Source record: 2881
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 19:57:41 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>
>Sounds like good work. But not up the Giant Rat's standards, I'm sure.

Presumptuous fucktards should be removed from the human gene pool.
You and your entire bloodline, fuckhead. I'm sure.

315. Re: Increasing Terrell presumptions shows him for the true asshole he is.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 04:18:40 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <irqbj71ecome85dbs071q7fosgam3ers3t@4ax.com>
Source record: 2882
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 21:07:24 -0500, "Michael A. Terrell"
<mike.terrell@earthlink.net> wrote:

>
>
> He was a cable grunt when Time Warner built Cube in Cincinnati,

You're a goddamned idiot, and you know nothing of my work history, much
less what position I held.

> so I'd
>say that he's at least 50 and still a very angry failure.

I'd say that since your first stupid remark was false and incorrect,
your second only shows the world the depths of stupidity a presumptuous,
retarded bastard like you can be.

316. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 04:21:48 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <i6rbj79huvbqgb7ged420dv060qg2hrodo@4ax.com>
Source record: 2883
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 20:21:26 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>On 2/10/2012 8:07 PM, Michael A. Terrell wrote:
>>
>> He was a cable grunt when Time Warner built Cube in Cincinnati, so I'd
>> say that he's at least 50 and still a very angry failure.
>>
>
>Sounds correct.

A psychologist would have a field day with retarded fucks like you two.

> He's got problems alright.

PKB, you stupid fuck.

snipped retarded bullshit.

>Sorry to hear that.

You are an asswipe. You are sorry, but not the way you think.

> Had friends that survived intact but were still
>damaged goods from that war.

You are fucking damaged goods, and your mother should be imprisoned for
foisting you upon the world, fuckhead.

317. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 04:23:49 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <o7rbj7d7h0g4gmo617r2i3rgchv2i5rgar@4ax.com>
Source record: 2884
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 19:13:12 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
<GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:

> WTF are you attempting to do here, asswipe?

Inspire you to clean up your act. However, judging by your response,
you're not worth the time and effort. As you were...

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
831-336-2558
http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

318. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 04:30:24 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <5grbj75pf3injgus8a30ck99id4rakgjgl@4ax.com>
Source record: 2885
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 20:52:11 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>On 2/10/2012 8:32 PM, Wayne wrote:
>>
>> <He really needs to create a new file from which to cut and paste. Like
>> <most comedians', his jokes get stale after awhile.
>> <
>> <-- <VWW, K6EVE
>> -
>> But you must admit that this normally quiet newsgroup finally has some
>> activity. Who knows, this could take on the characteristics of the GFW.
>> --Wayne W5GIE
>>
>> "GFW=Great Fractal Wars"
>
>Unfortunately the traffic has nothing to do with antennas.
>
>Things dried up here around 6 months ago. I suspect the people with
>brains and stories, and some of us remember who they are, are no longer
>with us or finally bailed due to the noise.

I was playing with Moonrakers way back in the early seventies.

I was reading the CRC handbook at 11 yo.

I was working with fractals before you even knew what they were.

I was playing with Moonrakers way back in the early seventies at 15 yo.

Now, IF you know what that simple piece of gear is, you might start to
get a clue. As it stands, you are worse than a modern day stigmatic pig
from LA.

You know NOTHING about me, you stupid fuck. WAKE THE FUCK UP, BOY!

319. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 04:34:45 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <kb6dnbUXe8x0cqjSnZ2dnUVZ_oKdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2886
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

"krw@att.bizzzzzzzzzzz" wrote:
>
> On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 17:56:35 -0500, "Michael A. Terrell"
> <mike.terrell@earthlink.net> wrote:
>
> >
> >"krw@att.bizzzzzzzzzzz" wrote:
> >>
> >> On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 18:52:10 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
> >> <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:
> >>
> >> >On Wed, 8 Feb 2012 18:21:19 -0800 (PST), Mark <makolber@yahoo.com> wrote:
> >> >
> >> >>
> >> >>>
> >> >>> Just a point. I may not have made it clear. I had the tech put in two
> >> >>> 2way splitters and connect me to the first one. Hoping to gain 3db.
> >> >>> (or 4) and it did make a difference.
> >> >>>
> >> >>> Where does the other leg of that splitter go to? And is that end
> >> >>> properly terminated?
> >> >>>
> >> >>
> >> >>
> >> > Cable installers terminating things? You must be fucking joking.
> >> >They would have to have an IQ above 25 for that.
> >> >
> >> *WAY* above your pay grade.
> >
> >
> > Makes you wonder what they paid him for at Time Warner, if he wasn't
> >smart enough to install a terminator.
>
> Probably customer service.

Probably unloading the defective converters from the service trucks.

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

320. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 04:35:53 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <kb6dnbQXe8yzbajSnZ2dnUVZ_oKdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2887
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

tom wrote:
>
> On 2/9/2012 10:27 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
> >
> >
> > You wouldn't know what a constellation measurement was if one bit you in
> > the ass, much less understand it. Nuff said.
>
> Holy crap! He's made it to the 1970s!

Don't get him started on feedforward, or dual trunk systems. ;-)

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

321. Re: tom k0TAR needs to fuck off, go find a corner, AND DIE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 04:37:28 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <qsrbj7t3fi4s0g333sdtbtqhn8bqjqafhj@4ax.com>
Source record: 2888
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 21:13:02 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>On 2/10/2012 6:28 PM, tom wrote:
>>>
>>> P.S. How about a reply using one of the many Linux systems you mention?
>>>
>>
>
>I missed that.

You missed a lot, asshole. It is hard to educate feces.

> Probably because I ignore the worst of the BS.

You ARE the BS, boy.

>Where did he mention being a Linux wanabee

I have done more Linux installs than the number of sessions you have
ever sat in front of, asswipe.

> (that all he could be given
>what I've heard from him; at best a script kiddie)?

Tell us, asshole... what have you heard? And you must be a script
kiddie, since you are so familiar with the term. I actually use my
computers for work, fuckhead. Even my router has Linux on it, and I
installed it. You are pathetic, at best, boy. Your mother is a
criminal.

322. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 04:39:26 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <n5sbj7l0625slffet6m7sohkvkufmepc53@4ax.com>
Source record: 2889
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 21:23:29 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

> He works for no one.

I work for my government, and sadly, to keep assholes like you in freedom.

Go find a tall bridge and jump off, boy! Take your fucking whore mother with you.

323. Re: tom "k0TAR" shows his immaturity level yet again. What a sadexcuse for a man

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 04:42:38 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <kb6dnbcXe8xebKjSnZ2dnUVZ_oKdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2890
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

tom wrote:
>
> On 2/10/2012 9:34 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
> <Cut lots of stuff>
> >
> > More pathetic jabbing horseshit from a jerk who actually would like
> > folks to think he has been making "helpful' comments in a hope to 'aid'
> > someone. Your bullshit here shows you for the total fucking retarded
> > jerk, who jumped onto the retarded jerk bandwagon with the rest of the
> > retarded jerks. Yer doin real good, boy... NOT!
> >
> >> now that you
> >> mention it, and is trying to compensate for his lack of success and low
> >> IQ with insults.
> >
> > I did more in the last week to make the world a better place than you
> > will in your entire pathetic life, boy.
> >
> >> Usenet. You gotta love the kooks.
> >
> > Go back to the kook group, you retarded fuck. You will never be loved,
> > because you are too retarded to even know what love is.
> >>
> >> tom
> >> K0TAR A complete and utter retard.
>
> He really likes the word "retard".
>
> Wonder why?

It's the only word he ever heard at home.

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

324. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 04:42:40 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <d9sbj7hsr22b9116pa8h5ekid4s87sk2m0@4ax.com>
Source record: 2891
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 21:31:58 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>If you are so talented that your employers don't care what you say then
>tell us who you work for.

Fuck you, asswipe. You list your fucking stats, boy!

Usenet is anon for a fucking reason. To keep assholes like you away
from me AND my employers, AND to keep assholes like me from TERMINATING
retarded fucks like you as the opportunity presents itself.

Back in the old west, if a man brushed up against a man standing on the
street with his horse, the man on the street pulled out a gun and dropped
the fucker, and then his horse too!

THAT is the kind of response retarded fucks like you should get.

325. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 04:45:38 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <cesbj7h88rbs1i5k6tk7i910kfhq0hn2oq@4ax.com>
Source record: 2892
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 21:31:58 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>
>You are so much more talented than all of us here

No such claim has ever been made.

> and you are so
>valuable to your current employer

That I am. And I am going to stay that way too, idiot.

> that there should be no problem
>admitting who you are and who you work for.

I will. In person only, and you have to give your info first.
Feeling paranoid yet? That's right, asshole. I would use the info to
make the meeting less savoury than you expect. You would end up in the
sewer, where you belong, and where your mind already is.

Are you seeing the reason why Usenet is anon yet, dumbfuck?

326. Re: tom "k0TAR" shows his immaturity level yet again. What a sad excuse for a man

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 04:46:55 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <0ksbj7dovmbrrtdoosk3v81rtn50ng2uim@4ax.com>
Source record: 2893
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 21:40:07 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>He really likes the word "retard".
>
>Wonder why?
>
>tom
>K0TAR

Because 99.99999% of presumptuous assholes are exactly that.

Guess what category of asshole you fall into, retard.

327. Re: Increasing Terrell presumptions shows him for the true asshole he is.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 04:51:35 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f35f3d3$0$79795$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2894
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/10/2012 10:18 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
> On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 21:07:24 -0500, "Michael A. Terrell"
> <mike.terrell@earthlink.net> wrote:
>
>>
>>
>> He was a cable grunt when Time Warner built Cube in Cincinnati,
>
> You're a goddamned idiot, and you know nothing of my work history, much
> less what position I held.
>
>> so I'd
>> say that he's at least 50 and still a very angry failure.

Hit. He's very sensitive in this area.

On the other hand, probably nothing. Forget it.

tom
K0TAR

328. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 04:53:18 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <1gsbj7d6og92861acbjd8c995fo2m9fn0m@4ax.com>
Source record: 2895
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 08:38:44 -0800, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
wrote:

>I think the official minimum pull test is 55 lbs, but
>I'm too lazy to Google for it now.

40 lbs outdoors, 30 lbs indoors.

<http://www.scte.org/documents/pdf/standards/SCTE_124_2011.pdf>
6.2.2
Axial Pull Force: The male ï¿½Fï¿½ pin type connector, when
attached to cables manufactured to SCTE approved standards,
shall withstand a minimum axial pull force of 40 lbs for
outdoor and 30 lbs for indoor applications when tested
per ANSI/SCTE 99 2009, Test Method For Axial Pull
Connector/Drop Cable.

I doubt that the crimp connectors could pass the test.

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
831-336-2558
http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

329. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 04:56:10 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <cpsbj79qjsrklvi2ea72sd7sa0d9f1km4k@4ax.com>
Source record: 2896
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 20:23:49 -0800, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
wrote:

>On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 19:13:12 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
><GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:
>
>> WTF are you attempting to do here, asswipe?
>
>Inspire you to clean up your act. However, judging by your response,
>you're not worth the time and effort. As you were...

You did not put forth any effort, you lying piece of shit. You had no intention of putting forth any effort either, you lying piece of shit. You are no different than the other asswipes, or you would have jumped on them when their insults flew years ago. But YOU are OBLIVIOUS, boy.

You are just like all the "intelligent" cops out there. Where are the ones complaining about the fact that Tasers are NOT non-lethal? Oh... that's right... the retarded fucks would NEVER declare that their fucked in the head brethren could possibly be doing anything wrong!

Tasers should be banned completely. Assholes like you need to get a clue, because the behavior of the idiots I deride are who you should be going after, boy. So, essentially, you are nothing more than just another one of them. And THAT is RETARDED. The term is NOT just for congenital defects, idiot. Dumbfucks like you, who would be otherwise intelligent, become SELF retarded when you take steps back from your intelligence. That is what you are doing here. That is what they did. That is why they are retarded. That is why YOU are retarded. The term has NEBER been about sad, dumb fuckers who got a raw deal at birth. It has ALWAYS been about how you otherwise claim to be intelligent asswipes act like fucking ten year olds here. THAT IS RETARDED! You dig, boy?

330. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 04:57:48 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f35f549$0$79796$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2897
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/10/2012 10:30 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
>
>
> I was playing with Moonrakers way back in the early seventies.

Junk.

> I was reading the CRC handbook at 11 yo.

And your point is?

> I was working with fractals before you even knew what they were.

I doubt it.

>
> I was playing with Moonrakers way back in the early seventies at 15 yo.

You are repeating yourself, sort of. Probably forgot what you typed 3
ago. Perfectly understandable.

>
> Now, IF you know what that simple piece of gear is, you might start to
> get a clue. As it stands, you are worse than a modern day stigmatic pig
> from LA.
>
> You know NOTHING about me, you stupid fuck. WAKE THE FUCK UP, BOY!

You really are the most amusing to show up recently.

Please DO NOT go away!

tom
K0TAR

331. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 04:57:58 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <89tbj7tsnthujlt6ato7ftvpqktm2v6ben@4ax.com>
Source record: 2898
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 23:34:45 -0500, "Michael A. Terrell"
<mike.terrell@earthlink.net> wrote:

> Probably unloading the defective converters from the service trucks.

The ones you designed? 99.999% drop out rate.

Bwuahahahahahahah!

332. Re: Increasing Terrell presumptions shows him for the true asshole he is.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 05:03:34 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <setbj79cmb2b99odmash8j9jimrv1k5s3k@4ax.com>
Source record: 2899
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 22:51:35 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>On 2/10/2012 10:18 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
>> On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 21:07:24 -0500, "Michael A. Terrell"
>> <mike.terrell@earthlink.net> wrote:
>>
>>>
>>>
>>> He was a cable grunt when Time Warner built Cube in Cincinnati,
>>
>> You're a goddamned idiot, and you know nothing of my work history, much
>> less what position I held.
>>
>>> so I'd
>>> say that he's at least 50 and still a very angry failure.
>
>
>Hit.

You're a goddamned retard.

> He's very sensitive in this area.

I don't give a fat flying fuck what you retarded stupid fucks think or
say. You got that, boy? You fucking retard!

>
>On the other hand, probably nothing.

That's because withered nuts don'tproduce, boy. But do please exit
here and go back to trying with your left hand. Give it some permanence.
Try until you succeed. That way, we'll be sure to never see your
retarded crap in here again.

> Forget it.

Please, fuck off and die, and 'forget' this group.

>tom
>K0TAR

Yes, YOU, fuckhead!

333. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 05:05:36 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f35f71d$0$79796$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2900
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

```
On 2/10/2012 10:42 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
> On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 21:31:58 -0600, tom<news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>
>> If you are so talented that your employers don't care what you say then
>> tell us who you work for.
>
> Fuck you, asswipe. You list your fucking stats, boy!
>
> Usenet is anon for a fucking reason. To keep assholes like you away
> from me AND my employers, AND to keep assholes like me from TERMINATING
> retarded fucks like you as the opportunity presents itself.
>
> Back in the old west, if a man brushed up against a man standing on the
> street with his horse, the man on the street pulled out a gun and dropped
> the fucker, and then his horse too!
>
> THAT is the kind of response retarded fucks like you should get.

Man oh man you are funny!!!!

tom
K0TAR
```

334. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 05:07:42 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f35f79a$0$79796$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2801
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/10/2012 10:45 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
> On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 21:31:58 -0600, tom<news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>
>>
>> You are so much more talented than all of us here
>
> No such claim has ever been made.
>
>> and you are so
>> valuable to your current employer
>
> That I am. And I am going to stay that way too, idiot.
>
>> that there should be no problem
>> admitting who you are and who you work for.
>
> I will. In person only, and you have to give your info first.
> Feeling paranoid yet? That's right, asshole. I would use the info to
> make the meeting less savoury than you expect. You would end up in the
> sewer, where you belong, and where your mind already is.
>
> Are you seeing the reason why Usenet is anon yet, dumbfuck?

Fine.

Lets do it.

tom
K0TAR

335. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 05:15:36 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <7htbj7td66vvlartkkaa3g5nblo4bun67r@4ax.com>
Source record: 2802
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 20:56:10 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
<GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:

>On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 20:23:49 -0800, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
>wrote:
>
>>On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 19:13:12 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
>><GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:
>>
>>> WTF are you attempting to do here, asswipe?
>>
>>Inspire you to clean up your act. However, judging by your response,
>>you're not worth the time and effort. As you were...

>You did not put forth any effort, you lying piece of shit.

Correct. I supplied the minimum necessary for you to notice that
there is a problem. Think of it as a mirror in which you see the
results of whatever it is you're trying to accomplish. You are trying
to accomplish something, or you would not expend so much time an
effort on something so trivial as insulting everyone within range.
From your response, it wasn't very difficult to determine that you're
not responsive to any feedback, criticism, or suggestions. I know
when to give up, which is precisely what I've done.

Incidentally, the mirror isn't such a bad idea. Look in the mirror
and ask yourself if what you see is what you had once intended to
become.

>You had no
>intention of putting forth any effort either, you lying piece of shit.

Not true. Had you responded with even the slightest interest, I would
have burned considerable time and effort explaining my observations,
offering recommendations, and generally trying to be helpful. (Punch
my name into Google Groups search and see for yourself.) You can
start the cleanup exercise by losing the profanity. If you claim to
be a knowledgeable professional, the first step is to act like one.

>You are just like all the "intelligent" cops out there.
(...)

You probably have no idea how much you reveal about yourself with such
comments. Your search for self-esteem is the surest sign of its lack.

```
--
# Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
# 831-336-2558
# http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
# http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS
```

336. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 05:15:56 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <jutbj798pe8dn7a68n17lg3f840m8actqc@4ax.com>
Source record: 2803
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 22:57:48 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>>
>> I was playing with Moonrakers way back in the early seventies.
>
>Junk

I never said it wasn't.

I will say that you match its sad quality, however. You ain't all that, tom. You jumping into your assessment bullshit proves that.

You do not know me, and you do not know ANYTHING about me, so stop making presumptuous remarks, you fucking bastard! You wouldn't have a nose or a jaw left in person!

These fuckers I have been calling retarded in here wouldn't either, if on the first day I ever called them a retard, the response was in the form of a stroke across the face for what they said that caused me to call them a retard to begin with. But the details go over your head pretty quickly, eh?

You jumping on their bandwagon is a serious character flaw, and I spot it immediately, idiot. And that is why you get the moniker even before you think you did anything wrong. Just getting in their fucked in the head gossip sessions makes you a convict, asswipe.

And you are such a dumbfuck that you say I need to seek help? HA!

337. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 05:18:32 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f35fa26$0$79796$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2804
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/10/2012 10:42 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
> On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 21:31:58 -0600, tom<news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>
>> If you are so talented that your employers don't care what you say then
>> tell us who you work for.
>
> Fuck you, asswipe. You list your fucking stats, boy!
>
> Usenet is anon for a fucking reason. To keep assholes like you away
> from me AND my employers, AND to keep assholes like me from TERMINATING
> retarded fucks like you as the opportunity presents itself.
>
> Back in the old west, if a man brushed up against a man standing on the
> street with his horse, the man on the street pulled out a gun and dropped
> the fucker, and then his horse too!
>
> THAT is the kind of response retarded fucks like you should get.

I bet your employers just love you.

I mean, you are so eloquent.

It would be interesting if someone could forward these harmless posts to
your employers. Ahh, it wouldn't matter though, they love you.

tom
K0TAR

338. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 05:28:17 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <2dubj7thmaofujlii27sj53557ohoqmdve@4ax.com>
Source record: 2805
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 22:57:48 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>>
>> I was playing with Moonrakers way back in the early seventies at 15 yo.
>
>You are repeating yourself, sort of. Probably forgot what you typed 3
>ago. Perfectly understandable.

No, idiot. I moved the line, and simply failed to delete the original.

But I wouldn't expect an immature little bitch like you to have any
vision of reality, even when it is right there in your face.

Just remember,dipshit. *You* are slow scan. *I* am at a rate in which
the very first packet carries more data than the entire set that
encompasses what you have passed in your entire life.

Hell, my ride to work with GPS and cell, and my droid playing a movie
is a bigger datagram than anything you ever fucking did.

And THEN, the guys I work for and strive to give more, better, and
faster data to EACH get a bigger datagram than an old fuck like you was
ever worth.

Remember what I said about your mother? Now, go back and read your
first response to me, and discover why it is that YOU are the uncivil
fucking bastard in this thread. You don't get to live in both worlds at
your fucking leisure, and at my expense boy.

You mouthed off, and you got it back in your face. YOU are still the
primary offender, and YOU will never change that fact.

339. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 05:41:38 UTC
From: John Larkin <jjlarkin@highNOTlandTHIStechnologyPART.com>
Message-ID: <3nvbj7lek965qkkhejna7muh7rd97uhcg8@4ax.com>
Source record: 2806
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 21:28:17 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
<GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:

>On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 22:57:48 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>
>>>
>>> I was playing with Moonrakers way back in the early seventies at 15 yo.
>>
>>You are repeating yourself, sort of. Probably forgot what you typed 3
>>ago. Perfectly understandable.
>
> No, idiot. I moved the line, and simply failed to delete the original.
>
> But I wouldn't expect an immature little bitch like you to have any
>vision of reality, even when it is right there in your face.
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> Just remember,dipshit. *You* are slow scan. *I* am at a rate in which
>the very first packet carries more data than the entire set that
>encompasses what you have passed in your entire life.
>
> Hell, my ride to work with GPS and cell, and my droid playing a movie
>is a bigger datagram than anything you ever fucking did.
>
> And THEN, the guys I work for and strive to give more, better, and
>faster data to EACH get a bigger datagram than an old fuck like you was
>ever worth.
>
> Remember what I said about your mother? Now, go back and read your
>first response to me, and discover why it is that YOU are the uncivil
>fucking bastard in this thread. You don't get to live in both worlds at
>your fucking leisure, and at my expense boy.
>
> You mouthed off, and you got it back in your face. YOU are still the
>primary offender, and YOU will never change that fact.

Why are you so angry? You've been cursing and ranting here all day,
flailing at everyone.

This isn't healthy. All that anger will wreck your immune system and
make you old fast. You'll stroke out eventually, and not have much fun
meanwhile. Really.

--

John Larkin, President Highland Technology Inc
www.highlandtechnology.com jlarkin at highlandtechnology dot com

Precision electronic instrumentation
Picosecond-resolution Digital Delay and Pulse generators
Custom timing and laser controllers
Photonics and fiberoptic TTL data links
VME analog, thermocouple, LVDT, synchro, tachometer
Multichannel arbitrary waveform generators

340. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 06:19:19 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <b50cj79rkrqli0dsinh21jhh4vdrh62fs5@4ax.com>
Source record: 2807
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 21:15:36 -0800, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
wrote:

>
>Correct. I supplied the minimum necessary for you to notice that
>there is a problem.

You are too goddamned blind to see WHERE the problem is located.

I have been telling you all there is a problem for years!

Were I to say "Are you all ready to be nice now?" there are always six
or eight who still want to take jabs, and then it ensues again.

You getting it yet?

If you all want to be nice, we can do that, but you can bet someone
will start again, and THEN I will reciprocate. I play by those rules of
engagement. That is why YOU got schmacked. Because you are on the
stupid, snide remark bandwagon too. Character compromises shall not
pass.

So, get started on *them* as well.. and yourself, Jeffy Fixit. Every
time I try to be like anyone else, an army of idiots start with their
sub-Jr High mentality horseshit. They will get their plates of shit back
in their faces. Don't you go thinking you can start feeding me one too,
boy. And then some dope thinks that because I cuss, I am wrong from the
start. That is pretty stupid too. Call them "colorful metaphors".

I have the entire archive. Nearly two decades. The names these idiots
use to refer to me with do not match any I have ever used. They can have
that back in their faces. Cussing doesn't mean a fucking thing. You
getting it yet?

I can chronicle every time each asshole started it, from over a decade
ago in some cases.

341. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 08:08:40 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jh57k9$7d3$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2808
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
news:4f35df2e$0$74950$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 05:52:31 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
wrote:
>>>

<nuclear snippage >

> tom
> K0TAR
>
>

I plonked the guy days ago. It would be so-o-o-o great if people quoted him
back little or none. I have no objection to appropriate profanity (and have
been known to howl the unprintable on occasion, myself.) But when overused
to no good end, fuck/fucking,fucker/fucked-up/fuckwad get tedious.

"Sal"

342. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 08:18:18 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jh586a$9h6$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2809
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

"Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:jtKdnZTeWo1RVajSnZ2dnUVZ_vWdnZ2d@earthlink.com...

< snip >

> Still easier than having to use blasting caps to find the ends of a
> broken conduit under the finished concrete floor in a new RADAR site.
> An old fish tape & blasting cap pushed as far as it would go and
> BOOM!!!. Then repeat for the other end. Then they used a jackhammer to
> break out the concrete between the huge floor divots to install new
> conduit. The electrical contractor had failed to tie the conduit to the
> rebar & wire mesh before the pour. :)

Good story. It brought to mind a promotional video I saw for a company that
had a process called explosive bonding (of dissimilar metals). They must
have been too cheap to rent lights, so they did the demo outside on an old
wooden table. It was two guys in overalls and, I swear, they could have
retitled it "Gomer and Bubba Find Some Dynamite" and nobody would have
noticed.

"Sal"

343. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 13:33:26 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <a42cj7thlp81ibvilasvif5q7t8gemmeg7@4ax.com>
Source record: 2810
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 21:15:36 -0800, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
wrote:

>You probably have no idea how much you reveal about yourself with such
>comments.

Wait until they pull your son over, and then there are five cruisers,
complete with their ss dogs, doing their piggery shake down.

You are the one who has no idea.

Over 50 folks a year die in the US alone. The numbers around the world
are greater still.

They get trained to NOT aim at the chest area, but guess where the
dumbfucks all aim.

Did you see the PIT 'stop' down in Fla earlier last year where they had
like 4 dudes in the car, and the driver got like 3 tasers, and each
occupant got a couple each, and they ran out of tasers before they could
taze the fourth guy? Did you see that video?

Did you see the whole line of cars that were in the left turn lane that
the PITed car slammed into the last one as it rotated and stopped?

The band of pigs that endangered the public that day arrested that guy
like the jack jawed jackasses they are too. Do you know why?

344. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 13:35:37 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <0krcj7d5mv7ae160is68c52q0tdlfc06mr@4ax.com>
Source record: 2811
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 21:41:38 -0800, John Larkin
<jjlarkin@highNOTlandTHIStechnologyPART.com> wrote:

>
>Why are you so angry? You've been cursing and ranting here all day,
>flailing at everyone.
>
>This isn't healthy. All that anger will wreck your immune system and
>make you old fast. You'll stroke out eventually, and not have much fun
>meanwhile. Really.
>

Why do you not refrain from attacking me?

Oh that's right... that is your true goal. FOAD, John Larkin.

345. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 13:37:48 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <3orcj75iuvl7nv6lg8ehku6qedabvha93n@4ax.com>
Source record: 2812
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

```
On Sat, 11 Feb 2012 00:08:40 -0800, "Sal" <sobars@aol.com> wrote:

>
>"tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
>news:4f35df2e$0$74950$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>
>On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 05:52:31 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
> wrote:
>>>>
>
>
> <nuclear snippage >
>
>
>> tom
>> K0TAR
>>
>>
>
>I plonked the guy days ago. It would be so-o-o-o great if people quoted him
>back little or none. I have no objection to appropriate profanity (and have
>been known to howl the unprintable on occasion, myself.) But when overused
>to no good end, fuck/fucking,fucker/fucked-up/fuckwad get tedious.
>
>"Sal"
>
When the foo shits...
```

346. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 15:21:11 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <MpWdnakgBdTwGqvSnZ2dnUVZ_s6dnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2813
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

```
Sal wrote:
>
> "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net> wrote in message
> news:jtKdnZTeWo1RVajSnZ2dnUVZ_vWdnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>
> < snip >
>
> > Still easier than having to use blasting caps to find the ends of a
> > broken conduit under the finished concrete floor in a new RADAR site.
> > An old fish tape & blasting cap pushed as far as it would go and
> > BOOM!!!. Then repeat for the other end. Then they used a jackhammer to
> > break out the concrete between the huge floor divots to install new
> > conduit. The electrical contractor had failed to tie the conduit to the
> > rebar & wire mesh before the pour. :)
>
> Good story. It brought to mind a promotional video I saw for a company that
> had a process called explosive bonding (of dissimilar metals). They must
> have been too cheap to rent lights, so they did the demo outside on an old
> wooden table. It was two guys in overalls and, I swear, they could have
> retitled it "Gomer and Bubba Find Some Dynamite" and nobody would have
> noticed.

No one wants to let rednecks with dynamite indoors. ;-)

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.
```

347. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 15:51:08 UTC
From: Joerg <invalid@invalid.invalid>
Message-ID: <9pnh3nFlcmU1@mid.individual.net>
Source record: 2814
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

```
Michael A. Terrell wrote:
> Joerg wrote:
>> Michael A. Terrell wrote:
>>> Joerg wrote:
>>>> Michael A. Terrell wrote:
>>>>> Joerg wrote:
>>>>>> amdx wrote:
>>>>>>> Hi All,
>>>>>>> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
>>>>>>> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
>>>>>>> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
>>>>>>> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
>>>>>>> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
>>>>>>> company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
>>>>>>> this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
>>>>>>> utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
>>>>>>> cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
>>>>>>> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
>>>>>>> signal to work 100% of the time.
>>>>>> Looks like the cable guys screwed up.
>>>>> In your opinion.
>>>> If their company cable box doesn't deliver a useful and reliable signal
>>>> I call that screwed up. One pays for a service and expects to either get
>>>> it delivered as promised or money back.
>>>>
>>>>> ... If they are delivering the level called for in
>>>>> their franchise, they didn't screw up. It has always been up to the
>>>>> customer to pay for or provide extra equipment for non standard
>>>>> installs.
>>>>>
>>>> Mike's install does not sound non-standard. 170ft cable drop towards
>>>> premises which is fairly normal, plus the cable company's set-top box.
>>>
>>> Grow up. That is an excessive length drop. A standard drop is under
>>> 100 feet. You think you know everything, and that the world has to live
>>> by your rules. You don't, and it doesn't. ...
>> http://www.starvision.tv/lineup_res.htm
>>
>> Quote "Maximum Drop Length 300 Feet"
>>
>> Now that's what I call good service.
>>
>>> ... I'll bet you've never even
```

>>> seen a CATV franchise, or the dozen of pages of specifications agreed to
>>> by both the CATV company and the local government. The CATV company
>>> isn't a Santa Clause machine, and local governments know why there are
>>> limits to the service provided. If there were't, no one could afford to
>>> build or operate a CATV system. You've never designed a headend, or a
>>> physical plant If they build to supply higher port levels, it has to
>>> start at the headend, and requires closer spaced trunk amplifers. The
>>> system noise goes up from all of the cascaded amplifers, and the
>>> equipment runs hotter, withj a very reduced service life. When you can
>>> design an RF distribution system of more than 500 MHz bandwidth and has
>>> over 10,000 output ports, with the gain stabilized to a couple dBmv 20
>>> miles from the headend and over a range from sub zero F to + 100 F then
>>> you can tell me I'm wrong.
>>>
>>> One headend I designed and built was only off by .1 dBmv at the test
>>> port on the first trunk amp which was a half mile from the head end. If
>>> you can do better than that, I'll listen to you and your opinions
>>>
>> See above. Obviously others can. And yes, I have designed RF broadband
>> power amps. Lots of them. Not just lashing up boxes but the actual
>> transistor level circuitry including layout guidance for the nasty stuff.
>>
>> Fact is, if a cable company isn't competent to do a 170ft drop they
>> should decline the job. Otherwise it is a screw-up, plain and simple. In
>> our area they'd lose their shirts to the satellite guys because there
>> are many houses like ours where there is no reasonable way to get from
>> the street to the house with a 100ft limit. We have around 200ft that's
>> still there from the early 90's and the previous owner said cable TV
>> worked just fine for them. We are not subscribed because TV ain't that
>> important to us.
>
>
> Yawn. You constantly harp about having to meet specs in medical, but
> whine like a drunken jackass when other businesses have to meet their
> specs. yes, they could design the sytems to 300 feet or more, but the
> cost to every customer on the system would go up.

In medical I tend to push the envelope and so do the standards
committees. Sometimes based on what we do. I designed all my cardiac
stuff defibrillator-proof, always, although it was not the law yet. Then
they made it law, because it makes sense.

Believe it or not but I like to have to meet specs in medical because
they protect people. Including you.

> ... Would you like to pay
> an extra 20% to 30% just so a very few locations can get better
> service?

Out here we do not pay extra. Our cable companies out tend do use modern
technology, not cheap stuff from the 70's. A cable company that isn't

competent enough to do more than a measly 100ft would lose their
franchise rather quickly.

Oh, that's right. You're too cheap to even have cable TV.

Read more carefully. I said TV doesn't matter to us, it is not about cost.

--
Regards, Joerg

http://www.analogconsultants.com/

348. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 16:02:37 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM>
Message-ID: <eebd0122-a586-4055-98d4-798ee88e334e@t2g2000yqk.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2815
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Feb 10, 11:38 am, Jeff Liebermann <je...@cruzio.com> wrote:
> On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 06:17:03 -0800 (PST), JIMMIE
>
> <JIMMIEDEE...@YAHOO.COM> wrote:
> >Jeff, I installed TVRO systems for several years and used a lot of F
> >connectors. Suprisingly the ones I found that worked best were the
> >ultra cheap ones that only took a pair of pliers to fasten These were
> >the ones with the separate crimp rings. Used with some good quality
> >heat shrink tubing this eliminated most of the problems you mention. I
> >dont know why these connectors went away, my only guess is that
> >someone wasn't making enough money on them.
>
> >Jimmie
>
> Yech...
>
> Please try this test. Insert such a crimp type F connector and cable
> into some useless piece of equipment with a type F jack. Pull on the
> cable hard. In my experience, it doesn't take much to make the cable
> and connector part ways. Repeat with a screw on connector. Now,
> repeat the experiment using a properly assembled compression type F
> connector and cable. It takes considerably more brute force to break
> the connection. I think the official minimum pull test is 55 lbs, but
> I'm too lazy to Google for it now.
>
> Hiding the workmanship under shrink tube is not very functional. It
> will have little effect on the pull test.
>
> Most of the cable leakage problems I've seen (and found) were due to
> crimp type F connectors coming apart or badly crimped. That includes
> both the hex shaped crimp, and ones held together with a crimped ring.
>
> Bad:
> <http://www.fconnector.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/F-Connector2.jpg>
>
> Worse:
> <http://www.showmecables.com/images/catalog/product/F-connector-RG59.j...>
>
> Good:
> <http://images.lowes.com/product/converted/783250/783250926510lg.jpg>
>
> --
> Jeff Liebermann   je...@cruzio.com

> 150 Felker St #D   http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
> Santa Cruz CA 95060http://802.11junk.com
> Skype: JeffLiebermann   AE6KS   831-336-255

Sorry Jeff but I never used my connectors to support my cables. You may be right but completely irrelevant to me. To me F connector and good connection shouldn't even be used in the same sentence. They are what that are, cheap connectors at best that uses the center conductor of the cable for a contact. Now that is Yech. Heat shrink has nothing to do with the pull test or hiding poor workmanship but it does help keep corrosion down which is the biggest problem with F connectors. Ive never seen one pull apart except in the shoddiest of installations. One of the best things I have found to insure you maintain a good connection is to apply something like DeOxit to the connectors when you assemble them. Best done while all the parts are new.

Jimmie

349. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 16:21:20 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM>
Message-ID: <7d0083fc-80ac-4a1d-a769-bfa7d8f0dc8b@18g2000yqe.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2816
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Feb 10, 11:38 am, Jeff Liebermann <je...@cruzio.com> wrote:
> On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 06:17:03 -0800 (PST), JIMMIE
>
> <JIMMIEDEE...@YAHOO.COM> wrote:
> >Jeff, I installed TVRO systems for several years and used a lot of F
> >connectors. Suprisingly the ones I found that worked best were the
> >ultra cheap ones that only took a pair of pliers to fasten These were
> >the ones with the separate crimp rings. Used with some good quality
> >heat shrink tubing this eliminated most of the problems you mention. I
> >dont know why these connectors went away, my only guess is that
> >someone wasn't making enough money on them.
>
> >Jimmie
>
> Yech...
>
> Please try this test. Insert such a crimp type F connector and cable
> into some useless piece of equipment with a type F jack. Pull on the
> cable hard. In my experience, it doesn't take much to make the cable
> and connector part ways. Repeat with a screw on connector. Now,
> repeat the experiment using a properly assembled compression type F
> connector and cable. It takes considerably more brute force to break
> the connection. I think the official minimum pull test is 55 lbs, but
> I'm too lazy to Google for it now.
>
> Hiding the workmanship under shrink tube is not very functional. It
> will have little effect on the pull test.
>
> Most of the cable leakage problems I've seen (and found) were due to
> crimp type F connectors coming apart or badly crimped. That includes
> both the hex shaped crimp, and ones held together with a crimped ring.
>
> Bad:
> <http://www.fconnector.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/F-Connector2.jpg>
>
> Worse:
> <http://www.showmecables.com/images/catalog/product/F-connector-RG59.j...>
>
> Good:
> <http://images.lowes.com/product/converted/783250/783250926510lg.jpg>
>
> --
> Jeff Liebermann   je...@cruzio.com

> 150 Felker St #D   http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
> Santa Cruz CA 95060http://802.11junk.com
> Skype: JeffLiebermann   AE6KS   831-336-2558

You are correct that the problem is in the hex crimp and part of this is because they started making the crimp made on to the connector. The other part is that you have to have a special tool to crimp them. All the pictures that you showed are require a special crimp tool. If these tools are worn or dont fit the particular plug/ cable combination you will get a bad crimp. The old style that is probably 40 years old now that you could crimp the little ring with a pair of pliers worked the best. Unfortunately you can no longer get them, well I do have a few.

Jimmie

350. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 16:51:39 UTC
From: John Larkin <jjlarkin@highNOTlandTHIStechnologyPART.com>
Message-ID: <e37dj7t9e9n32it632i6fhk0jftv40knf8@4ax.com>
Source record: 2817
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Sat, 11 Feb 2012 05:35:37 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
<GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:

>On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 21:41:38 -0800, John Larkin
><jjlarkin@highNOTlandTHIStechnologyPART.com> wrote:
>
>>
>>Why are you so angry? You've been cursing and ranting here all day,
>>flailing at everyone.
>>
>>This isn't healthy. All that anger will wreck your immune system and
>>make you old fast. You'll stroke out eventually, and not have much fun
>>meanwhile. Really.
>>
>
> Why do you not refrain from attacking me?
>
> Oh that's right... that is your true goal. FOAD, John Larkin.

OK, live the live of your choice. Mean, angry, and short.

--

John Larkin, President Highland Technology Inc
www.highlandtechnology.com jlarkin at highlandtechnology dot com

Precision electronic instrumentation
Picosecond-resolution Digital Delay and Pulse generators
Custom timing and laser controllers
Photonics and fiberoptic TTL data links
VME analog, thermocouple, LVDT, synchro, tachometer
Multichannel arbitrary waveform generators

351. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 17:34:31 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <GeGf2kCnaqNPFwP1@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 2818
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

In message
<eebd0122-a586-4055-98d4-798ee88e334e@t2g2000yqk.googlegroups.com>,
JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM> writes
>On Feb 10, 11:38ï¿½am, Jeff Liebermann <je...@cruzio.com> wrote:
>> On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 06:17:03 -0800 (PST), JIMMIE
>>
>> <JIMMIEDEE...@YAHOO.COM> wrote:
>> >Jeff, I installed TVRO systems for several years and used a lot of F
>> >connectors. Suprisingly the ones I found that worked best were the
>> >ultra cheap ones that only took a pair of pliers to fasten ï¿½These were
>> >the ones with the separate crimp rings. Used with some good quality
>> >heat shrink tubing this eliminated most of the problems you mention. I
>> >dont know why these connectors went away, my only guess is ï¿½that
>> >someone wasn't making enough money on them.
>>
>> >Jimmie
>>
>> Yech...
>>
>> Please try this test. ï¿½Insert such a crimp type F connector and cable
>> into some useless piece of equipment with a type F jack. ï¿½Pull on the
>> cable hard. ï¿½In my experience, it doesn't take much to make the cable
>> and connector part ways. ï¿½Repeat with a screw on connector. ï¿½Now,
>> repeat the experiment using a properly assembled compression type F
>> connector and cable. ï¿½It takes considerably more brute force to break
>> the connection. ï¿½I think the official minimum pull test is 55 lbs, but
>> I'm too lazy to Google for it now.
>>
>> Hiding the workmanship under shrink tube is not very functional. ï¿½It
>> will have little effect on the pull test.
>>
>> Most of the cable leakage problems I've seen (and found) were due to
>> crimp type F connectors coming apart or badly crimped. ï¿½That includes
>> both the hex shaped crimp, and ones held together with a crimped ring.
>>
>> Bad:
>> <http://www.fconnector.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/F-Connector2.jpg>
>>
>> Worse:
>> <http://www.showmecables.com/images/catalog/product/F-connector-RG59.j...>
>>
>> Good:
>> <http://images.lowes.com/product/converted/783250/783250926510lg.jpg>

>>
>> --
>> Jeff Liebermann ï¿½ ï¿½ je...@cruzio.com
>> 150 Felker St #D ï¿½ ï¿½http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
>> Santa Cruz CA 95060http://802.11junk.com
>> Skype: JeffLiebermann ï¿½ ï¿½ AE6KS ï¿½ ï¿½831-336-255
>
>Sorry Jeff but I never used my connectors to support my cables. You
>may be right but completely irrelevant to me. To me F connector and
>good connection shouldn't even be used in the same sentence. They are
>what that are, cheap connectors at best that uses the center conductor
>of the cable for a contact. Now that is Yech. Heat shrink has nothing
>to do with the pull test or hiding poor workmanship but it does help
>keep corrosion down which is the biggest problem with F connectors.
>Ive never seen one pull apart except in the shoddiest of
>installations. One of the best things I have found to insure you
>maintain a good connection is to apply something like DeOxit to the
>connectors when you assemble them. Best done while all the parts are
>new.
>
There little wrong with good quality F-connectors. They are generally
good enough for what they were intended for. Problems are usually down
to who installs them, and how.

For personal outdoor use, I always give any connectors a squirt of WD40
- both during and after installation. [I guess DeOxit would be similar
or better.] After cleaning off most of the WD40, I then seal with
self-amalgamating tape. Obviously, heatshrink would be better, but for
me, is usually less convenient.

Mechanically, even screw-on Fs can be hard to dislodge, provided just
the right amount of braid is trapped under the screw thread. However, I
suppose that sometimes they might not provide the ultimate in screening.

In the UK, in the large CATV networks, crimped connectors are well and
truly a thing of the past. Anyone using them (even the good ones) would
be liable to be hung, drawn and quartered, and then severely punished.

The standard connector is of the 'Snap and Seal' type (and similar). In
themselves, these are pretty well watertight, and the screening is
excellent. It should be almost impossible to pull one off the cable.

However, it is unusual for F-connections to appear naked in the open
air. The final RF distribution to the home is invariably from a street
cabinet which houses an optical node or an RF distribution / line
extender amplifier feeding a bank of taps/splitters. The 'traditional'
cascade of in-line taps has not been used for a very long time. Under
these relatively benign conditions, the F-connectors probably suffer
much less from corrosion than those used on taps hanging on aerial
messenger wires, USA-style. Nevertheless, there are various purpose-made
short 'chunky' rubber sleeves which can be installed first on the tap
ports before the cable connectors are screwed on. These seal the screw

threads. Personally, I would have liked to have seen a bit of WD40 used
but I never managed to drum up much enthusiasm for this as an approved
practice.
--
Ian

352. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 17:47:14 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jh69n6$p3h$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2819
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

"The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra" wrote in message
news:5grbj75pf3injgus8a30ck99id4rakgjgl@4ax.com...

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 20:52:11 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>On 2/10/2012 8:32 PM, Wayne wrote:
>>
>> <He really needs to create a new file from which to cut and paste. Like
>> <most comedians', his jokes get stale after awhile.
>> <
>> <-- <VWW, K6EVE
>> -
>> But you must admit that this normally quiet newsgroup finally has some
>> activity. Who knows, this could take on the characteristics of the GFW.
>> --Wayne W5GIE
>>
>> "GFW=Great Fractal Wars"
>
>Unfortunately the traffic has nothing to do with antennas.
>
>Things dried up here around 6 months ago. I suspect the people with
>brains and stories, and some of us remember who they are, are no longer
>with us or finally bailed due to the noise.

< I was playing with Moonrakers way back in the early seventies.
-
Moonrakers? LOL. Ok now we have you calibrated. I suppose Giant Rat of
Sumatra was your "call sign".

353. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 17:54:32 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <fqadj7ltuj5krt3t3dbcouj3sfch8dl51c@4ax.com>
Source record: 2820
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Sat, 11 Feb 2012 07:51:08 -0800, Joerg <invalid@invalid.invalid>
wrote:

>
>Believe it or not but I like to have to meet specs in medical because
>they protect people. Including you.

More than a bit full of yourself.

Engineers follow standards because standards are developed by engineers
to give us all uniformity where it is needed.

You claiming it is due to your special care for us is disingenuous.

You discounting standards in other areas is casual lameness, and it
pretty much defines you,and sullies all other claimed accomplishments.

354. OK...I've got to ask...Comet CHA-250B vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 17:58:52 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jh6a8vsbb1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2821

-3.5 to 57 Mhz with 1.6:1 or less SWR
-No tuner required
-No radials
-No traps
-No coils
-23.5 feet long

Question: What's in the magical lump at the bottom of the radiator?
Resistor?

Wayne
-W5GIE

355. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 18:02:50 UTC
From: Joerg <invalid@invalid.invalid>
Message-ID: <9pnoqmFiurU1@mid.individual.net>
Source record: 2822
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
> On Sat, 11 Feb 2012 07:51:08 -0800, Joerg <invalid@invalid.invalid>
> wrote:
>
>> Believe it or not but I like to have to meet specs in medical because
>> they protect people. Including you.
>
> More than a bit full of yourself.
>
> Engineers follow standards because standards are developed by engineers
> to give us all uniformity where it is needed.
>
> You claiming it is due to your special care for us is disingenuous.
>

No. I know for a fact that paddles were applied while a system of ours
was connected. The doc should have first pulled the plug as the
procedure calls for, but didn't. The witnessing engineer almost froze
but the patient interface held. If it hadn't someone would most likely
have died. I had designed it defibrillator-proof even though the
standard did not (yet) require this.

> You discounting standards in other areas is casual lameness, ...

Like where? And what particular standard? Quote, please.

[...]

--
Regards, Joerg

http://www.analogconsultants.com/

356. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 18:05:03 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <b2bdj7pirt15mehhl045f9s6q0fl2rvibq@4ax.com>
Source record: 2823
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Sat, 11 Feb 2012 09:47:14 -0800, "Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
wrote:

>
>
>"The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra" wrote in message
>news:5grbj75pf3injgus8a30ck99id4rakgjgl@4ax.com...
>
>On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 20:52:11 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>
>>On 2/10/2012 8:32 PM, Wayne wrote:
>>>
>>> <He really needs to create a new file from which to cut and paste. Like
>>> <most comedians', his jokes get stale after awhile.
>>> <
>>> <-- <VWW, K6EVE
>>> -
>>> But you must admit that this normally quiet newsgroup finally has some
>>> activity. Who knows, this could take on the characteristics of the GFW.
>>> --Wayne W5GIE
>>>
>>> "GFW=Great Fractal Wars"
>>
>>Unfortunately the traffic has nothing to do with antennas.
>>
>>Things dried up here around 6 months ago. I suspect the people with
>>brains and stories, and some of us remember who they are, are no longer
>>with us or finally bailed due to the noise.
>
>
>< I was playing with Moonrakers way back in the early seventies.
>-
>Moonrakers? LOL. Ok now we have you calibrated.

No, you do not. I was 12 years old, and the gear was my dad's. You
have nothing, and you know nothing. All you do is presume, and you
presume wrong, boy.

The antennas I work with now are everything from 18 foot diameter
gateway heads to yagis for the military that we get in 20 foot long
crates that put anything you ever worked with to shame.

You should go see someone for that multiple personality disorder you
are sporting there, "we" boy. More like "wee boy".

> I suppose Giant Rat of
>Sumatra was your "call sign".

If you had any clue at all, you would be familiar with where the name comes from. So you fail there too, asshole. No surprise that you are a cultureless twit as well.

That pretty much means that *I* have YOU calibrated. You are a total loser, or you would remember the art. The fact that you do not means that you were a drab loser fucktard back then as well. My fingernail clippings have more on the ball than you do, idiot.

Bwuahahahaha!

357. Re: OK...I've got to ask...Comet CHA-250B vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 18:09:59 UTC
From: Bert <bert@iphouse.com>
Message-ID: <Xns9FF67BC3D330AVeebleFetzer@216.250.188.140>
Source record: 2824

In news:jh6a8vsbb1@dont-email.me "Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
wrote:

> Question: What's in the magical lump at the bottom of the radiator?
> Resistor?
>

The short review in Feb 2006 QST says:

According to Comet, the matching circuit is basically a network
of resistors and capacitors. A toroid balun is present as well.

It also says:

The CHA-250B's performance is mediocre
to poor on 80, 40 and 30 meters, but it does
an adequate job on the other bands. At a list
price of $469, this is hardly an inexpensive
antenna. Frankly, a small antenna tuner, a
length of 450-Ω ladder line and a wire dipole
will yield superior performance at less than
half the price.

But:

In circumstances where choices are extremely
limited and cost isn't a major consideration,
the Comet CHA-250B may be a contender,
especially if the alternative is not getting on
the air at all. In addition, the CHA-250B may
also be a viable option in emergencies when
you need a multiband HF antenna that can be
deployed in a matter of minutes. In those situations
you just want to get a signal on the air,
not work the world.

--
Bert Hyman W0RSB St. Paul, MN bert@iphouse.com

358. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 18:46:38 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f36b78f$0$74953$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2825

On 2/11/2012 2:08 AM, Sal wrote:
> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
> news:4f35df2e$0$74950$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>
> On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 05:52:31 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
> wrote:
>>>>
>
>
> <nuclear snippage>
>
>
>> tom
>> K0TAR
>>
>>
>
> I plonked the guy days ago. It would be so-o-o-o great if people quoted him
> back little or none. I have no objection to appropriate profanity (and have
> been known to howl the unprintable on occasion, myself.) But when overused
> to no good end, fuck/fucking,fucker/fucked-up/fuckwad get tedious.
>
> "Sal"
>
>

I was just making sure he was really the badass he's convinced that he is.

He's not. He's actually kind of pitiful.

Sooo, Plonk anyway!

tom
K0TAR

359. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 19:04:58 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <kPCdnaYSnM1_JqvSnZ2dnUVZ_tWdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2826
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

```
Joerg wrote:
>
> Michael A. Terrell wrote:
> > Joerg wrote:
> >> Michael A. Terrell wrote:
> >>> Joerg wrote:
> >>>> Michael A. Terrell wrote:
> >>>>> Joerg wrote:
> >>>>>> amdx wrote:
> >>>>>>> Hi All,
> >>>>>>> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
> >>>>>>> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
> >>>>>>> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
> >>>>>>> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
> >>>>>>> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
> >>>>>>> company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
> >>>>>>> this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
> >>>>>>> utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
> >>>>>>> cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
> >>>>>>> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
> >>>>>>> signal to work 100% of the time.
> >>>>>> Looks like the cable guys screwed up.
> >>>>> In your opinion.
> >>>> If their company cable box doesn't deliver a useful and reliable signal
> >>>> I call that screwed up. One pays for a service and expects to either get
> >>>> it delivered as promised or money back.
> >>>>
> >>>>> ... If they are delivering the level called for in
> >>>>> their franchise, they didn't screw up. It has always been up to the
> >>>>> customer to pay for or provide extra equipment for non standard
> >>>>> installs.
> >>>>>
> >>>> Mike's install does not sound non-standard. 170ft cable drop towards
> >>>> premises which is fairly normal, plus the cable company's set-top box.
> >>>
> >>> Grow up. That is an excessive length drop. A standard drop is under
> >>> 100 feet. You think you know everything, and that the world has to live
> >>> by your rules. You don't, and it doesn't. ...
> >> http://www.starvision.tv/lineup_res.htm
> >>
> >> Quote "Maximum Drop Length 300 Feet"
> >>
> >> Now that's what I call good service.
```

> >>
> >>> ... I'll bet you've never even
> >>> seen a CATV franchise, or the dozen of pages of specifications agreed to
> >>> by both the CATV company and the local government. The CATV company
> >>> isn't a Santa Clause machine, and local governments know why there are
> >>> limits to the service provided. If there were't, no one could afford to
> >>> build or operate a CATV system. You've never designed a headend, or a
> >>> physical plant If they build to supply higher port levels, it has to
> >>> start at the headend, and requires closer spaced trunk amplifers. The
> >>> system noise goes up from all of the cascaded amplifers, and the
> >>> equipment runs hotter, withj a very reduced service life. When you can
> >>> design an RF distribution system of more than 500 MHz bandwidth and has
> >>> over 10,000 output ports, with the gain stabilized to a couple dBmv 20
> >>> miles from the headend and over a range from sub zero F to + 100 F then
> >>> you can tell me I'm wrong.
> >>>
> >>> One headend I designed and built was only off by .1 dBmv at the test
> >>> port on the first trunk amp which was a half mile from the head end. If
> >>> you can do better than that, I'll listen to you and your opinions
> >>>
> >> See above. Obviously others can. And yes, I have designed RF broadband
> >> power amps. Lots of them. Not just lashing up boxes but the actual
> >> transistor level circuitry including layout guidance for the nasty stuff.
> >>
> >> Fact is, if a cable company isn't competent to do a 170ft drop they
> >> should decline the job. Otherwise it is a screw-up, plain and simple. In
> >> our area they'd lose their shirts to the satellite guys because there
> >> are many houses like ours where there is no reasonable way to get from
> >> the street to the house with a 100ft limit. We have around 200ft that's
> >> still there from the early 90's and the previous owner said cable TV
> >> worked just fine for them. We are not subscribed because TV ain't that
> >> important to us.
> >
> >
> > Yawn. You constantly harp about having to meet specs in medical, but
> > whine like a drunken jackass when other businesses have to meet their
> > specs. yes, they could design the sytems to 300 feet or more, but the
> > cost to every customer on the system would go up.
>
> In medical I tend to push the envelope and so do the standards
> committees. Sometimes based on what we do. I designed all my cardiac
> stuff defibrillator-proof, always, although it was not the law yet. Then
> they made it law, because it makes sense.

You do it because they wouldn't hire you if you couldn't meet specs,
just like every other consultant, engineer or tech. They might even
jail you for your incompetence for not meeting the specs.

> Believe it or not but I like to have to meet specs in medical because
> they protect people. Including you.

Believe it or not, most technical people have that same standard.
You're nothing special.

> > ... Would you like to pay
> > an extra 20% to 30% just so a very few locations can get better
> > service?
>
> Out here we do not pay extra. Our cable companies out tend do use modern
> technology, not cheap stuff from the 70's. A cable company that isn't
> competent enough to do more than a measly 100ft would lose their
> franchise rather quickly.

Once again the all knowing Jeorge shows his ignorance.

1: You don't know what you're talking about, about the cost of service. Any extra operating costs become part of the basic service that everyone pays. You won't work for nothing, and the utilities don't give them free electricity. The service companies don't repair the equipment for free. Do you have any idea how many amplifiers, taps and set top boxes are needed for 10,000 active ports? To provide hotter ports require more amplifiers, and raises the system noise floor. You 'designed an amplifier'. Big deal. A lot of engineers 'designed and amplifier' and those companies are long out of business. Current CATV amplifiers use hybrids designed specifically for the application and they use them for many reasons. That just leave the design of the 60V modified sine wave to DC power supplies, equalizers, gain control, equalization and remote switching. Some locations also have remote monitoring so the headend can check system status on a continuous basis. It can also report outages when some of the equipment doesn't respond. They can even detect power failures and monitor the battery status in the standby power supplies to give them time to get a portable generator to the area if it is an extended outage. The local Brighthouse system remained in operation here for over four weeks after a hurricane even though the only way to watch TV or access broadband was with battery power or a generator.

2: '70s CATV tech was 12 channel with no return path. It was crude, discrete point to point designs that looked like a ham put together from junk TVs while drinking cheap beer. They were touchy as hell, their tempco sucked, and they were impossible to service without a fully equipped test bed. the power supplies were simple, poorly regulated linear supplies with 85 C electrolytics that died quickly in the southern sun. The large diecast aluminum housing ran hot to the touch without the sun hitting them. That stuff was pretty well all scrapped out by the mid to late '80s by 36 or more channels with return capability. There was so much construction of upgraded systems that there was a severe shortage of new hardware through most of the mid '80s.

That '80s tech was gone in all but the smallest systems by 2000. Today most systems are 450 MHz or higher, and are 'Fiber Enhanced' to provide telephone, broadband, movies on demand and pay per view services by breaking the system into cells that cover a few hundred homes, or

less.

3: You know nothing about CATV franchises. 'A measly 100 feet' is
more than adequate for a hell of a lot of drops & house wiring. If that
is what the franchise calls for, THAT IS THE SPECIFICATION, no matter
how much you whine like Sloman. A city or county won't pull a franchise
over one or two people complaining about weak signals. They receive a
fixed percentage of the system revenue every month, and the percentage
was set when the economy was up. If they pull the franchise, another
provider will offer a much lower percentage. It also involves legal
fees, and causes the rates to go up for the users. Why put up with all
that for a fraction of a percent of problems. Like people who built a
private road a mile long and want to pay the standard install fee when
it will cost about $15,000 to run a feeder for that one house. Or like
that marina. It isn't a street. It's private property. If they want
better service, let them pay for upgrades with .500 cable to each boat,
with a .500 to 'F" connector for each boat. That would only cost a few
hundred dollars a boat for materials. More if the cable is jacketed.
If it isn't it won't last long in salt air. Double that for the
hardware and labor to get a good idea of the costs.

> Oh, that's right. You're too cheap to even have cable TV.
>
> Read more carefully. I said TV doesn't matter to us, it is not about cost.

Then why are you being such an ignorant prick about the issue when
you have no horse in the race? You sound more like Dimbulb every day.
I used to think highly of you, but no longer

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

360. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 19:11:38 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <kPCdnaESnM3tIKvSnZ2dnUVZ_tWdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2827
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

JIMMIE wrote:
>
> On Feb 10, 11:38 am, Jeff Liebermann <je...@cruzio.com> wrote:
> > On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 06:17:03 -0800 (PST), JIMMIE
> >
> > <JIMMIEDEE...@YAHOO.COM> wrote:
> > >Jeff, I installed TVRO systems for several years and used a lot of F
> > >connectors. Suprisingly the ones I found that worked best were the
> > >ultra cheap ones that only took a pair of pliers to fasten These were
> > >the ones with the separate crimp rings. Used with some good quality
> > >heat shrink tubing this eliminated most of the problems you mention. I
> > >dont know why these connectors went away, my only guess is that
> > >someone wasn't making enough money on them.
> >
> > >Jimmie
> >
> > Yech...
> >
> > Please try this test. Insert such a crimp type F connector and cable
> > into some useless piece of equipment with a type F jack. Pull on the
> > cable hard. In my experience, it doesn't take much to make the cable
> > and connector part ways. Repeat with a screw on connector. Now,
> > repeat the experiment using a properly assembled compression type F
> > connector and cable. It takes considerably more brute force to break
> > the connection. I think the official minimum pull test is 55 lbs, but
> > I'm too lazy to Google for it now.
> >
> > Hiding the workmanship under shrink tube is not very functional. It
> > will have little effect on the pull test.
> >
> > Most of the cable leakage problems I've seen (and found) were due to
> > crimp type F connectors coming apart or badly crimped. That includes
> > both the hex shaped crimp, and ones held together with a crimped ring.
> >
> > Bad:
> > <http://www.fconnector.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/F-Connector2.jpg>
> >
> > Worse:
> > <http://www.showmecables.com/images/catalog/product/F-connector-RG59.j...>
> >
> > Good:
> > <http://images.lowes.com/product/converted/783250/783250926510lg.jpg>
> >

> > --
> > Jeff Liebermann je...@cruzio.com
> > 150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
> > Santa Cruz CA 95060http://802.11junk.com
> > Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-255
>
> Sorry Jeff but I never used my connectors to support my cables. You
> may be right but completely irrelevant to me. To me F connector and
> good connection shouldn't even be used in the same sentence. They are
> what that are, cheap connectors at best that uses the center conductor
> of the cable for a contact.

Then you would hate most microwave connectors lit SMA.

> Now that is Yech. Heat shrink has nothing
> to do with the pull test or hiding poor workmanship but it does help
> keep corrosion down which is the biggest problem with F connectors.

You didn't need heat shrink on good 'F' connectors.

> Ive never seen one pull apart except in the shoddiest of
> installations. One of the best things I have found to insure you
> maintain a good connection is to apply something like DeOxit to the
> connectors when you assemble them. Best done while all the parts are
> new.

Not needed, if you use flooded outdoor cable.

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

361. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 19:15:16 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <kPCdnaASnM3WI6vSnZ2dnUVZ_tWdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2828
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

JIMMIE wrote:
>
> On Feb 10, 11:38 am, Jeff Liebermann <je...@cruzio.com> wrote:
> > On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 06:17:03 -0800 (PST), JIMMIE
> >
> > <JIMMIEDEE...@YAHOO.COM> wrote:
> > >Jeff, I installed TVRO systems for several years and used a lot of F
> > >connectors. Suprisingly the ones I found that worked best were the
> > >ultra cheap ones that only took a pair of pliers to fasten These were
> > >the ones with the separate crimp rings. Used with some good quality
> > >heat shrink tubing this eliminated most of the problems you mention. I
> > >dont know why these connectors went away, my only guess is that
> > >someone wasn't making enough money on them.
> >
> > >Jimmie
> >
> > Yech...
> >
> > Please try this test. Insert such a crimp type F connector and cable
> > into some useless piece of equipment with a type F jack. Pull on the
> > cable hard. In my experience, it doesn't take much to make the cable
> > and connector part ways. Repeat with a screw on connector. Now,
> > repeat the experiment using a properly assembled compression type F
> > connector and cable. It takes considerably more brute force to break
> > the connection. I think the official minimum pull test is 55 lbs, but
> > I'm too lazy to Google for it now.
> >
> > Hiding the workmanship under shrink tube is not very functional. It
> > will have little effect on the pull test.
> >
> > Most of the cable leakage problems I've seen (and found) were due to
> > crimp type F connectors coming apart or badly crimped. That includes
> > both the hex shaped crimp, and ones held together with a crimped ring.
> >
> > Bad:
> > <http://www.fconnector.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/F-Connector2.jpg>
> >
> > Worse:
> > <http://www.showmecables.com/images/catalog/product/F-connector-RG59.j...>
> >
> > Good:
> > <http://images.lowes.com/product/converted/783250/783250926510lg.jpg>
> >

> > --
> > Jeff Liebermann je...@cruzio.com
> > 150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
> > Santa Cruz CA 95060http://802.11junk.com
> > Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558
>
> You are correct that the problem is in the hex crimp and part of this
> is because they started making the crimp made on to the connector. The
> other part is that you have to have a special tool to crimp them. All
> the pictures that you showed are require a special crimp tool. If
> these tools are worn or dont fit the particular plug/ cable
> combination you will get a bad crimp. The old style that is probably
> 40 years old now that you could crimp the little ring with a pair of
> pliers worked the best. Unfortunately you can no longer get them,
> well I do have a few.

A 'special tool' that only cost about $20 and would do thousands of
crimps before it was worn out. I've bought them new, on sale for $8
US. You admitted to using pliers on the cheap crap, and you certainly
can't do that with a hex crimp.

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

362. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 19:29:35 UTC
From: VWWall <vwall@large.invalid>
Message-ID: <ZYKdnZ6V4v0EXKvSnZ2dnUVZ_jednZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2829
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:

>
> If you had any clue at all, you would be familiar with where the name
> comes from. So you fail there too, asshole. No surprise that you are a
> cultureless twit as well.
>
> That pretty much means that *I* have YOU calibrated. You are a total
> loser, or you would remember the art. The fact that you do not means that
> you were a drab loser fucktard back then as well. My fingernail
> clippings have more on the ball than you do, idiot.
>
> Bwuahahahaha!

Which one are you?

http://www.forward.com/articles/127941/

"A schmuck is, in short, someone who lacks not intelligence, but all
insight into what is humanly appropriate and what is not. This makes his
condition remediable. A schlemiel, a schlimazel and a schmendrik are
irredeemably what they are. A schmuck can be enlightened. He can
acquire, through a painful process of self-examination, the moral and
social understanding that he has been missing. He can become, to revert
to Wexï¿½s dichotomy, a mentsh."

--
VWW, P.E., K6EVE
Using PCLOS

363. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 19:38:08 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jh6g1jvgm1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2830

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
news:4f36b78f$0$74953$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 2/11/2012 2:08 AM, Sal wrote:
>> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
>> news:4f35df2e$0$74950$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>>
>> On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 05:52:31 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
>> wrote:
>>>>>
>>
>>
>> <nuclear snippage>
>>
>>
>>> tom
>>> K0TAR
>>>
>>>
>>
>> I plonked the guy days ago. It would be so-o-o-o great if people quoted
>> him
>> back little or none. I have no objection to appropriate profanity (and
>> have
>> been known to howl the unprintable on occasion, myself.) But when
>> overused
>> to no good end, fuck/fucking,fucker/fucked-up/fuckwad get tedious.
>>
>> "Sal"
>>
>>
>
> I was just making sure he was really the badass he's convinced that he is.
>
> He's not. He's actually kind of pitiful.
>
> Sooo, Plonk anyway!
>
> tom
> K0TAR
>

:-))

"Sal"

364. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 19:59:42 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jh6hbh$7kv$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2831
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

"The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra" wrote in message
news:b2bdj7pirt15mehhl045f9s6q0fl2rvibq@4ax.com...

On Sat, 11 Feb 2012 09:47:14 -0800, "Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
wrote:

>
>
>"The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra" wrote in message
>news:5grbj75pf3injgus8a30ck99id4rakgjgl@4ax.com...
>
>On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 20:52:11 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>
>>On 2/10/2012 8:32 PM, Wayne wrote:
>>>
>>> <He really needs to create a new file from which to cut and paste. Like
>>> <most comedians', his jokes get stale after awhile.
>>> <
>>> <-- <VWW, K6EVE
>>> -
>>> But you must admit that this normally quiet newsgroup finally has some
>>> activity. Who knows, this could take on the characteristics of the GFW.
>>> --Wayne W5GIE
>>>
>>> "GFW=Great Fractal Wars"
>>
>>Unfortunately the traffic has nothing to do with antennas.
>>
>>Things dried up here around 6 months ago. I suspect the people with
>>brains and stories, and some of us remember who they are, are no longer
>>with us or finally bailed due to the noise.
>
>
>< I was playing with Moonrakers way back in the early seventies.
>-
>Moonrakers? LOL. Ok now we have you calibrated.

< No, you do not. I was 12 years old, and the gear was my dad's. You
<have nothing, and you know nothing. All you do is presume, and you
<presume wrong, boy.
<
< The antennas I work with now are everything from 18 foot diameter
<gateway heads to yagis for the military that we get in 20 foot long
<crates that put anything you ever worked with to shame.

-
So what? Before you were born, I was working on 2-30 MHz log periodic arrays that were collapsed into a nuc hard silo along with a telescoping tower.

365. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 20:11:39 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <3rgdj7po7l981tq6mljjci57ciboln6ke3@4ax.com>
Source record: 2832
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Sat, 11 Feb 2012 08:02:37 -0800 (PST), JIMMIE
<JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM> wrote:

>Sorry Jeff but I never used my connectors to support my cables. You
>may be right but completely irrelevant to me.

Umm... you've never tripped over a cable, had the equipment fall off the table with the cables attached, run RG6a/u up a pole to where it has to support its own weight, moved furniture with cables still attached, flexed the connector when used as a test lead, pulled cable through the wall or conduit with connectors attached, etc? These are all very common situations which will stress the connector to cable connection. While it might not be a problem for a fixed (stapled in place) installation, it certainly will be a problem for the average home user.
<http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/pics/drivel/slides/mess01.html>

I find it odd that outdoor CATV uses quad shielded cable to prevent RF leakage and ingress, and having the cable swept to perfection, while you recommend using inferior F connectors.

>To me F connector and
>good connection shouldn't even be used in the same sentence. They are
>what that are, cheap connectors at best that uses the center conductor
>of the cable for a contact. Now that is Yech.

I do have some issues with RG6a/u that uses copper plated steel core center wire. Mostly, it's a corrosion problem for outdoor connections where the home owner does their own wiring, and uses F connectors without the necessary rubber o-ring needed for waterproofing. I've swept F connectors on the bench and find them quite good and often superior to the rare 75 ohm TNC and BNC connectors near the top end (2GHz for satellite). Incidentally, most of the antennas (that survived a recent storm) on my roof use RG6a/u coax. The mismatch loss between 50 and 75 ohms is minimal. Some use F connectors, but most use BNC's made for RG6a/u.

>Heat shrink has nothing
>to do with the pull test or hiding poor workmanship but it does help
>keep corrosion down which is the biggest problem with F connectors.

Ahem. I worked for a marine radio company during the 1970's. I learned a few things about waterproofing and corrosion. Heat shrink doesn't work. Capillary action along the heat shrink to connector boundary will suck the water into the connector.

What I use (when needed) is a layer of 1" PTFE tape (or 1/2" if that's all I can find) over the connector. Once in place, a layer of Scotch 66 or other electrical tape to hold it in place. The PTFE will cold flow into the irregularities on the connector surface, and there will be zero capillary action. If I want UV resistance, I spray the tape with clear Krlyon (acrylic) spray.

While we're on the topic, I've experimented with various allegedly waterproof enclosures and packages. The only ones I consider genuinely waterproof are sealed and pressurized with dry air. Anything less will eventually leak.

>Ive never seen one pull apart except in the shoddiest of
>installations.

I have and all too often. I was at the neighbors trying to troubleshoot their Comcast cable tv and modem mess. They had some friend of theirs do the wiring. All the F connectors were crimp ring type and were falling apart. The coax was mostly RG-59 with maybe 80% coverage. I replaced the most disgusting and will finish the job when I have time.

>One of the best things I have found to insure you
>maintain a good connection is to apply something like DeOxit to the
>connectors when you assemble them. Best done while all the parts are
>new.

DeOxit and Cramolin contain oleic acid, which will slightly corrode copper. It's good for CLEANING connectors by removing the oxides, but should not be left on the connector. If you want to make sure that you can take the connector apart after the threads rot in place due to galvanic action between the aluminum receptacle, and the nickel plated crimp type F connector, some silicon or lithium grease would probably be better.

Some notes on the contents:
<http://www.antiqueradios.com/forums/viewtopic.php?t=82058&start=40&sid=71ca160c8f607686916a0f355e9ecc34>

>Jimmie

As for special tools, I love them. My various cable preparation tools for various coax cable have saved me countless hours of fumbling with a pocket knife and diagonal cutters. Using the various compression tools on F connectors almost guarantee a good connection, unless I did something dumb. Same with crimp lugs, various LMR-xxx coax cables, and Anderson Power Pole connectors. The days of using a hammer or vice grips to crimp a connector are over. The cost can be substantial, but is well worth it if you work with connectors regularly.
<http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/antennas/Misc/slides/crimpers.html>
About $35/ea.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

366. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 20:11:40 UTC
From: Joerg <invalid@invalid.invalid>
Message-ID: <9po0c7FddgU1@mid.individual.net>
Source record: 2833
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

```
Michael A. Terrell wrote:
> Joerg wrote:
>> Michael A. Terrell wrote:
>>> Joerg wrote:
>>>> Michael A. Terrell wrote:
>>>>> Joerg wrote:
>>>>>> Michael A. Terrell wrote:
>>>>>>> Joerg wrote:
>>>>>>>> amdx wrote:
>>>>>>>>> Hi All,
>>>>>>>>> I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
>>>>>>>>> Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
>>>>>>>>> Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
>>>>>>>>> I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
>>>>>>>>> suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
>>>>>>>>> company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
>>>>>>>>> this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
>>>>>>>>> utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
>>>>>>>>> cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
>>>>>>>>> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
>>>>>>>>> signal to work 100% of the time.
>>>>>>>> Looks like the cable guys screwed up.
>>>>>>> In your opinion.
>>>>>> If their company cable box doesn't deliver a useful and reliable signal
>>>>>> I call that screwed up. One pays for a service and expects to either get
>>>>>> it delivered as promised or money back.
>>>>>>
>>>>>> ... If they are delivering the level called for in
>>>>>> their franchise, they didn't screw up. It has always been up to the
>>>>>> customer to pay for or provide extra equipment for non standard
>>>>>> installs.
>>>>>>
>>>>>> Mike's install does not sound non-standard. 170ft cable drop towards
>>>>>> premises which is fairly normal, plus the cable company's set-top box.
>>>>> Grow up. That is an excessive length drop. A standard drop is under
>>>>> 100 feet. You think you know everything, and that the world has to live
>>>>> by your rules. You don't, and it doesn't. ...
>>>> http://www.starvision.tv/lineup_res.htm
>>>>
>>>> Quote "Maximum Drop Length 300 Feet"
>>>>
>>>> Now that's what I call good service.
>>>>
```

>>>>> ... I'll bet you've never even
>>>>> seen a CATV franchise, or the dozen of pages of specifications agreed to
>>>>> by both the CATV company and the local government. The CATV company
>>>>> isn't a Santa Clause machine, and local governments know why there are
>>>>> limits to the service provided. If there were't, no one could afford to
>>>>> build or operate a CATV system. You've never designed a headend, or a
>>>>> physical plant If they build to supply higher port levels, it has to
>>>>> start at the headend, and requires closer spaced trunk amplifers. The
>>>>> system noise goes up from all of the cascaded amplifers, and the
>>>>> equipment runs hotter, withj a very reduced service life. When you can
>>>>> design an RF distribution system of more than 500 MHz bandwidth and has
>>>>> over 10,000 output ports, with the gain stabilized to a couple dBmv 20
>>>>> miles from the headend and over a range from sub zero F to + 100 F then
>>>>> you can tell me I'm wrong.
>>>>>
>>>>> One headend I designed and built was only off by .1 dBmv at the test
>>>>> port on the first trunk amp which was a half mile from the head end. If
>>>>> you can do better than that, I'll listen to you and your opinions
>>>>>
>>>> See above. Obviously others can. And yes, I have designed RF broadband
>>>> power amps. Lots of them. Not just lashing up boxes but the actual
>>>> transistor level circuitry including layout guidance for the nasty stuff.
>>>>
>>>> Fact is, if a cable company isn't competent to do a 170ft drop they
>>>> should decline the job. Otherwise it is a screw-up, plain and simple. In
>>>> our area they'd lose their shirts to the satellite guys because there
>>>> are many houses like ours where there is no reasonable way to get from
>>>> the street to the house with a 100ft limit. We have around 200ft that's
>>>> still there from the early 90's and the previous owner said cable TV
>>>> worked just fine for them. We are not subscribed because TV ain't that
>>>> important to us.
>>>
>>> Yawn. You constantly harp about having to meet specs in medical, but
>>> whine like a drunken jackass when other businesses have to meet their
>>> specs. yes, they could design the sytems to 300 feet or more, but the
>>> cost to every customer on the system would go up.
>> In medical I tend to push the envelope and so do the standards
>> committees. Sometimes based on what we do. I designed all my cardiac
>> stuff defibrillator-proof, always, although it was not the law yet. Then
>> they made it law, because it makes sense.
>
>
> You do it because they wouldn't hire you if you couldn't meet specs,
> just like every other consultant, engineer or tech. They might even
> jail you for your incompetence for not meeting the specs.
>

Correct. And the spec for a competent cable company is typically 300ft,
as I have shown in the link. Plus the one below.

>
>> Believe it or not but I like to have to meet specs in medical because
>> they protect people. Including you.
>
>
> Believe it or not, most technical people have that same standard.
> You're nothing special.
>

Never said I was. Except that I do exceed standards at times where I
believe it is necessary. In the case of med electronics that has likely
saved lives. I do not subscribe to the idea that a standard is always
good enough. Because sometimes they are not.

>>> ... Would you like to pay
>>> an extra 20% to 30% just so a very few locations can get better
>>> service?
>> Out here we do not pay extra. Our cable companies out tend do use modern
>> technology, not cheap stuff from the 70's. A cable company that isn't
>> competent enough to do more than a measly 100ft would lose their
>> franchise rather quickly.
>
>
> Once again the all knowing Jeorge shows his ignorance.
>

No. I suppose you know what MoCA is. Do you consider them ignorant?
Because they say the very same thing that I said. What matters is
today's state-of-the-art. Nobody cares about what it was in the 80's.
Today this is state-of-the-art:

http://www.cablefax.com/ct/sections/features/Testing-And-Deployment-Making-MoCA-In-Home-Ne
tworking-Easier_44237.html

Quote "The Multimedia Over Coax Alliance (MoCA) provides a standard ..."

then

Quote "The maximum cable distance supported between the root and the
last outlet is 300 feet, with a maximum attenuation of 25 dB". And this
is for MoCA, not just cable TV.

>
> 1: You don't know what you're talking about, about the cost of
> service. Any extra operating costs become part of the basic service
> that everyone pays. You won't work for nothing, and the utilities don't
> give them free electricity. The service companies don't repair the
> equipment for free. Do you have any idea how many amplifiers, taps and
> set top boxes are needed for 10,000 active ports? To provide hotter
> ports require more amplifiers, and raises the system noise floor. You
> 'designed an amplifier'. Big deal. A lot of engineers 'designed and
> amplifier' and those companies are long out of business. ...

So how many linear RF amplifiers above 1W have you personally designed
and guided through layout?

Hint: All my clients are still in business and I am sure will be for a
long time to come.

> ... Current CATV
> amplifiers use hybrids designed specifically for the application and
> they use them for many reasons. That just leave the design of the 60V
> modified sine wave to DC power supplies, equalizers, gain control,
> equalization and remote switching. Some locations also have remote
> monitoring so the headend can check system status on a continuous
> basis. It can also report outages when some of the equipment doesn't
> respond. They can even detect power failures and monitor the battery
> status in the standby power supplies to give them time to get a portable
> generator to the area if it is an extended outage. The local
> Brighthouse system remained in operation here for over four weeks after
> a hurricane even though the only way to watch TV or access broadband was
> with battery power or a generator.
>

If that company can't do more than 100ft they'd fail miserably in our
market. It's not just our house, it's also the neighbor to the west, and
the one after that, and ...

> 2: '70s CATV tech was 12 channel with no return path. It was crude,
> discrete point to point designs that looked like a ham put together from
> junk TVs while drinking cheap beer. They were touchy as hell, their
> tempco sucked, and they were impossible to service without a fully
> equipped test bed. the power supplies were simple, poorly regulated
> linear supplies with 85 C electrolytics that died quickly in the
> southern sun. The large diecast aluminum housing ran hot to the touch
> without the sun hitting them. That stuff was pretty well all scrapped
> out by the mid to late '80s by 36 or more channels with return
> capability. There was so much construction of upgraded systems that
> there was a severe shortage of new hardware through most of the mid
> '80s.
>
> That '80s tech was gone in all but the smallest systems by 2000.
> Today most systems are 450 MHz or higher, and are 'Fiber Enhanced' to
> provide telephone, broadband, movies on demand and pay per view services
> by breaking the system into cells that cover a few hundred homes, or
> less.
>
> 3: You know nothing about CATV franchises. 'A measly 100 feet' is
> more than adequate for a hell of a lot of drops & house wiring. ...

No, it is not. If you don't believe me check out Cameron Park, CA,
especially the area of the Estates. Then tell me how you want to do that
with 100ft drops.

> ... If that
> is what the franchise calls for, THAT IS THE SPECIFICATION, ...

And the franchise would get kicked out of the market around here. You can't serve this market with a sub-par spec. The big automotive companies had once exhibited a "Well, this is the spec and that's that" attitude like you do in this thread. Then they learned, the hard way. In part by essentially going on welfare which was embarrassing.

> ... no matter
> how much you whine like Sloman. A city or county won't pull a franchise
> over one or two people complaining about weak signals. ...

They will if there's a whole big crowd showing up at the next meeting. Now I won't because I only watch the evening news via antenna. But I know a whole lot of folks who would be miffed to be declined service because they are literally addicted to the sports channels. Many would just get satellite though, they market that quite aggressively these days.

> ... They receive a
> fixed percentage of the system revenue every month, and the percentage
> was set when the economy was up. If they pull the franchise, another
> provider will offer a much lower percentage. It also involves legal
> fees, and causes the rates to go up for the users.

The county folks have one much more important thing on their mind: How to get re-elected. That's what'll matter most to them. They know that seeing complaints about what many people perceive as a utility service they have "rights to" in the paper is not the way to get re-elected.

> ... Why put up with all
> that for a fraction of a percent of problems. Like people who built a
> private road a mile long and want to pay the standard install fee when
> it will cost about $15,000 to run a feeder for that one house. Or like
> that marina. It isn't a street. It's private property. If they want
> better service, let them pay for upgrades with .500 cable to each boat,
> with a .500 to 'F" connector for each boat. That would only cost a few
> hundred dollars a boat for materials. More if the cable is jacketed.
> If it isn't it won't last long in salt air. Double that for the
> hardware and labor to get a good idea of the costs.
>

Then answer a question I asked you before but you did not comment on it: Why did Mike's cable provider not decline service? Obviously it worked reliably in the analog days and now with DTV it doesn't. If they can't handle the 170ft drop after the digital switch, why did they not inform Mike, cancel the service on their part and send someone out to pick up the set-top box?

[...]

--
Regards, Joerg

http://www.analogconsultants.com/

367. Re: OK...I've got to ask...Comet CHA-250B vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 20:22:20 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jh6ilv$fv0$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2834

"Bert" wrote in message
news:Xns9FF67BC3D330AVeebleFetzer@216.250.188.140...

In news:jh6a8vsbb1@dont-email.me "Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
wrote:

> Question: What's in the magical lump at the bottom of the radiator?
> Resistor?
>

The short review in Feb 2006 QST says:

According to Comet, the matching circuit is basically a network
of resistors and capacitors. A toroid balun is present as well.

It also says:

The CHA-250B’s performance is mediocre
to poor on 80, 40 and 30 meters, but it does
an adequate job on the other bands. At a list
price of $469, this is hardly an inexpensive
antenna. Frankly, a small antenna tuner, a
length of 450-Ù ladder line and a wire dipole
will yield superior performance at less than
half the price.

But:

In circumstances where choices are extremely
limited and cost isn’t a major consideration,
the Comet CHA-250B may be a contender,
especially if the alternative is not getting on
the air at all. In addition, the CHA-250B may
also be a viable option in emergencies when
you need a multiband HF antenna that can be
deployed in a matter of minutes. In those situations
you just want to get a signal on the air,
not work the world.

Bert Hyman W0RSB St. Paul, MN bert@iphouse.com
****
-
I'm somewhat skeptical of the claims at lower frequencies, particularly with
my recent experiments with tuner loaded verticals.

The current experiment is a 14 foot long vertical (on a flat metal roof) fed
with 25 feet of RG-8 and a tuner at the rig. It does work quite well on

20-10 meters, but not below 20 meters.

Wayne
W5GIE
/W6

368. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 20:32:38 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jh6j99$ji5$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2835
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

"VWWall" wrote in message
news:ZYKdnZ6V4v0EXKvSnZ2dnUVZ_jednZ2d@earthlink.com...

The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:

>
> If you had any clue at all, you would be familiar with where the name
> comes from. So you fail there too, asshole. No surprise that you are a
> cultureless twit as well.
>
> That pretty much means that *I* have YOU calibrated. You are a total
> loser, or you would remember the art. The fact that you do not means that
> you were a drab loser fucktard back then as well. My fingernail
> clippings have more on the ball than you do, idiot.
>
> Bwuahahahaha!

Which one are you?

http://www.forward.com/articles/127941/

<"A schmuck is, in short, someone who lacks not intelligence, but all
<insight into what is humanly appropriate and what is not. This makes his
<condition remediable. A schlemiel, a schlimazel and a schmendrik are
<irredeemably what they are. A schmuck can be enlightened. He can
<acquire, through a painful process of self-examination, the moral and
<social understanding that he has been missing. He can become, to revert
<to Wexï¿½s dichotomy, a mentsh."
<
<VWW, P.E., K6EVE
<Using PCLOS
-
My money is on him being a schlimazel...the guy the schlemiel spills the
soup on.
Wayne
W5GIE
/W6

369. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 20:35:26 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jh6jeh$kh2$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2836
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

"tom" wrote in message
news:4f36b78f$0$74953$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...

On 2/11/2012 2:08 AM, Sal wrote:
> "tom" wrote in message
> news:4f35df2e$0$74950$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>
> On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 05:52:31 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
> wrote:
>>>>
>
>
>
>
>
>> tom
>> K0TAR
>>
>>
>
> I plonked the guy days ago. It would be so-o-o-o great if people quoted
> him
> back little or none. I have no objection to appropriate profanity (and
> have
> been known to howl the unprintable on occasion, myself.) But when
> overused
> to no good end, fuck/fucking,fucker/fucked-up/fuckwad get tedious.
>
> "Sal"
>
>

370. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 21:50:48 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jh6nrneaq1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2837

"Michael Coslo" <mjc5@psu.edu> wrote in message
news:jh4pop$c46e$1@tr22n12.aset.psu.edu...

> But the only time there might be an issue was if the system was
> over-amped, then there could be problems with proof of performance
> certification.

I saw a case of that twenty years ago in Key West, Florida. I suspect the authorities had to look the other way because affordable technology to do it better didn't exist. The Florida Keys were served out of a headend that was close enough to the mainland to get decent OTA signals. however, by the time those Miami signals got to Key West, they were pretty bad. I have no idea how many amps were used. (IIRC, local origination channels were OK.)

I think five amps is about the limit due to added noise and cross-mod.

"Sal"

371. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 22:35:57 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <r7cEfuGN1uNPFwoR@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 2838

In message <jh6nrneaq1@dont-email.me>, Sal <sobars@aol.com> writes
>
>"Michael Coslo" <mjc5@psu.edu> wrote in message
>news:jh4pop$c46e$1@tr22n12.aset.psu.edu...
>
>> But the only time there might be an issue was if the system was
>> over-amped, then there could be problems with proof of performance
>> certification.
>
>I saw a case of that twenty years ago in Key West, Florida. I suspect the
>authorities had to look the other way because affordable technology to do it
>better didn't exist. The Florida Keys were served out of a headend that was
>close enough to the mainland to get decent OTA signals. however, by the
>time those Miami signals got to Key West, they were pretty bad. I have no
>idea how many amps were used. (IIRC, local origination channels were OK.)
>
>I think five amps is about the limit due to added noise and cross-mod.
>
>"Sal"
>
In practice, without serious and constant TLC, the length of cascades of
amplifiers is usually limited by the frequency response flatness (or
lack of it), and the ability to maintain it. I think that the maximum
I've been involved with was a cascade of about 20 normal trunk
amplifiers plus three or four distribution amps / line extenders on the
end. Thank heavens these days for optical.
--
Ian

372. Re: OK...I've got to ask...Comet CHA-250B vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-11 22:38:11 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <cs2dnQpTOr1NcKvSnZ2dnUVZ_rGdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2839

"Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> wrote in message
news:jh6ilv$fv0$1@dont-email.me...
>
> Hyman W0RSB St. Paul, MN bert@iphouse.com
> **********
> -
> I'm somewhat skeptical of the claims at lower frequencies, particularly
> with my recent experiments with tuner loaded verticals.
>
> The current experiment is a 14 foot long vertical (on a flat metal roof)
> fed with 25 feet of RG-8 and a tuner at the rig. It does work quite well
> on 20-10 meters, but not below 20 meters.
>
> Wayne
> W5GIE
> /W6

The tuner for short antennas should be at the antenna. While it will not be
a real killer of a signal, many mobiles do very well with antennas about
half that long, but the antenna is usually loaded at it to match the
feedline.
If you put one of the screwdriver type antennas in the same spot, it shuold
make a lot of differance on the lower bands.

373. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 00:21:37 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jh70md$13s$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2840

"Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
news:r7cEfuGN1uNPFwoR@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
> In message <jh6nrneaq1@dont-email.me>, Sal <sobars@aol.com> writes

< snip >

>>I think five amps is about the limit due to added noise and cross-mod.

> In practice, without serious and constant TLC, the length of cascades of
> amplifiers is usually limited by the frequency response flatness (or lack
> of it), and the ability to maintain it. I think that the maximum I've been
> involved with was a cascade of about 20 normal trunk amplifiers plus three
> or four distribution amps / line extenders on the end. Thank heavens these
> days for optical.

20! Wow! That would have to be some high-grade stuff. Thanks.

"Sal"

374. Re: OK...I've got to ask...Comet CHA-250B vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 01:27:53 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jh74ishri1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2841

"Ralph Mowery" wrote in message
news:cs2dnQpTOr1NcKvSnZ2dnUVZ_rGdnZ2d@earthlink.com...

"Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> wrote in message
news:jh6ilv$fv0$1@dont-email.me...
>
> Hyman W0RSB St. Paul, MN bert@iphouse.com
> **********
> -
> I'm somewhat skeptical of the claims at lower frequencies, particularly
> with my recent experiments with tuner loaded verticals.
>
> The current experiment is a 14 foot long vertical (on a flat metal roof)
> fed with 25 feet of RG-8 and a tuner at the rig. It does work quite well
> on 20-10 meters, but not below 20 meters.
>
> Wayne
> W5GIE
> /W6

<The tuner for short antennas should be at the antenna. While it will not
be
<a real killer of a signal, many mobiles do very well with antennas about
<half that long, but the antenna is usually loaded at it to match the
<feedline.
<If you put one of the screwdriver type antennas in the same spot, it shuold
<make a lot of differance on the lower bands.

Not mentioned in my previous post is that there is a separate vertical 11
feet long, base loaded, for 40 and 30. I haven't really done much
experimentation with it yet.

I am interested in knowing more details about the Comet matching unit, but I
suspect that the details are unavailable.

-Wayne
W5GIE

375. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 02:41:00 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <uj9ej797fq631dr90d924pt0flqstrgl96@4ax.com>
Source record: 2842
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Sat, 11 Feb 2012 11:29:35 -0800, VWWall <vwall@large.invalid> wrote:

> but all
>insight into what is humanly appropriate and what is not.

So, you think his retarded suppositions were "appropriate"?

You really are a fucking total retard. THAT was an appropriate
assessment.

376. Re: OK...I've got to ask...Comet CHA-250B vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 03:45:40 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jh7cmo$j32$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2843

```
On 2/11/2012 4:38 PM, Ralph Mowery wrote:
> "Wayne"<mygarbagecan@verizon.net> wrote in message
> news:jh6ilv$fv0$1@dont-email.me...
>>
>> Hyman W0RSB St. Paul, MN bert@iphouse.com
>> **********************
>> -
>> I'm somewhat skeptical of the claims at lower frequencies, particularly
>> with my recent experiments with tuner loaded verticals.
>>
>> The current experiment is a 14 foot long vertical (on a flat metal roof)
>> fed with 25 feet of RG-8 and a tuner at the rig. It does work quite well
>> on 20-10 meters, but not below 20 meters.
>>
>> Wayne
>> W5GIE
>> /W6
>
> The tuner for short antennas should be at the antenna. While it will not be
> a real killer of a signal, many mobiles do very well with antennas about
> half that long, but the antenna is usually loaded at it to match the
> feedline.
> If you put one of the screwdriver type antennas in the same spot, it shuold
> make a lot of differance on the lower bands.
>
>
>

Yep.. My mobile antenna in it's longest "parked" config is a 14 foot
tall whip, and the loading coil is at 8 or so feet up from the base.
It browns the food quite well on 80 and 40, mounted on my large Ford
truck.
The base of the antenna is on the side window pillar, about 2 feet
below the roof line.
I've parked on the beach "Gulf Coast" and done better on 1500+ mile
paths with 100w than some of the guys running dipoles and amps at
various home stations around the country.
No joke.. just due to my antenna spitting most of it's power at just
the right angle, where as theirs were largely aiming straight up in many
cases.
Anyway, the loading is the key.. If the 14 foot whip is loaded at the
antenna, and the radial system is good, it will work pretty well.
And as usual, it's better to have the coil center loaded or slightly
higher for best results. Or add a top hat/wires. But that may cause
```

visual issues for some. :|
But even base loading would work much better than tuning from the shack
with a tuner. On the low bands with a such a short whip, the tuner loss
will usually get you, even if the feeder losses are low.

377. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 04:16:50 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <6LednQEID8CmoKrSnZ2dnUVZ_oWdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2844
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

Joerg wrote:
>
> Michael A. Terrell wrote:
> >
> > Joerg wrote:
> >
> > You do it because they wouldn't hire you if you couldn't meet specs,
> > just like every other consultant, engineer or tech. They might even
> > jail you for your incompetence for not meeting the specs.
> >
>
> Correct. And the spec for a competent cable company is typically 300ft,
> as I have shown in the link. Plus the one below.
>
> >
> >> Believe it or not but I like to have to meet specs in medical because
> >> they protect people. Including you.
> >
> >
> > Believe it or not, most technical people have that same standard.
> > You're nothing special.
> >
>
> Never said I was. Except that I do exceed standards at times where I
> believe it is necessary. In the case of med electronics that has likely
> saved lives. I do not subscribe to the idea that a standard is always
> good enough. Because sometimes they are not.
>
> >>> ... Would you like to pay
> >>> an extra 20% to 30% just so a very few locations can get better
> >>> service?
> >> Out here we do not pay extra. Our cable companies out tend do use modern
> >> technology, not cheap stuff from the 70's. A cable company that isn't
> >> competent enough to do more than a measly 100ft would lose their
> >> franchise rather quickly.
> >
> >
> > Once again the all knowing Jeorge shows his ignorance.
> >
>
> No. I suppose you know what MoCA is. Do you consider them ignorant?
> Because they say the very same thing that I said. What matters is
> today's state-of-the-art. Nobody cares about what it was in the 80's.

> Today this is state-of-the-art:
>
> http://www.cablefax.com/ct/sections/features/Testing-And-Deployment-Making-MoCA-In-Home-Networking-Easier_44237.html

Did you miss: "IN THE NEXT DECADE"?

> Quote "The Multimedia Over Coax Alliance (MoCA) provides a standard ..."
>
> then
>
> Quote "The maximum cable distance supported between the root and the
> last outlet is 300 feet, with a maximum attenuation of 25 dB". And this
> is for MoCA, not just cable TV.
>
> >
> > 1: You don't know what you're talking about, about the cost of
> > service. Any extra operating costs become part of the basic service
> > that everyone pays. You won't work for nothing, and the utilities don't
> > give them free electricity. The service companies don't repair the
> > equipment for free. Do you have any idea how many amplifiers, taps and
> > set top boxes are needed for 10,000 active ports? To provide hotter
> > ports require more amplifiers, and raises the system noise floor. You
> > 'designed an amplifier'. Big deal. A lot of engineers 'designed and
> > amplifier' and those companies are long out of business. ...
>
> So how many linear RF amplifiers above 1W have you personally designed
> and guided through layout?
>
> Hint: All my clients are still in business and I am sure will be for a
> long time to come.
>
> > ... Current CATV
> > amplifiers use hybrids designed specifically for the application and
> > they use them for many reasons. That just leave the design of the 60V
> > modified sine wave to DC power supplies, equalizers, gain control,
> > equalization and remote switching. Some locations also have remote
> > monitoring so the headend can check system status on a continuous
> > basis. It can also report outages when some of the equipment doesn't
> > respond. They can even detect power failures and monitor the battery
> > status in the standby power supplies to give them time to get a portable
> > generator to the area if it is an extended outage. The local
> > Brighthouse system remained in operation here for over four weeks after
> > a hurricane even though the only way to watch TV or access broadband was
> > with battery power or a generator.
> >
>
> If that company can't do more than 100ft they'd fail miserably in our
> market. It's not just our house, it's also the neighbor to the west, and
> the one after that, and ...
>

> > 2: '70s CATV tech was 12 channel with no return path. It was crude,
> > discrete point to point designs that looked like a ham put together from
> > junk TVs while drinking cheap beer. They were touchy as hell, their
> > tempco sucked, and they were impossible to service without a fully
> > equipped test bed. the power supplies were simple, poorly regulated
> > linear supplies with 85 C electrolytics that died quickly in the
> > southern sun. The large diecast aluminum housing ran hot to the touch
> > without the sun hitting them. That stuff was pretty well all scrapped
> > out by the mid to late '80s by 36 or more channels with return
> > capability. There was so much construction of upgraded systems that
> > there was a severe shortage of new hardware through most of the mid
> > '80s.
> >
> > That '80s tech was gone in all but the smallest systems by 2000.
> > Today most systems are 450 MHz or higher, and are 'Fiber Enhanced' to
> > provide telephone, broadband, movies on demand and pay per view services
> > by breaking the system into cells that cover a few hundred homes, or
> > less.
> >
> > 3: You know nothing about CATV franchises. 'A measly 100 feet' is
> > more than adequate for a hell of a lot of drops & house wiring. ...
>
> No, it is not. If you don't believe me check out Cameron Park, CA,
> especially the area of the Estates. Then tell me how you want to do that
> with 100ft drops.
>
> > ... If that
> > is what the franchise calls for, THAT IS THE SPECIFICATION, ...
>
> And the franchise would get kicked out of the market around here. You
> can't serve this market with a sub-par spec. The big automotive
> companies had once exhibited a "Well, this is the spec and that's that"
> attitude like you do in this thread. Then they learned, the hard way. In
> part by essentially going on welfare which was embarrassing.
>
> > ... no matter
> > how much you whine like Sloman. A city or county won't pull a franchise
> > over one or two people complaining about weak signals. ...
>
> They will if there's a whole big crowd showing up at the next meeting.
> Now I won't because I only watch the evening news via antenna. But I
> know a whole lot of folks who would be miffed to be declined service
> because they are literally addicted to the sports channels. Many would
> just get satellite though, they market that quite aggressively these days.

A big crowd is what percentage of their customer base?

> > ... They receive a
> > fixed percentage of the system revenue every month, and the percentage
> > was set when the economy was up. If they pull the franchise, another
> > provider will offer a much lower percentage. It also involves legal

> > fees, and causes the rates to go up for the users.
>
> The county folks have one much more important thing on their mind: How
> to get re-elected. That's what'll matter most to them. They know that
> seeing complaints about what many people perceive as a utility service
> they have "rights to" in the paper is not the way to get re-elected.

No one has a 'right to' cable TV. I was at one meeting where a
citizen was demanding that they revoke our franchise. They told him
that one complaint out of 10,000 customers wasn't enough reason to
revoke. he was as arrogant as you. Everything had to be his way. He
got really pissed when they told him to buy a satellite dish and go
away. His demand was a s ignorant as yours. He was demanding that he
bring back CBS ARTS, and wouldn't listen that CBS had dropped the
service. One other complaint was from a woman demanding that our
franchise be pulled because CSPAN was down for a couple days during the
modification of a 5 meter dish to multiple feeds.

> > ... Why put up with all
> > that for a fraction of a percent of problems. Like people who built a
> > private road a mile long and want to pay the standard install fee when
> > it will cost about $15,000 to run a feeder for that one house. Or like
> > that marina. It isn't a street. It's private property. If they want
> > better service, let them pay for upgrades with .500 cable to each boat,
> > with a .500 to 'F" connector for each boat. That would only cost a few
> > hundred dollars a boat for materials. More if the cable is jacketed.
> > If it isn't it won't last long in salt air. Double that for the
> > hardware and labor to get a good idea of the costs.
> >
>
> Then answer a question I asked you before but you did not comment on it:
> Why did Mike's cable provider not decline service? Obviously it worked
> reliably in the analog days and now with DTV it doesn't. If they can't
> handle the 170ft drop after the digital switch, why did they not inform
> Mike, cancel the service on their part and send someone out to pick up
> the set-top box?

Sigh. Just because there is a new agreement for the industry doesn't
mean that all existing have to comply. Some companies are FIOS. By your
standards, everything else should be replaced overnight. Then the
distance won't matter at all. I doubt that the income from that marina
will ever pay back the construction costs. the system worked for
analog, when it was installed. There are no guarantees in life. Stop
trying to walk on water, you'll drown.

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

378. Re: OK...I've got to ask...Comet CHA-250B vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 06:20:40 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jh7lmpkjp1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2845

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
news:jh7cmo$j32$1@dont-email.me...

< snip

> I've parked on the beach "Gulf Coast" and done better on 1500+ mile
> paths with 100w than some of the guys running dipoles and amps at
> various home stations around the country.

From the beach at Port Aransas TX, I connected a 20m dipole to my 100W TS-120. The dipole was 9 feet up in the center (ladder on the motor home) and the ends were about 5 feet off the dirt. I worked three German stations in short order, along with a slew of guys in the northern US. (The Germans were contesting that weekend.)

You just never know what will work.

"Sal"

379. Re: OK...I've got to ask...Comet CHA-250B vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 07:25:36 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns9FF7BB71D143Enonenowhere@88.198.244.100>
Source record: 2847

"Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> wrote in news:jh6a8vsbb1@dont-email.me:

> -3.5 to 57 Mhz with 1.6:1 or less SWR
> -No tuner required
> -No radials
> -No traps
> -No coils
> -23.5 feet long
>
> Question: What's in the magical lump at the bottom of the radiator?
> Resistor?

I wrote some notes at http://vk1od.net/antenna/misc/CHA250.htm .

The advice that it contains resistors is not supported by inspection of the device.

It is lossy, and loss is a common technique for broadbanding an antenna system.

If you Google, you should find plenty of pics of what is inside the base of the unit.

Owen

380. ONLY FOR YOUTH

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 07:27:12 UTC
From: sowmya <sowmya9030@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <33af20db-a58a-4c73-bfb3-5c7d9178d00d@b9g2000pbo.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2846

BOLLYWOOD ACTRESS APSARA AWARDS 2012
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/01/apsara-awards-2012.html
AISHWARYA RAI LATEST HOT PICS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/01/aishwarya-rai.html
KATRINA KAIF HOT MAGAZINES PHOTOS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/01/katrina-kaif-magazine-photos.html
TRISHA HOT BEAUTIFUL IMAGES
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/01/trisha-krishnan.html
HOT MALLIKA SHERAWAT PHOTOS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/01/mallika-sherawat.html
SHEELA LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/01/sheela-latest-stills.html
KATRINA KAIF ITEM SONG STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/01/katrina-kaif-item-song-stills.html
NIPPU MOVIE LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/11/nippu-movie-stills.html
KAJAL AGARWAL IN BUSINESSMAN MOVIE
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/01/kajal-agarwal-in-business-man.html
RITU KAUR LATEST PHOTO STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/01/ritu-kaur-stills.html
SHRUTI HASSAN HOT IN 3 MOVIE
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/11/shruti-hassan-in-3-movie.html
HOT KATRINA KAIF PHOTOS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/09/katrina-kaif.html
AISHWARYA RAI HOT HQ PHOTO STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/09/aishwarya-rai.html
ASIN HOT PHOTO GALLERY
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/09/asin.html
HANSIKA MATOWNI LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/09/hansika-motwani.html
KAJAL AGARWAL HOT PHOTOS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/09/kajal-agarwal.html
DEEPIKA PADUKONE SPICY WALLPAPERS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/deepika-padukone.html

381. hai dear this is gift for uuuuuuuuuu

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 08:18:22 UTC
From: anbu murugan <anbumurugan807@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <22f9841c-588a-4f72-9683-47fbfa3a2dcd@vv9g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2848

http://123maza.com/46/ship587/

382. hai dear this is gift for uuuuuuuuuu

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 08:19:01 UTC
From: anbu murugan <anbumurugan807@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <e2997312-4052-4b4a-b6ac-06b23ec4859b@ub4g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2850

http://123maza.com/46/ship587/

383. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 08:22:30 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <kTuH1qAGb3NPFw63@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 2849

```
In message <jh70md$13s$1@dont-email.me>, Sal <sobars@aol.com> writes
>
>"Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
>news:r7cEfuGN1uNPFwoR@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
>> In message <jh6nrn$eaq$1@dont-email.me>, Sal <sobars@aol.com> writes
>
>
>< snip >
>
>>>I think five amps is about the limit due to added noise and cross-mod.
>
>
>> In practice, without serious and constant TLC, the length of cascades of
>> amplifiers is usually limited by the frequency response flatness (or lack
>> of it), and the ability to maintain it. I think that the maximum I've been
>> involved with was a cascade of about 20 normal trunk amplifiers plus three
>> or four distribution amps / line extenders on the end. Thank heavens these
>> days for optical.
>
>20! Wow! That would have to be some high-grade stuff. Thanks.
>
I think the equipment was fairly typical of its type.
--
Ian
```

384. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength <> MoCA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 13:46:27 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <atidnboBHpkgX6rSnZ2dnUVZ_gSdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2751
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

Joerg wrote:
>
> http://www.cablefax.com/ct/sections/features/Testing-And-Deployment-Making-MoCA-In-Home-Networking-Easier_44237.html
>
> Quote "The Multimedia Over Coax Alliance (MoCA) provides a standard ..."
>
> then
>
> Quote "The maximum cable distance supported between the root and the
> last outlet is 300 feet, with a maximum attenuation of 25 dB". And this
> is for MoCA, not just cable TV.

MoCA is home networking, hence the 300 foot figure. A drop at +10 dBmv already allows a 25 dB loss for the cable modem, since they are designed to work to -15 dBmv. That webpage also mentions verifing that a "drop amplifier does not block Moca". In other words, it's home networking for multimedia devices and has nothing to do with the length of the cable drop. It is to allow customers to stream audio and video within their home, and use services like Netflix & Hulu on their TV sets.

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

385. Re: OK...I've got to ask...Comet CHA-250B vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 15:40:00 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <m-OdnVDX8tfTQKrSnZ2dnUVZ_tadnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2752

"Sal" <sobars@aol.com> wrote in message news:jh7lmpkjp1@dont-email.me...
>
>> From the beach at Port Aransas TX, I connected a 20m dipole to my 100W
> TS-120. The dipole was 9 feet up in the center (ladder on the motor home)
> and the ends were about 5 feet off the dirt. I worked three German
> stations in short order, along with a slew of guys in the northern US.
> (The Germans were contesting that weekend.)
>
> You just never know what will work.
>
> "Sal"

I bet that all the stations gave you a 5x9 report also.

Go to a country that is on the rare list and you can put up a wet piece of string and get 5x9 all day long no mater how many times you have to repeat the calls.

During good conditions almost anything will work. It is under bad conditions that a beter antenna system pays off. I have a beam up 60 feet and some wire antennas around the same height. Most of the time the signal levels are such that I can hear the same stations off either one. There are times that I work stations off the beam with good received signals that I can not even hear on the wire antennas.

386. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 16:20:01 UTC
From: Joerg <invalid@invalid.invalid>
Message-ID: <9pq75iF7mqU1@mid.individual.net>
Source record: 2753
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

Michael A. Terrell wrote:
> Joerg wrote:
>> Michael A. Terrell wrote:
>>> Joerg wrote:
>>>
>>> You do it because they wouldn't hire you if you couldn't meet specs,
>>> just like every other consultant, engineer or tech. They might even
>>> jail you for your incompetence for not meeting the specs.
>>>
>> Correct. And the spec for a competent cable company is typically 300ft,
>> as I have shown in the link. Plus the one below.
>>
>>>> Believe it or not but I like to have to meet specs in medical because
>>>> they protect people. Including you.
>>>
>>> Believe it or not, most technical people have that same standard.
>>> You're nothing special.
>>>
>> Never said I was. Except that I do exceed standards at times where I
>> believe it is necessary. In the case of med electronics that has likely
>> saved lives. I do not subscribe to the idea that a standard is always
>> good enough. Because sometimes they are not.
>>
>>>>> ... Would you like to pay
>>>>> an extra 20% to 30% just so a very few locations can get better
>>>>> service?
>>>> Out here we do not pay extra. Our cable companies out tend do use modern
>>>> technology, not cheap stuff from the 70's. A cable company that isn't
>>>> competent enough to do more than a measly 100ft would lose their
>>>> franchise rather quickly.
>>>
>>> Once again the all knowing Jeorge shows his ignorance.
>>>
>> No. I suppose you know what MoCA is. Do you consider them ignorant?
>> Because they say the very same thing that I said. What matters is
>> today's state-of-the-art. Nobody cares about what it was in the 80's.
>> Today this is state-of-the-art:
>>
>> http://www.cablefax.com/ct/sections/features/Testing-And-Deployment-Making-MoCA-In-Home
-Networking-Easier_44237.html
>
>
> Did you miss: "IN THE NEXT DECADE"?

>

Where do you live? The parts of FL I have seen were are technologically advanced, I guess. This stuff is rolled out here in CA, big time. Things like the DCX3200M box and their DVR are MoCA.

In case you've missed it, MoCA has already release 2.0. More than a year ago ...

--
Regards, Joerg

http://www.analogconsultants.com/

387. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength <> MoCA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 16:26:07 UTC
From: Joerg <invalid@invalid.invalid>
Message-ID: <9pq7h1FavfU1@mid.individual.net>
Source record: 2754
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

Michael A. Terrell wrote:
> Joerg wrote:
>> http://www.cablefax.com/ct/sections/features/Testing-And-Deployment-Making-MoCA-In-Home
-Networking-Easier_44237.html
>>
>> Quote "The Multimedia Over Coax Alliance (MoCA) provides a standard ..."
>>
>> then
>>
>> Quote "The maximum cable distance supported between the root and the
>> last outlet is 300 feet, with a maximum attenuation of 25 dB". And this
>> is for MoCA, not just cable TV.
>
>
> MoCA is home networking, hence the 300 foot figure. A drop at +10
> dBmv already allows a 25 dB loss for the cable modem, since they are
> designed to work to -15 dBmv. That webpage also mentions verifing that a
> "drop amplifier does not block Moca". In other words, it's home
> networking for multimedia devices and has nothing to do with the length
> of the cable drop. It is to allow customers to stream audio and video
> within their home, and use services like Netflix & Hulu on their TV
> sets.
>

It is the modern cable TV, like it or not. Companies not playing will
likely be packing some day. Personally I doubt it'll do much for home
networking, at least not appliance control. Computing, yes, and that's
the new game in town. Cable companies offering "all-in-one" packages
where you get phone, Internet, TV and all that from the "company store".
Pretty pricey, last time I looked it was $99/mo and that only for the
first year. Probably goes up afterwards.

--
Regards, Joerg

http://www.analogconsultants.com/

388. Re: Increasing Cable TV SIGNAL LEVELS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 16:27:07 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knology.net>
Message-ID: <bea62$4f37e993$4b4c116f$3586@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2755
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/10/2012 8:11 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 11:47:54 -0600, amdx<amdx@knologynotthis.net>
> wrote:
>
>> The Box is a CISCO RNG100
>> Only data I know how to get is;
>> Tuner 537.00 Mhz 2dbmv
>> TDC 75.25 Mhz 5dbmv
>> RDC 20.00 Mhz 30.0dbmv Yes 30.0
>>
>
> It's the same as the Cisco Explorer 1540C with some features removed
> by Comcast.
> <http://www.cincinnatibell.com/shared_content/pdf/tv/exp1540_uguide.pdf>
>
> How to get into the diagnostics:
> Press and hold SELECT on front of unit until the MAIL light
> starts to flash, then press INFO.
> Or
> Press and hold PAUSE on remote until MAIL light starts to
> flash (around 10-15 seconds), then press PAGE-UP (-).
> On some remotes, PAGE (+) might need to be used instead.

> See if you can excavate the SNR numbers. Maybe there's RF garbage on
> the systems (oscillating distribution amp, ingress, whatever, etc).

Hi Jeff,
I don't seem to be able to follow your directions, I don't think I
have enough buttons. To get the info I posted, Push and hold the power
button until the power light blinks, then push power again and the info
screen comes up.
I don't know what the MAIL light is, I don't have a select button nor
a INFO button.
Hey started pushing buttons on the remote, found I can scroll through
15 pages off stuuf I don't have a clue about.

Got some "RF Statistics on page 5"
Current FDC
Freq. 75.250
Level 5 dbmv
S/N 29db
Errs/Ave 0/0

Current Qam
Freq. 513 Mhz
Level -1dbmv
S/N 35db
Errs/Ave 11/0 or 11/1 or 11/3 but mostly 11/0

That's all I can see.
Mikek

389. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength <> MoCA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 17:57:27 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <HKudnYH9u6oPYKrSnZ2dnUVZ_sCdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2756
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

Joerg wrote:
>
> Michael A. Terrell wrote:
> ? Joerg wrote:
> ?? http://www.cablefax.com/ct/sections/features/Testing-And-Deployment-Making-MoCA-In-Ho
me-Networking-Easier_44237.html
> ??
> ?? Quote "The Multimedia Over Coax Alliance (MoCA) provides a standard ..."
> ??
> ?? then
> ??
> ?? Quote "The maximum cable distance supported between the root and the
> ?? last outlet is 300 feet, with a maximum attenuation of 25 dB". And this
> ?? is for MoCA, not just cable TV.
> ?
> ?
> ? MoCA is home networking, hence the 300 foot figure. A drop at +10
> ? dBmv already allows a 25 dB loss for the cable modem, since they are
> ? designed to work to -15 dBmv. That webpage also mentions verifing that a
> ? "drop amplifier does not block Moca". In other words, it's home
> ? networking for multimedia devices and has nothing to do with the length
> ? of the cable drop. It is to allow customers to stream audio and video
> ? within their home, and use services like Netflix ? Hulu on their TV
> ? sets.
> ?
>
> It is the modern cable TV, like it or not.

Sigh. You never back down, even when you are shown that you are
wrong. You are wrong and it's eating you alive. Even the title of the
article in your link states: "Testing And Deployment: Making MoCA
In-Home Networking Easier" and the article starts with: "Market growth
and competition for enhanced video services revenue have MSOs and telcos
scrambling for technology and operational advantages. In the next
decade, consumer electronics with embedded Internet and IP video support
will be widely available." No where does it mention a cable drop. It
is a method to transmit digital data between a DVR and any TV connected
to the system. Nothing more. It's no wonder you can't get a computer
to run properly, when you can't even read a simple networking article
like this and understand it.

Show me anywhere in that article that states a 300 foot cable TV drop
is required. The word drop shows up twice and the first is part of
another word:

1: "Additionally, the technician can monitor the MoCA channel for
bit errors based on corrected or dropped MoCA packets."
^^^^

2: "A drop amplifier that does not bypass the MoCA spectrum."
^^^^
This means that some installations require a bi-directional amplifier
to compensate for long drops just as they always have. 'Drop Amplifier'
refers to a single output CATV amplifier as opposed to the multiport
CATV distribution amplifiers used in apartment complexes and condos.

> Companies not playing will likely be packing some day.

Maybe in 30 years, when tiny rural systems can't find anything
cheaper on the market and upgrade in bits and pieces. YOU know all
about being a cheapskate.

> Personally I doubt it'll do much for home networking, at least
> least not appliance control.

Why should it? Why would your DVR need to talk to your
refrigerator? It is strictly a streaming system for home
Entertainment. It's been available here, for years. Hell, even my
dad's Direct TV sat system w/DVR does it. Appliances don't need a TV
tuner and other crap for a simple ethernet interface.

Computing, yes, and that's the new game in town. Cable companies
> offering "all-in-one" packages where you get phone, Internet, TV
> and all that from the "company store".

Phone and internet are delivered via a cable modem that works to -15
dBmv.

> Pretty pricey, last time I looked it was $99/mo and that only for the
> first year. Probably goes up afterwards.

It goes a hell of a lot higher than that. That $99 doesn't get you
basic cable, internet and phone here. Add on more tiers and hgher
bandwith internet and it can pass $250 a month.

You are so ignorant that it's scary. Read ALL of the page you linked
to and look at the images. It is a lousy home network via coax
streaming media standard and nothing more. Not that I ever expect you
to be man enough to admit you are wrong. Everything is always someone
else's fault. No one ever does anything right but you. The fact that
you design medical electronics scares the hell out of me.

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

390. Re: Increasing Cable TV SIGNAL LEVELS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 18:01:18 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <Jr6dnXpGyI3kY6rSnZ2dnUVZ_rWdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2757
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

amdx wrote:
>
> On 2/10/2012 8:11 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> ? On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 11:47:54 -0600, amdx?amdx@knologynotthis.net?
> ? wrote:
> ?
> ?? The Box is a CISCO RNG100
> ?? Only data I know how to get is;
> ?? Tuner 537.00 Mhz 2dbmv
> ?? TDC 75.25 Mhz 5dbmv
> ?? RDC 20.00 Mhz 30.0dbmv Yes 30.0
> ??
> ?
> ? It's the same as the Cisco Explorer 1540C with some features removed
> ? by Comcast.
> ? ?http://www.cincinnatibell.com/shared_content/pdf/tv/exp1540_uguide.pdf?
> ?
> ? How to get into the diagnostics:
> ? Press and hold SELECT on front of unit until the MAIL light
> ? starts to flash, then press INFO.
> ? Or
> ? Press and hold PAUSE on remote until MAIL light starts to
> ? flash (around 10-15 seconds), then press PAGE-UP (-).
> ? On some remotes, PAGE (+) might need to be used instead.
>
> ? See if you can excavate the SNR numbers. Maybe there's RF garbage on
> ? the systems (oscillating distribution amp, ingress, whatever, etc).
>
> Hi Jeff,
> I don't seem to be able to follow your directions, I don't think I
> have enough buttons. To get the info I posted, Push and hold the power
> button until the power light blinks, then push power again and the info
> screen comes up.
> I don't know what the MAIL light is, I don't have a select button nor
> a INFO button.
> Hey started pushing buttons on the remote, found I can scroll through
> 15 pages off stuuf I don't have a clue about.
>
> Got some "RF Statistics on page 5"
> Current FDC
> Freq. 75.250
> Level 5 dbmv
> S/N 29db

> Errs/Ave 0/0
>
> Current Qam
> Freq. 513 Mhz
> Level -1dbmv
> S/N 35db
> Errs/Ave 11/0 or 11/1 or 11/3 but mostly 11/0

It shows that you have a 6 dB slope, and the high end is 1 dBmv below the standard level. It also shows a lot of errors in the recovered data. QAM is the digital TV signal. Unscrambled channels are referred to as Clear QAM

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

391. Re: OK...I've got to ask...Comet CHA-250B vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 18:34:02 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jh90msjkc1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2758
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

"Owen Duffy" wrote in message
news:Xns9FF7BB71D143Enonenowhere@88.198.244.100...

"Wayne" wrote in news:jh6a8vsbb1@dont-
email.me:

> -3.5 to 57 Mhz with 1.6:1 or less SWR
> -No tuner required
> -No radials
> -No traps
> -No coils
> -23.5 feet long
>
> Question: What's in the magical lump at the bottom of the radiator?
> Resistor?

392. Re: OK...I've got to ask...Comet CHA-250B vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 18:42:26 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jh916k$mi9$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2759

"NM5K" wrote in message news:jh7cmo$j32$1@dont-email.me...

On 2/11/2012 4:38 PM, Ralph Mowery wrote:
> "Wayne"<mygarbagecan@verizon.net> wrote in message
> news:jh6ilv$fv0$1@dont-email.me...
>>
>> Hyman W0RSB St. Paul, MN bert@iphouse.com
>> **********
>> -
>> I'm somewhat skeptical of the claims at lower frequencies, particularly
>> with my recent experiments with tuner loaded verticals.
>>
>> The current experiment is a 14 foot long vertical (on a flat metal roof)
>> fed with 25 feet of RG-8 and a tuner at the rig. It does work quite well
>> on 20-10 meters, but not below 20 meters.
>>
>> Wayne
>> W5GIE
>> /W6
>
> The tuner for short antennas should be at the antenna. While it will not
> be
> a real killer of a signal, many mobiles do very well with antennas about
> half that long, but the antenna is usually loaded at it to match the
> feedline.
> If you put one of the screwdriver type antennas in the same spot, it
> shuold
> make a lot of differance on the lower bands.
>
>
>

<Yep.. My mobile antenna in it's longest "parked" config is a 14 foot
<tall whip, and the loading coil is at 8 or so feet up from the base.
<It browns the food quite well on 80 and 40, mounted on my large Ford
<truck.
<The base of the antenna is on the side window pillar, about 2 feet
<below the roof line.
<snip>

Some years ago, I was in a 40 meter net, along with a local buddy. My
antenna was a dipole at about 30 feet, and he lived in an antenna restricted
condo. So, when he got home from work, he connected the coax from the home
rig to his mobile bugcatcher on the car. Night after night his signal
reports were excellent.

393. Re: OK...I've got to ask...Comet CHA-250B vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 18:54:39 UTC
From: Jim Lux <jimlux@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <c6bb4d48-b848-4e9f-aef6-fd6ee9ee34d3@s13g2000yqe.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2760

On Feb 11, 9:58 am, "Wayne" <mygarbage...@verizon.net> wrote:
> -3.5 to 57 Mhz with 1.6:1 or less SWR
> -No tuner required
> -No radials
> -No traps
> -No coils
> -23.5 feet long
>
> Question: What's in the magical lump at the bottom of the radiator?
> Resistor?
>

Probably not an explicit resistor, but some sort of network that is really lossy and has the same effect. There's a variety of this sort of thing around. Radio Shack used to sell a wideband vertical with a funky looking ferrite transformer. Looking up the patent, you could get the schematic, and basically, it was a 10-15 dB loss over a pretty broad band. Not too tough to get a 1.6:1 SWR with a 15dB pad in the system (in fact, I'd be amazed if the SWR was ever as bad as 1.6:1)

The odd thing is, such things DO work. When propagation is hot, an extra 10-15 dB of loss isn't even noticeable.

394. Re: Increasing Cable TV SIGNAL LEVELS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 19:22:06 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knology.net>
Message-ID: <be2b8$4f381123$4b4c116f$22544@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2761
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On 2/12/2012 10:27 AM, amdx wrote:
> On 2/10/2012 8:11 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>> On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 11:47:54 -0600, amdx<amdx@knologynotthis.net>
>> wrote:
>>
>>> The Box is a CISCO RNG100
>>> Only data I know how to get is;
>>> Tuner 537.00 Mhz 2dbmv
>>> TDC 75.25 Mhz 5dbmv
>>> RDC 20.00 Mhz 30.0dbmv Yes 30.0
>>>
>>

I just noted I didn't have a picture on ch 42.
I went to the RF page, my 537 Mhz numbers were

Level 6dbmv
S/N 0 db
Errs/Ave 0/7 changed to later 0/1742
Status Unlocked

VS. When it was working

Level -1dbmv
S/N 35db
Errs/Ave 11/0 or 11/1 or 11/3 but mostly 11/0
Status Locked

Mikek

395. Re: Increasing Cable TV SIGNAL LEVELS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 19:31:31 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <31YjczATOBOPFwjJ@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 2762
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

In message <Jr6dnXpGyI3kY6rSnZ2dnUVZ_rWdnZ2d@earthlink.com>, Michael A.
Terrell <mike.terrell@earthlink.net> writes
>
>amdx wrote:
>>
>> On 2/10/2012 8:11 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>> ? On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 11:47:54 -0600, amdx?amdx@knologynotthis.net?
>> ? wrote:
>> ?
>> ?? The Box is a CISCO RNG100
>> ?? Only data I know how to get is;
>> ?? Tuner 537.00 Mhz 2dbmv
>> ?? TDC 75.25 Mhz 5dbmv
>> ?? RDC 20.00 Mhz 30.0dbmv Yes 30.0
>> ??
>> ?
>> ? It's the same as the Cisco Explorer 1540C with some features removed
>> ? by Comcast.
>> ? ?http://www.cincinnatibell.com/shared_content/pdf/tv/exp1540_uguide.pdf?
>> ?
>> ? How to get into the diagnostics:
>> ? Press and hold SELECT on front of unit until the MAIL light
>> ? starts to flash, then press INFO.
>> ? Or
>> ? Press and hold PAUSE on remote until MAIL light starts to
>> ? flash (around 10-15 seconds), then press PAGE-UP (-).
>> ? On some remotes, PAGE (+) might need to be used instead.
>>
>> ? See if you can excavate the SNR numbers. Maybe there's RF garbage on
>> ? the systems (oscillating distribution amp, ingress, whatever, etc).
>>
>> Hi Jeff,
>> I don't seem to be able to follow your directions, I don't think I
>> have enough buttons. To get the info I posted, Push and hold the power
>> button until the power light blinks, then push power again and the info
>> screen comes up.
>> I don't know what the MAIL light is, I don't have a select button nor
>> a INFO button.
>> Hey started pushing buttons on the remote, found I can scroll through
>> 15 pages off stuuf I don't have a clue about.
>>
>> Got some "RF Statistics on page 5"
>> Current FDC

>> Freq. 75.250
>> Level 5 dbmv
>> S/N 29db
>> Errs/Ave 0/0
>>
>> Current Qam
>> Freq. 513 Mhz
>> Level -1dbmv
>> S/N 35db
>> Errs/Ave 11/0 or 11/1 or 11/3 but mostly 11/0
>
>
> It shows that you have a 6 dB slope, and the high end is 1 dBmv below
>the standard level. It also shows a lot of errors in the recovered
>data. QAM is the digital TV signal. Unscrambled channels are referred
>to as Clear QAM
>
Presumably 75.25MHz is an analogue signal? In the UK, at least while the cable system has carried a mixture of analogues and digitals, the digitals have been run 10dB below the analogues. If 75.25MHz had been digital, it would be set at -5dBmV, so there would be a rising slope of 4dB, LF to HF.

In any case, if the 513MHz digital is -1dBmV, and other HF signals are similar, that is more than sufficient for a digital set-top box. I would think it should work reliably down to around -15dBmV. If I'm right, whatever the problem is, it isn't being caused by a lack of signal level.
--
Ian

396. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength <> MoCA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-12 21:54:36 UTC
From: Joerg <invalid@invalid.invalid>
Message-ID: <9pqqotF472U1@mid.individual.net>
Source record: 2763
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

Michael A. Terrell wrote:
> Joerg wrote:
>> Michael A. Terrell wrote:
>> ? Joerg wrote:
>> ?? http://www.cablefax.com/ct/sections/features/Testing-And-Deployment-Making-MoCA-In-H
ome-Networking-Easier_44237.html
>> ??
>> ?? Quote "The Multimedia Over Coax Alliance (MoCA) provides a standard ..."
>> ??
>> ?? then
>> ??
>> ?? Quote "The maximum cable distance supported between the root and the
>> ?? last outlet is 300 feet, with a maximum attenuation of 25 dB". And this
>> ?? is for MoCA, not just cable TV.
>> ?
>> ?
>> ? MoCA is home networking, hence the 300 foot figure. A drop at +10
>> ? dBmv already allows a 25 dB loss for the cable modem, since they are
>> ? designed to work to -15 dBmv. That webpage also mentions verifing that a
>> ? "drop amplifier does not block Moca". In other words, it's home
>> ? networking for multimedia devices and has nothing to do with the length
>> ? of the cable drop. It is to allow customers to stream audio and video
>> ? within their home, and use services like Netflix ? Hulu on their TV
>> ? sets.
>> ?
>>
>> It is the modern cable TV, like it or not.
>
>
> Sigh. You never back down, even when you are shown that you are
> wrong.

Because I am not.

http://publicservice.vermont.gov/consumer/cons_alerts_cable.html

Quote "If its under 300 feet, its free to the consumer".

Yes, it is as simple as that. You are within 300ft and the cable company
must serve you. This is state-of-the-art. Now you'll probably declare
the whole State of Vermont to be wrong?

[...]

--
Regards, Joerg

http://www.analogconsultants.com/

397. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength <> MoCA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-13 01:21:40 UTC
From: "krw@att.bizzzzzzzzzzz" <krw@att.bizzzzzzzzzzz>
Message-ID: <29pgj7thq5rpj7f0t9cnv8mm9fmnjd5kgk@4ax.com>
Source record: 2764
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Sun, 12 Feb 2012 13:54:36 -0800, Joerg <invalid@invalid.invalid> wrote:

>Michael A. Terrell wrote:
>> Joerg wrote:
>>> Michael A. Terrell wrote:
>>> ? Joerg wrote:
>>> ?? http://www.cablefax.com/ct/sections/features/Testing-And-Deployment-Making-MoCA-In-Home-Networking-Easier_44237.html
>>> ??
>>> ?? Quote "The Multimedia Over Coax Alliance (MoCA) provides a standard ..."
>>> ??
>>> ?? then
>>> ??
>>> ?? Quote "The maximum cable distance supported between the root and the
>>> ?? last outlet is 300 feet, with a maximum attenuation of 25 dB". And this
>>> ?? is for MoCA, not just cable TV.
>>> ?
>>> ?
>>> ? MoCA is home networking, hence the 300 foot figure. A drop at +10
>>> ? dBmv already allows a 25 dB loss for the cable modem, since they are
>>> ? designed to work to -15 dBmv. That webpage also mentions verifing that a
>>> ? "drop amplifier does not block Moca". In other words, it's home
>>> ? networking for multimedia devices and has nothing to do with the length
>>> ? of the cable drop. It is to allow customers to stream audio and video
>>> ? within their home, and use services like Netflix ? Hulu on their TV
>>> ? sets.
>>> ?
>>>
>>> It is the modern cable TV, like it or not.
>>
>>
>> Sigh. You never back down, even when you are shown that you are
>> wrong.
>
>
>Because I am not.
>
>http://publicservice.vermont.gov/consumer/cons_alerts_cable.html
>
>Quote "If its under 300 feet, its free to the consumer".
>
>Yes, it is as simple as that. You are within 300ft and the cable company
>must serve you. This is state-of-the-art. Now you'll probably declare

>the whole State of Vermont to be wrong?

The whole state? Na, there's probably three sane people left.

398. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength <> MoCA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-13 01:44:00 UTC
From: Joerg <invalid@invalid.invalid>
Message-ID: <9pr872FvaU1@mid.individual.net>
Source record: 2765
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

```
krw@att.bizzzzzzzzzzz wrote:
> On Sun, 12 Feb 2012 13:54:36 -0800, Joerg <invalid@invalid.invalid> wrote:
>
>> Michael A. Terrell wrote:
>>> Joerg wrote:
>>>> Michael A. Terrell wrote:
>>>> ? Joerg wrote:
>>>> ?? http://www.cablefax.com/ct/sections/features/Testing-And-Deployment-Making-MoCA-In
-Home-Networking-Easier_44237.html
>>>> ??
>>>> ?? Quote "The Multimedia Over Coax Alliance (MoCA) provides a standard ..."
>>>> ??
>>>> ?? then
>>>> ??
>>>> ?? Quote "The maximum cable distance supported between the root and the
>>>> ?? last outlet is 300 feet, with a maximum attenuation of 25 dB". And this
>>>> ?? is for MoCA, not just cable TV.
>>>> ?
>>>> ?
>>>> ? MoCA is home networking, hence the 300 foot figure. A drop at +10
>>>> ? dBmv already allows a 25 dB loss for the cable modem, since they are
>>>> ? designed to work to -15 dBmv. That webpage also mentions verifing that a
>>>> ? "drop amplifier does not block Moca". In other words, it's home
>>>> ? networking for multimedia devices and has nothing to do with the length
>>>> ? of the cable drop. It is to allow customers to stream audio and video
>>>> ? within their home, and use services like Netflix ? Hulu on their TV
>>>> ? sets.
>>>> ?
>>>>
>>>> It is the modern cable TV, like it or not.
>>>
>>> Sigh. You never back down, even when you are shown that you are
>>> wrong.
>>
>> Because I am not.
>>
>> http://publicservice.vermont.gov/consumer/cons_alerts_cable.html
>>
>> Quote "If its under 300 feet, its free to the consumer".
>>
>> Yes, it is as simple as that. You are within 300ft and the cable company
>> must serve you. This is state-of-the-art. Now you'll probably declare
>> the whole State of Vermont to be wrong?
```

>
> The whole state? Na, there's probably three sane people left.

:-)

But it's everywhere. Here is an example from South Carolina about what
happens when a company wants to push through a sub-par 125ft and the
city insists state-of-the-art 300ft:

http://www.redorbit.com/news/technology/329657/orangeburg_city_council_adopted_franchise_without_cable_company_agreement/

They threatened to not renew the franchise. And this was six years ago.

--
Regards, Joerg

http://www.analogconsultants.com/

399. Re: OK...I've got to ask...Comet CHA-250B vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-13 03:41:44 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jha0s3vbr1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2766

On 2/12/2012 12:42 PM, Wayne wrote:

>
> Some years ago, I was in a 40 meter net, along with a local buddy. My
> antenna was a dipole at about 30 feet, and he lived in an antenna
> restricted condo. So, when he got home from work, he connected the coax
> from the home rig to his mobile bugcatcher on the car. Night after night
> his signal reports were excellent.
>
>

At night, my mobile antenna was usually better than my home dipole
on a path from TX to FL. "40m" I discovered this after talking to a
guy from the car, and then switching to the dipole when I got home.
My signal dropped. :(And it was no fluke. I tried it several
more times, and the mobile won most every time.

It's just the mobile antenna being better at that lower angle,
than the dipole, which at 35 feet or so, probably was better for
NVIS, than longer paths.
Of course, in the daytime, the dipole smoked the vertical on
all the shorter paths.
But I've never had any trouble being able to operate running
mobile on 80 or 40 meters. Even the short regional paths on 80m,
I was always able to work the people I wanted to. Often with
quite decent reports for a mobile in a NVIS world.
Would be quite normal to get reports of 20+ DB over 9 on most
peoples meters. Sometimes 30 over 9. And that's on a fairly short
80m path of less than 500 miles.
My mobile antenna in the "driving config" is 11 feet tall.
It's about 5 feet under the coil, and 5 feet above it. The
coil itself, being about a foot.
I add a 3 foot solid hustler mast to make it 14 feet when
I'm parked. Then, it's 8 feet under the coil, and 5 over it.
Makes quite a difference.
But I'm only set up to use those on my trucks now.
I still have not been able to bring myself to cut holes
in my newer Toyota.. :(I know if I do, it's eventually going to
warp the trunk lid, like it did when I mounted it on an Honda Accord
I had. Even with reinforcing under the trunk lid, it eventually
slightly warped the area around the hole. And this is with a
light mostly glass antenna. Mine is a "plastic bugcatcher". :|
So with the Toyota, I just go without, and just take the radio
to use when I get where I'm going.

400. Re: New Antenna Technology Claimed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-13 06:13:58 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <82ahj7p74il1lssbkk0litfh8uqka377bq@4ax.com>
Source record: 2767

On Sun, 12 Feb 2012 22:49:49 -0600, Six Underground
<user@host.invalid> wrote:

>http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4efE_gO9lFo
The speaker needs classes in public speaking and basic antenna theory.

<http://www.chamtechops.com>
Spray on some nano capacitors, and you get instant gain, apparently in
all directions? No way.

Since when do police radio antennas get hot?

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

401. Re: OK...I've got to ask...Comet CHA-250B vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-13 07:25:09 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jhads1efm1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2768

"Ralph Mowery" <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:m-OdnVDX8tfTQKrSnZ2dnUVZ_tadnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>
> I bet that all the stations gave you a 5x9 report also.

I'm rather accustomed to that in contests. ;-)

>
> During good conditions almost anything will work. It is under bad
> conditions that a beter antenna system pays off.

Agreed. I only operated from that beach for a few hours on one day. The
next day might have been terrible.

"Sal"
(KD6VKW)

402. Re: OK...I've got to ask...Comet CHA-250B vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-13 07:35:12 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jhaeetgiu1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2769

"Jim Lux" <jimlux@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:c6bb4d48-b848-4e9f-aef6-fd6ee9ee34d3@s13g2000yqe.googlegroups.com...

When propagation is hot, an
extra 10-15 dB of loss isn't even noticeable.

Like 10m today. Path from Florida to West Coast was like a land line around
1900Z.

"Sal"

403. Re: New Antenna Technology Claimed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-13 08:06:12 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <h9fhj71gapd1ceqrm5knf2kd1uaqn88jdm@4ax.com>
Source record: 2770

On Mon, 13 Feb 2012 00:42:11 -0600, Six Underground
<user@host.invalid> wrote:

>On Sun, 12 Feb 2012 22:13:58 -0800, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
>wrote:
>
>>>http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4efE_gO9lFo
>>The speaker needs classes in public speaking and basic antenna theory.
>
>He's not exactly a charmer, is he?

Failure to maintain eye contact with the audience indicates several
possible problems. In this case, my guess is that he's totally unsure
of himself. Test antennas in a Faraday cage? The audio track is
probably good enough to run a voice stress analysis lie detector, but
it's late, and I'm tired.

>><http://www.chamtechops.com>
>>Spray on some nano capacitors, and you get instant gain, apparently in
>>all directions? No way.
>
>My thoughts exactly.

>>Since when do police radio antennas get hot?
>
>I've never seen one do that, and I worked in the land-mobile and
>broadcast industries for a long time.

I can guess where he got that idea.

* Kulrod technology: only by larsen.
All Larsen antenna whips feature the exclusive Kulrod plating
system to assure superior performance. This consists of 3 plated
(Copper, Nickel, Chrome) which allows an increment of its
radiation capacity and reception signal and avoiding overheat.

The problem is that the skin depth at VHF/UHF frequencies, the skin
depth is less than 1 micron, which is much less than the probably
20-50 micron plating thickness of the various layers. However, if the
skin depth did go through multiple layers, the dissimilar metals might
cause PIM (passive intermod):
<http://www.rfcafe.com/references/calculators/skin-depth-calculator.htm>
Never mind that all decorative chrome plating is over layers copper
and nickel, in order to get decent adhesion. See "Decorative Chrome
Plating" section:
<http://www.finishing.com/faqs/chrome.html>

>I actually got the YouTube link from Steve Gibson's (GRC.com) news
>server, where they're all very excited about this "new technology."
>They're so thrilled about it that they're already counting the money
>they'll save when this gets released to the general public and they
>can finally capture all the free energy from space.

Since the CEO says that technology was "accidentally" discovered, I
can also suspect that aliens were involved in the technology transfer.

>I certainly don't claim to have seen it all, but I've been around for
>quite a while,, and thought I'd seen most of it by now.

I randomly collect articles on electronic hoaxes and bogus patents.
Unlike this one, some are really clever and well done. Thanks for the
entertainment.

>Regards.
>6U
--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

404. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-13 08:47:46 UTC
From: Pomegranate Bastard <pommyB@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <sgjhj7hv2a6rl6808oec2rcffff8513jlj@4ax.com>
Source record: 2771
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Sat, 11 Feb 2012 05:35:37 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
<GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:

>On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 21:41:38 -0800, John Larkin
><jjlarkin@highNOTlandTHIStechnologyPART.com> wrote:
>
>>
>>Why are you so angry? You've been cursing and ranting here all day,
>>flailing at everyone.
>>
>>This isn't healthy. All that anger will wreck your immune system and
>>make you old fast. You'll stroke out eventually, and not have much fun
>>meanwhile. Really.
>>
>
> Why do you not refrain from attacking me?
>
> Oh that's right... that is your true goal. FOAD, John Larkin.

And the problem with that is????

405. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-13 08:53:18 UTC
From: Pomegranate Bastard <pommyB@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <aqjhj7lqg1b2ahdbiup3gqiecm954odi8h@4ax.com>
Source record: 2772
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 18:56:16 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
<GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:

>On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 16:47:52 +0000, Pomegranate Bastard
><pommyB@dsl.pipex.com> wrote:
>
>>On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 20:27:00 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
>><GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:
>>
>>>On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 16:02:35 +0000, Pomegranate Bastard
>>><pommyB@dsl.pipex.com> wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 06:44:45 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
>>>><GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 13:12:15 +0000, Pomegranate Bastard
>>>>><pommyB@dsl.pipex.com> wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>Would you please supply some evidence of your claims?
>>>>>
>>>>> You don't even know what a 10Gb/s optical port looks like either,
>>>>>jackass.
>>>>>
>>>>> You are truly pathetic, and a total loser.
>>>>>
>>>>> The only response a retard like you knows is "stalk and jab".
>>>>
>>>>Would you please supply some evidence of your claims?
>>>
>>>
>>> You wouldn't know what a constellation measurement was if one bit you in
>>>the ass, much less understand it. Nuff said.
>>
>>Would you please supply some evidence of your claims?
>
> You failed to respond with a definition of the term. That is proof
>that you are an uneducable twit.

Would you please supply some evidence of your achievements?

406. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-13 09:02:01 UTC
From: Pomegranate Bastard <pommyB@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <1bkhj7plc43madt8lhfpqimvcikangf1fv@4ax.com>
Source record: 2773
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 19:13:12 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
<GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:

>On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 08:48:06 -0800, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
>wrote:
>
>>On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 05:52:31 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
>><GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:
>>
>>>> I was system engineering director for several
>>>>military satellites systems,
>>>
>>> And now you are a withering old fuck who comes in here mouthing petty
>>>horseshit about someone as if you know them, when you, in fact, have no
>>>clue about anything about them. What you are doing is jumping on the
>>>petty, immature asshole bandwagon. You are a special case type asswipe.
>>
>>I tend to judge people by their willingness and abilities to learn new
>>things.
>
> List the "new things" you or any other fucktard here has ever tried to
>instruct me on. Oh... THAT'S RIGHT... YOU CANNOT. You and your petty
>jack-offs are total failures.
>
>> You fail.
>
> I am fine. You are an idiot who think he can make a valid assessment
>based on some other dumbfucktard's stupid remarks, taking them as if they
>are factual. You are even more pathetic than the retarded bastard who
>spouted the lies to begin with.
>
>>You may know something about CATV and fiber,
>
> I know a lot about a lot of things. For you to assess the level of my
>skills or knowledge based on the stupid horseshit some lame fucktard
>spewed in this thread, is more of a tell about your inability than it is
>about my abilities.
>
>> but it doesn't show.
>
> You're an idiot. Half the fucktards in here don't even know what
>Digicipher II is, and you likely don't have much of a grasp of it either,
>fuckhead.

>
>>Instead of taking the time to educate those whom you suspect of being
>>in error,
>
> WTF are you attempting to do here, asswipe?
>
>> you waste our time with insults and unsubstantiated
>>opinions.
>
> You are an idiot. The insults go to assholes who have been haranguing
>me for years. Every now and then, some completely uniformed retard like
>you comes in and makes a stupid assessment based on a single thread.
>
> You are so fucking stupid, you probably believe the retarded fucks
>claiming I am a janitor. IF I were a janitor, 98% of you fucktards would
>be in a landfill by now.
>
>> Your command of profanity is truly impressive,
>
> You are a goddamned idiot to make any assessment about it at all,
>dumbfuck.
>
>> but
>>misplaced.
>
> That is an opinion. Just like mine that you are about as stupid as it
>gets, because you are not informed enough to know what has been taking
>place for years here. Fuck you and your horse blinders, dumbfuck.
>
>> If someone presented you with your comments, what you
>>would think of the author?
>
> When I was presented with insults years ago, I returned the favor.
>The immature retards have yet to stop being the total fucking retards
>that they are, so I will continue pointing out their utter stupidity to
>them, and dumbfucks like you. You are just too fucking stupid to see it
>for what it is. The Pommy Retard has ALWAYS stalked my posts, and made
>stupid remarks, and you are jumping on me for calling him the total piece
>of shit that he is?

Have a nice day, Mr Nymbecile. :-)

>
> You are dumber than dogshit, boy!
>
>>I can't imagine what personal tragedy has occurred in your life,
>
> Idiots like you. That's what happened.
>
>> that
>>you find it necessary to demonstrate your competence

>
> You have no clue as to my competence in any field or endeavor, you
>stupid fuck. The fact that you use a Usenet post to form your pathetic
>assessment says more about your immature stupidity than anything about
>me. When will you realize that your fucking guesses about someone have no
>basis in reality?
>
>> at the expense of
>>others.
>
> I would charge you your entire life if I could. Many of you should be
>cleared from the gene pool.
>
>> If you're truly competent,
>
> Make up your mind, FUCKHEAD. You are either on the make shit up about
>me bandwagon or you are not. Either way, you have already stepped over
>the line.
>
>> such a crutch is not necessary.
>
> Such opinions about what my motives are, are truly more stupid than the
>pother idiots and their petty bullshit jabs.
>
>> If
>>you clean up your act,
>
>
> I do not have to measure up to your pathetic, unqualified,
>unprofessional, unsolicited retarded assessments, IDIOT!
>
>> there may be hope for you remaining.
>
> If you were here, there might be hope for you to eat without a straw
>after I turned your fucking jaw sideways. You are pathetic.
>
> Go judge your mother, fuckhead. She is a criminal bitch for not
>flushing you the moment the retarded slut shat your retarded ass.

407. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-13 09:19:31 UTC
From: Pomegranate Bastard <pommyB@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <n6lhj7t7ij7un3gppi2m81pljeopf9h09b@4ax.com>
Source record: 2774
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 22:19:19 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
<GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:

>On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 21:15:36 -0800, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
>wrote:
>
>>
>>Correct. I supplied the minimum necessary for you to notice that
>>there is a problem.
>
> You are too goddamned blind to see WHERE the problem is located.
>
> I have been telling you all there is a problem for years!
>
> Were I to say "Are you all ready to be nice now?" there are always six
>or eight who still want to take jabs, and then it ensues again.
>
> You getting it yet?
>
> If you all want to be nice, we can do that, but you can bet someone
>will start again, and THEN I will reciprocate. I play by those rules of
>engagement. That is why YOU got schmacked. Because you are on the
>stupid, snide remark bandwagon too. Character compromises shall not
>pass.
>
> So, get started on *them* as well.. and yourself, Jeffy Fixit. Every
>time I try to be like anyone else, an army of idiots start with their
>sub-Jr High mentality horseshit. They will get their plates of shit back
>in their faces. Don't you go thinking you can start feeding me one too,
>boy. And then some dope thinks that because I cuss, I am wrong from the
>start. That is pretty stupid too. Call them "colorful metaphors".
>
> I have the entire archive. Nearly two decades. The names these idiots
>use to refer to me with do not match any I have ever used. They can have
>that back in their faces. Cussing doesn't mean a fucking thing. You
>getting it yet?
>
> I can chronicle every time each asshole started it, from over a decade
>ago in some cases.

Sometimes I feel quite sorry for you, Nymbecile. Can it really be the
case that you don't realise that you are the easiest wind-up ever?

The sad thing is that you can't see when you are being wound-up.

408. HOT VIDEOS 2 HOT PEOPLE AND ACTRESSES NEVER SEEN PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-13 09:37:52 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <b6c17d9e-81a5-4670-b0d4-a5d66e2701ad@s8g2000pbj.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2775

A TO Z INFORMATION SEE IN THIS SITE

http://atwoztopic.blogspot.in/

ALL HOT PHOTOS SUPER SEXY PHOTOS

http://alltoux.blogspot.in/2010/09/hot-lip-kiss-135.html

ALL JOBS SITES FREE SEE

http://jobstwo.blogspot.in/

HOT VIDEOS

http://hotvideotoou.blogspot.in/2011/01/kiss-videos.html

hot lip kiss
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-lip-kiss.html
hot kisses
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-kisses.html
hollywood hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hollywood-hot-videos.html
real hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/real-hot-videos.html

409. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength <> MoCA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-13 10:31:07 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <vrWdnTor6vjle6XSnZ2dnUVZ_uadnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2776
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

"krw@att.bizzzzzzzzzzz" wrote:
>
> On Sun, 12 Feb 2012 13:54:36 -0800, Joerg <invalid@invalid.invalid> wrote:
>
> >Michael A. Terrell wrote:
> >> Joerg wrote:
> >>> Michael A. Terrell wrote:
> >>> ? Joerg wrote:
> >>> ?? http://www.cablefax.com/ct/sections/features/Testing-And-Deployment-Making-MoCA-I
n-Home-Networking-Easier_44237.html
> >>> ??
> >>> ?? Quote "The Multimedia Over Coax Alliance (MoCA) provides a standard ..."
> >>> ??
> >>> ?? then
> >>> ??
> >>> ?? Quote "The maximum cable distance supported between the root and the
> >>> ?? last outlet is 300 feet, with a maximum attenuation of 25 dB". And this
> >>> ?? is for MoCA, not just cable TV.
> >>> ?
> >>> ?
> >>> ? MoCA is home networking, hence the 300 foot figure. A drop at +10
> >>> ? dBmv already allows a 25 dB loss for the cable modem, since they are
> >>> ? designed to work to -15 dBmv. That webpage also mentions verifing that a
> >>> ? "drop amplifier does not block Moca". In other words, it's home
> >>> ? networking for multimedia devices and has nothing to do with the length
> >>> ? of the cable drop. It is to allow customers to stream audio and video
> >>> ? within their home, and use services like Netflix ? Hulu on their TV
> >>> ? sets.
> >>> ?
> >>>
> >>> It is the modern cable TV, like it or not.
> >>
> >>
> >> Sigh. You never back down, even when you are shown that you are
> >> wrong.
> >>
> >>
> >>Because I am not.
> >>
> >>http://publicservice.vermont.gov/consumer/cons_alerts_cable.html
> >>
> >>Quote "If its under 300 feet, its free to the consumer".
> >>

> >Yes, it is as simple as that. You are within 300ft and the cable company
> >must serve you. This is state-of-the-art. Now you'll probably declare
> >the whole State of Vermont to be wrong?
>
> The whole state? Na, there's probably three sane people left.

The FCC says the requirement is 100 feet in CFR 47-46.606, section three, quoted below:
---
(3) The visual signal level, across a terminating impedance which correctly matches the internal impedance of the cable system as viewed from the subscriber terminal, shall not be less than 1 millivolt across an internal impedance of 75 ohms (0 dBmV). Additionally, as measured at the end of a 30 meter (100 foot) cable drop that is connected to the subscriber tap, it shall not be less than 1.41 millivolts across an internal impedance of 75 ohms (+3 dBmV). (At other impedance values, the minimum visual signal level, as viewed from the subscriber terminal, shall be the square root of 0.0133 (Z) millivolts and, as measured at the end of a 30 meter (100 foot) cable drop that is connected to the subscriber tap, shall be 2 times the square root of 0.00662(Z) millivolts, where Z is the appropriate impedance value.)

That mess in Vermont involves Adelphia cable, and the settlement of a huge fraud lawsuit. They agreed to build to a minimum of 14 homes per mile, when the industry usually stops at 35-40 homes per mile as ever paying back the construction costs. Vermont had them by the balls, if they wanted to renew their franchisee. Adelphia is also heavily invested in FIOS.

The other franchises I looked at only had a 300 foot limit if it was Fiber to the structure, which doesn't have the roll off and insertion loss of coax.

Here is a typical RG6 from Belden:

Freq. (MHz) Attenuation (dB/100 ft.)
5 .67
55 1.60
211 2.87
270 3.24
300 3.43
350 3.72
400 4.00
450 4.26
550 4.71
750 5.59
870 6.00
1000 6.54

This shows the loss at 12.78 dB at 450 MHz which would be a very old system.

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

410. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-13 10:38:11 UTC
From: The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra <GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org>
Message-ID: <ntphj7lbjh4a2ntom32c81jikbi84vfkk0@4ax.com>
Source record: 2777
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Mon, 13 Feb 2012 09:19:31 +0000, Pomegranate Bastard
<pommyB@dsl.pipex.com> wrote:

>Sometimes I feel quite sorry for you, Nymbecile. Can it really be the
>case that you don't realise that you are the easiest wind-up ever?
>
>The sad thing is that you can't see when you are being wound-up.

The sad thing is the actual state of mind, and lack of maturity of
those doing it.

And they would call themselves civil.

You are not even in the same boat. Sub-humans don't get to be rated
with us.

411. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-13 13:37:52 UTC
From: Pomegranate Bastard <pommyB@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <ug4ij7djokqo3tpfc2ckmjpuumefe13ht3@4ax.com>
Source record: 2778
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Mon, 13 Feb 2012 02:38:11 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
<GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:

>On Mon, 13 Feb 2012 09:19:31 +0000, Pomegranate Bastard
><pommyB@dsl.pipex.com> wrote:
>
>>Sometimes I feel quite sorry for you, Nymbecile. Can it really be the
>>case that you don't realise that you are the easiest wind-up ever?
>>
>>The sad thing is that you can't see when you are being wound-up.
>
> The sad thing is the actual state of mind, and lack of maturity of
>those doing it.
>
> And they would call themselves civil.
>
> You are not even in the same boat. Sub-humans don't get to be rated
>with us.
Who do you mean by "us"?

412. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-13 13:46:26 UTC
From: Pomegranate Bastard <pommyB@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <1t4ij75vjci64tfels7s78aud1mje0n8ap@4ax.com>
Source record: 2779
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 20:57:06 -0800, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
<GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote:

>On Thu, 09 Feb 2012 20:34:43 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>
>>And I was leading 10M$ engineering projects while you were installing cable.
>
> Yes, and now I am leading $400M (yes, idiot, the dollar sign goes in
>front) telecom projects which include spaceborne elements and the fastest
>gateways on the planet and put Americans to work all over the nation in
>support, and you get to type stupid shit in Usenet and on your facebook
>facetard account and wither away like the old, dead fuck you are.
>
> Soon enough, you'll be as senile as krw is and you won't even be able
>to cut a cable fitting, and I will be still taking cross country tours
>and racing on my bike and barefoot water skiing and living until 2110.
>Hell, I'll set records. I am just getting started.
>
> Yes, idiot... you are amusing, sometimes. Bwuahahahahahaha!

My, that's a nasty cough, Nymbecile. You should think about seeing a
doctor. Not for the cough but for your mental instability.

413. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-13 14:44:12 UTC
From: JW <none@dev.null>
Message-ID: <vb8ij7dlgherav46ssddnpjmi82qgj8vso@4ax.com>
Source record: 2780
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 20:30:24 -0800 The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
<GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote in Message id:
<5grbj75pf3injgus8a30ck99id4rakgjgl@4ax.com>:

>On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 20:52:11 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>
>>On 2/10/2012 8:32 PM, Wayne wrote:
>>>
>>> <He really needs to create a new file from which to cut and paste. Like
>>> <most comedians', his jokes get stale after awhile.
>>> <
>>> <-- <VWW, K6EVE
>>> -
>>> But you must admit that this normally quiet newsgroup finally has some
>>> activity. Who knows, this could take on the characteristics of the GFW.
>>> --Wayne W5GIE
>>>
>>> "GFW=Great Fractal Wars"
>>
>>Unfortunately the traffic has nothing to do with antennas.
>>
>>Things dried up here around 6 months ago. I suspect the people with
>>brains and stories, and some of us remember who they are, are no longer
>>with us or finally bailed due to the noise.
>
>
> I was playing with Moonrakers way back in the early seventies.
>
> I was reading the CRC handbook at 11 yo.
>
> I was working with fractals before you even knew what they were.
>
> I was playing with Moonrakers way back in the early seventies at 15 yo.

Then he woke up with his pin-dick in his hand and sticky fingers. Yuck.

414. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-13 14:49:48 UTC
From: JW <none@dev.null>
Message-ID: <5h8ij7pkj2m4lk6an5eok4tv46rtp1fsn6@4ax.com>
Source record: 2781
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Sat, 11 Feb 2012 10:05:03 -0800 The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
<GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote in Message id:
<b2bdj7pirt15mehhl045f9s6q0fl2rvibq@4ax.com>:

>On Sat, 11 Feb 2012 09:47:14 -0800, "Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
>wrote:
>
>>
>>
>>"The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra" wrote in message
>>news:5grbj75pf3injgus8a30ck99id4rakgjgl@4ax.com...
>>
>>On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 20:52:11 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>>
>>>On 2/10/2012 8:32 PM, Wayne wrote:
>>>>
>>>> <He really needs to create a new file from which to cut and paste. Like
>>>> <most comedians', his jokes get stale after awhile.
>>>> <
>>>> <-- <VWW, K6EVE
>>>> -
>>>> But you must admit that this normally quiet newsgroup finally has some
>>>> activity. Who knows, this could take on the characteristics of the GFW.
>>>> --Wayne W5GIE
>>>>
>>>> "GFW=Great Fractal Wars"
>>>
>>>Unfortunately the traffic has nothing to do with antennas.
>>>
>>>Things dried up here around 6 months ago. I suspect the people with
>>>brains and stories, and some of us remember who they are, are no longer
>>>with us or finally bailed due to the noise.
>>
>>
>>>< I was playing with Moonrakers way back in the early seventies.
>>>-
>>Moonrakers? LOL. Ok now we have you calibrated.
>
> No, you do not. I was 12 years old, and the gear was my dad's.

Message-ID: <5grbj75pf3injgus8a30ck99id4rakgjgl@4ax.com>
"I was playing with Moonrakers way back in the early seventies at 15 yo."

For fuck's sake, can't you at least keep your LIES straight, you utter fucking imbecile?

415. Re: tom "k0TAR" shows his immaturity level yet again. What a sad excuse for a man

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-13 15:25:23 UTC
From: JW <none@dev.null>
Message-ID: <mpaij7duqkccsus925scuhta274d8mfh9r@4ax.com>
Source record: 2782
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 21:40:07 -0600 tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote in
Message id: <4f35e314$0$74948$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>:

>On 2/10/2012 9:34 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
><Cut lots of stuff>
>>
>> More pathetic jabbing horseshit from a jerk who actually would like
>> folks to think he has been making "helpful' comments in a hope to 'aid'
>> someone. Your bullshit here shows you for the total fucking retarded
>> jerk, who jumped onto the retarded jerk bandwagon with the rest of the
>> retarded jerks. Yer doin real good, boy... NOT!
>>
>>> now that you
>>> mention it, and is trying to compensate for his lack of success and low
>>> IQ with insults.
>>
>> I did more in the last week to make the world a better place than you
>> will in your entire pathetic life, boy.
>>
>>> Usenet. You gotta love the kooks.
>>
>> Go back to the kook group, you retarded fuck. You will never be loved,
>> because you are too retarded to even know what love is.
>>>
>>> tom
>>> K0TAR A complete and utter retard.
>
>He really likes the word "retard".
>
>Wonder why?

He also loves fecal references. An expert in Scatology.

416. Re: tom "k0TAR" shows his immaturity level yet again. What a sad excuse for a man

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-13 15:30:37 UTC
From: Jim Thompson <To-Email-Use-The-Envelope-Icon@On-My-Web-Site.com>
Message-ID: <94bij75pb4lmjhuvoklgfrh4jaq3hfp5v0@4ax.com>
Source record: 2783
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Mon, 13 Feb 2012 10:25:23 -0500, JW <none@dev.null> wrote:

>On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 21:40:07 -0600 tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote in
>Message id: <4f35e314$0$74948$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>:
>
>>On 2/10/2012 9:34 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
>><Cut lots of stuff>
>>>
>>> More pathetic jabbing horseshit from a jerk who actually would like
>>> folks to think he has been making "helpful' comments in a hope to 'aid'
>>> someone. Your bullshit here shows you for the total fucking retarded
>>> jerk, who jumped onto the retarded jerk bandwagon with the rest of the
>>> retarded jerks. Yer doin real good, boy... NOT!
>>>
>>>> now that you
>>>> mention it, and is trying to compensate for his lack of success and low
>>>> IQ with insults.
>>>
>>> I did more in the last week to make the world a better place than you
>>> will in your entire pathetic life, boy.
>>>
>>>> Usenet. You gotta love the kooks.
>>>
>>> Go back to the kook group, you retarded fuck. You will never be loved,
>>> because you are too retarded to even know what love is.
>>>>
>>>> tom
>>>> K0TAR A complete and utter retard.
>>
>>He really likes the word "retard".
>>
>>Wonder why?
>
>He also loves fecal references. An expert in Scatology.

Troll feeder.

...Jim Thompson
--
James E.Thompson, CTO	mens
Analog Innovations, Inc.	et
Analog/Mixed-Signal ASIC's and Discrete Systems	manus
Phoenix, Arizona 85048 Skype: Contacts Only	

| Voice:(480)460-2350 Fax: Available upon request | Brass Rat |
| E-mail Icon at http://www.analog-innovations.com | 1962 |

I love to cook with wine. Sometimes I even put it in the food.

417. Re: New Antenna Technology Claimed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-13 19:07:54 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <ncd_q.14866$JN6.9837@newsfe13.iad>
Source record: 2784

To Quote PT Barnum, "........." -- you know the rest!

Irv VE6BP

"Six Underground" <user@host.invalid> wrote in message
news:mg5hj7psrcpfuk9luc1gkv9f8av37885uu@4ax.com...
>
>
> http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4efE_gO9lFo
>
>
>

418. Re: New Antenna Technology Claimed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-14 02:51:59 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.97fa2d9@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.97fa2d9@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 2785

Last year, I bought a Larsen 2/70 antenna and mag mount base.
I couldn't figure out why it didn't radiate all that well.
Got home and looked at the antenna.
Said to myself - you dummy - you didn't remove the paint from the base portion of the whip.

Even with the screw tightened to the point of where it made a dimple in the whip - it still was not making good contact.

I put it on the wire wheel, removed the paint, put some Nolox down in the hole and tightened with the allen wrench and have had no problems since.

To date - my best hill-topping was about 100 miles on 2 meters and 440 in the hills of Pennsylvania.

Even at that - the mag mount is a poor conductor - because there is a rubber pad over the magnet and you cannot get a good bond to the vehicle body unless you remove the paint under the magnet and the rubber insulator.

I Went to a Ham Fest last year and saw a couple of the antenna parts for a couple of dollars each and like a dummy didn't buy them.

If you have the magnet mount and the loading coil - you can use any old antenna you want. Just cut it to length and stick it in the hole.

As far as getting rid of what I have, because something better came along.
Antenna technology peaked about 1971 when the CB radio was the fad.
In those days if you wanted a decent antenna for a decent price - there was enough manufacturers out there to take your money that you didn't have to look or travel far to find them.

When the accountants took over the antenna business, it wasn't long before the quality went away and the big beam antenna's were replaced by cheaper - less efficient models that were more profit friendly to the manufacturer.

You can only sell a $100 antenna for so long before you either have to ask your employee's to take a cut in pay, or you ask the engineers to find a way to make it cheaper.

Mobile antenna's are no different.

--
Channel Jumper

419. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-14 05:16:20 UTC
From: FatBytestard <PhatBytestard@somewheronyourharddrive.org>
Message-ID: <kerjj7t7vchfb9jear9usr0lrcn03g2u5r@4ax.com>
Source record: 2786
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Mon, 13 Feb 2012 09:49:48 -0500, JW <none@dev.null> wrote:

>On Sat, 11 Feb 2012 10:05:03 -0800 The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
><GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote in Message id:
><b2bdj7pirt15mehhl045f9s6q0fl2rvibq@4ax.com>:
>
>>On Sat, 11 Feb 2012 09:47:14 -0800, "Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
>>wrote:
>>
>>>
>>>
>>>"The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra" wrote in message
>>>news:5grbj75pf3injgus8a30ck99id4rakgjgl@4ax.com...
>>>
>>>On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 20:52:11 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>>>
>>>>On 2/10/2012 8:32 PM, Wayne wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>> <He really needs to create a new file from which to cut and paste. Like
>>>>> <most comedians', his jokes get stale after awhile.
>>>>> <
>>>>> <-- <VWW, K6EVE
>>>>> -
>>>>> But you must admit that this normally quiet newsgroup finally has some
>>>>> activity. Who knows, this could take on the characteristics of the GFW.
>>>>> --Wayne W5GIE
>>>>>
>>>>> "GFW=Great Fractal Wars"
>>>>
>>>>Unfortunately the traffic has nothing to do with antennas.
>>>>
>>>>Things dried up here around 6 months ago. I suspect the people with
>>>>brains and stories, and some of us remember who they are, are no longer
>>>>with us or finally bailed due to the noise.
>>>
>>>
>>>< I was playing with Moonrakers way back in the early seventies.
>>>-
>>>Moonrakers? LOL. Ok now we have you calibrated.
>>
>> No, you do not. I was 12 years old, and the gear was my dad's.
>
>Message-ID: <5grbj75pf3injgus8a30ck99id4rakgjgl@4ax.com>

>"I was playing with Moonrakers way back in the early seventies at 15 yo."
>
>For fuck's sake, can't you at least keep your LIES straight, you utter
>fucking imbecile?

I was 12 when he started buying the gear, and 15 when he bought the MR,
MR. JW IDIOT!

420. Re: tom "k0TAR" shows his immaturity level yet again. What a sad excuse for a man

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-14 10:39:19 UTC
From: JW <none@dev.null>
Message-ID: <39ekj7ptlnlh5klnldplvo9kr5i54709a3@4ax.com>
Source record: 2787
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Mon, 13 Feb 2012 08:30:37 -0700 Jim Thompson
<To-Email-Use-The-Envelope-Icon@On-My-Web-Site.com> wrote in Message id:
<94bij75pb4lmjhuvoklgfrh4jaq3hfp5v0@4ax.com>:

>On Mon, 13 Feb 2012 10:25:23 -0500, JW <none@dev.null> wrote:
>
>>On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 21:40:07 -0600 tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote in
>>Message id: <4f35e314$0$74948$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>:
>>
>>>On 2/10/2012 9:34 PM, The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra wrote:
>>><Cut lots of stuff>
>>>>
>>>> More pathetic jabbing horseshit from a jerk who actually would like
>>>> folks to think he has been making "helpful' comments in a hope to 'aid'
>>>> someone. Your bullshit here shows you for the total fucking retarded
>>>> jerk, who jumped onto the retarded jerk bandwagon with the rest of the
>>>> retarded jerks. Yer doin real good, boy... NOT!
>>>>
>>>>> now that you
>>>>> mention it, and is trying to compensate for his lack of success and low
>>>>> IQ with insults.
>>>>
>>>> I did more in the last week to make the world a better place than you
>>>> will in your entire pathetic life, boy.
>>>>
>>>>> Usenet. You gotta love the kooks.
>>>>
>>>> Go back to the kook group, you retarded fuck. You will never be loved,
>>>> because you are too retarded to even know what love is.
>>>>>
>>>>> tom
>>>>> K0TAR A complete and utter retard.
>>>
>>>He really likes the word "retard".
>>>
>>>Wonder why?
>>
>>He also loves fecal references. An expert in Scatology.
>
>Troll feeder.

Guilty as charged.

(Hmm... or perhaps a Fecologist?)

421. Re: New Antenna Technology Claimed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-14 12:32:08 UTC
From: "J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <jhdk88$dg6$1@ra.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 2788

On 02/12/2012 11:49 PM, Six Underground wrote:
>
>
> http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4efE_gO9lFo
>
>
Hello, all, and I watched the entire video from Chamtech. There have been many firms over the years attempting to develop conformal antennas (primarily for military/shipboard use) that were supposed to either equal or exceed the performance of conventional antenna designs in the operating frequency range. This is the first "spray-on" one I've seen. As for the Chamtech presentation:

1. Since when do antennas on police cars get hot to the touch?

2. It seems clear the presenter is a marketer with scant knowledge of antennas/electromagnetic theory. IOW ignorant of the underlying basic physics (which can also apply to Hams, sadly). If Chamtech's technology actually works, it won't be due to the mechanism(s) claimed.

3. Dubious operating range performance claims, especially in a submerged environment (I sure would've like to have been present for the underwater tests.)

4. All this reminds me of the crossed-field antenna (CFA) saga.
Sincerely, and 73s from N4GGO,
--
J. B. Wood e-mail: arl_123234@hotmail.com

422. Re: New Antenna Technology Claimed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-14 17:22:24 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <tf5lj7d2bv0thofn8jcs6jk133mr4qfqi6@4ax.com>
Source record: 2789

On Tue, 14 Feb 2012 07:32:08 -0500, "J.B. Wood"
<john.wood@nrl.navy.mil> wrote:

>3. Dubious operating range performance claims, especially in a
>submerged environment (I sure would've like to have been present for the
>underwater tests.)

My guess(tm), is that the coax cable between the radios and the
submerged antenna was doing the radiating. At 50MHz, the leakage from
3 watts of tx power should be sufficient to get 3 miles.

Losing touch with the other end of the link is predicatable. At 6ft
above the water, the visual horizon is 3 miles away.

The picture of the submerged antenna seems to be a biquad antenna,
which looks much too small for 50MHz. Each loop would need to be 1
wavelength long or about 30ft circumference. See 8:25 minutes into
the video.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

423. Re: New Antenna Technology Claimed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-14 22:01:43 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <kRA_q.183$Tk4.57@newsfe21.iad>
Source record: 2790

I think someone sold the antenna-ignorant presenter a bill of
goods which he in turn thinks will sell like hotcakes.

Irv VE6BP

"J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil> wrote in message
news:jhdk88$dg6$1@ra.nrl.navy.mil...
> On 02/12/2012 11:49 PM, Six Underground wrote:
>>
>>
>> http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4efE_gO9lFo
>>
>>
> Hello, all, and I watched the entire video from Chamtech. There have been
> many firms over the years attempting to develop conformal antennas
> (primarily for military/shipboard use) that were supposed to either equal
> or exceed the performance of conventional antenna designs in the operating
> frequency range. This is the first "spray-on" one I've seen. As for the
> Chamtech presentation:
>
> 1. Since when do antennas on police cars get hot to the touch?
>
> 2. It seems clear the presenter is a marketer with scant knowledge of
> antennas/electromagnetic theory. IOW ignorant of the underlying basic
> physics (which can also apply to Hams, sadly). If Chamtech's technology
> actually works, it won't be due to the mechanism(s) claimed.
>
> 3. Dubious operating range performance claims, especially in a submerged
> environment (I sure would've like to have been present for the underwater
> tests.)
>
> 4. All this reminds me of the crossed-field antenna (CFA) saga.
> Sincerely, and 73s from N4GGO,
> --
> J. B. Wood e-mail: arl_123234@hotmail.com

424. Re: New Antenna Technology Claimed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-15 02:06:33 UTC
From: Jim Lux <jimlux@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <ea6c09f9-c716-4c3b-8f57-dbb6b333db1b@c21g2000yqi.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2791

On Feb 13, 12:06 am, Jeff Liebermann <je...@cruzio.com> wrote:

> Since the CEO says that technology was "accidentally" discovered, I
> can also suspect that aliens were involved in the technology transfer.

Perhaps he means non-US citizens? one man's alien is another man's
green card or visa holder.

425. Re: New Antenna Technology Claimed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-15 02:08:55 UTC
From: Jim Lux <jimlux@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <d2401e60-fd43-4dae-b907-bf6f6a697a1f@t30g2000vbx.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2792

On Feb 14, 4:32 am, "J.B. Wood" <john.w...@nrl.navy.mil> wrote:

> 4. All this reminds me of the crossed-field antenna (CFA) saga.
> --
> J. B. Wood   e-mail: arl_123...@hotmail.com

indeed..

Or, maybe, since it's a misunderstood but actually functional
technology, the one where a stream of salty water passes through a
suitable coupling network. Lame, but works. Better than the CFA.

426. Re: New Antenna Technology Claimed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-15 04:28:14 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <q39mj7h5giu18gvcsqv855qcpn1jj17iv1@4ax.com>
Source record: 2793

On Tue, 14 Feb 2012 18:06:33 -0800 (PST), Jim Lux
<jimlux@earthlink.net> wrote:

>On Feb 13, 12:06ï¿½am, Jeff Liebermann <je...@cruzio.com> wrote:
>
>> Since the CEO says that technology was "accidentally" discovered, I
>> can also suspect that aliens were involved in the technology transfer.
>
>Perhaps he means non-US citizens? one man's alien is another man's
>green card or visa holder.

The alien visitation theory is mine. My logic is that since the
technology was "accidentally" discovered, and since the CEO is
obviously lacking in scientific expertise, there can be only one
possible remaining source for the technology. It came from outer
space, handed down by an advanced civilization. When obvious sources
of the information do not lead to a generally acceptable consensus,
the traditional default explanation is advanced alien knowledge
delivered by flying saucer.

I don't think it's the green card aliens that are processing nano
capacitors into antennas. Their level of expertise and technology is
usually lacking. The H1B visa visitors might be a better possibility.
However, most of those are smart enough to recognize a profitable
technology and will usually prefer to take it back home with them.

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
831-336-2558
http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

427. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-15 11:34:43 UTC
From: JW <none@dev.null>
Message-ID: <dq5nj7h4b2pe0enfg16k1gj8smt2m2nmko@4ax.com>
Source record: 2794
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

```
On Mon, 13 Feb 2012 21:16:20 -0800 FatBytestard
<PhatBytestard@somewheronyourharddrive.org> wrote in Message id:
<kerjj7t7vchfb9jear9usr0lrcn03g2u5r@4ax.com>:

>On Mon, 13 Feb 2012 09:49:48 -0500, JW <none@dev.null> wrote:
>
>>On Sat, 11 Feb 2012 10:05:03 -0800 The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra
>><GeorgeTirebiter@drmemory.org> wrote in Message id:
>><b2bdj7pirt15mehhl045f9s6q0fl2rvibq@4ax.com>:
>>
>>>On Sat, 11 Feb 2012 09:47:14 -0800, "Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
>>>wrote:
>>>
>>>>
>>>>
>>>>"The_Giant_Rat_of_Sumatra" wrote in message
>>>>news:5grbj75pf3injgus8a30ck99id4rakgjgl@4ax.com...
>>>>
>>>>On Fri, 10 Feb 2012 20:52:11 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On 2/10/2012 8:32 PM, Wayne wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>> <He really needs to create a new file from which to cut and paste. Like
>>>>> <most comedians', his jokes get stale after awhile.
>>>>> <
>>>>> <-- <VWW, K6EVE
>>>>> -
>>>>> But you must admit that this normally quiet newsgroup finally has some
>>>>> activity. Who knows, this could take on the characteristics of the GFW.
>>>>> --Wayne W5GIE
>>>>>
>>>>> "GFW=Great Fractal Wars"
>>>>>
>>>>>Unfortunately the traffic has nothing to do with antennas.
>>>>>
>>>>>Things dried up here around 6 months ago. I suspect the people with
>>>>>brains and stories, and some of us remember who they are, are no longer
>>>>>with us or finally bailed due to the noise.
>>>>
>>>>
>>>>< I was playing with Moonrakers way back in the early seventies.
>>>>-
>>>>Moonrakers? LOL. Ok now we have you calibrated.
```

>>>
>>> No, you do not. I was 12 years old, and the gear was my dad's.
>>
>>Message-ID: <5grbj75pf3injgus8a30ck99id4rakgjgl@4ax.com>
>>"I was playing with Moonrakers way back in the early seventies at 15 yo."
>>
>>For fuck's sake, can't you at least keep your LIES straight, you utter
>>fucking imbecile?
>
> I was 12 when he started buying the gear, and 15 when he bought the MR,
>MR. JW IDIOT!

Tsk, Tsk. One lie on top of another... Do you have *any* redeeming
qualities whatsoever, you sad little man?

428. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-15 13:11:06 UTC
From: FatBytestard <PhatBytestard@somewheronyourharddrive.org>
Message-ID: <smbnj7lrdcjjmai7c6vjv33bcgb8u7ms91@4ax.com>
Source record: 2795
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Wed, 15 Feb 2012 06:34:43 -0500, JW <none@dev.null> wrote:

>Tsk, Tsk. One lie on top of another... Do you have *any* redeeming
>qualities whatsoever, you sad little man?

Go back to your left hand, dumbfuck.

429. Re: New Antenna Technology Claimed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-15 23:12:31 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jhhe4fnuq1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2796

"Jim Higgins" <invalid@invalid.invalid> wrote in message
news:dvpnj7phendaglsnnm3qckt74ui28ot2o2@4ax.com...
> On Mon, 13 Feb 2012 00:06:12 -0800, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
> wrote:
>
>>On Mon, 13 Feb 2012 00:42:11 -0600, Six Underground
>><user@host.invalid> wrote:
>>
>>>On Sun, 12 Feb 2012 22:13:58 -0800, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
>>>wrote:
>>>
>>>>>>>http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4efE_gO9lFo
>>>>The speaker needs classes in public speaking and basic antenna theory.
>>>
>>>He's not exactly a charmer, is he?
>>
>>Failure to maintain eye contact with the audience indicates several
>>possible problems. In this case, my guess is that he's totally unsure
>>of himself. Test antennas in a Faraday cage? The audio track is
>>probably good enough to run a voice stress analysis lie detector, but
>>it's late, and I'm tired.
>
> I'm not sure "Hello, my name is Anthony Sutera" is enough of a sample
> for a baseline though.
>
> For a chuckle, Google their street address, 8681 South 700 West.

Got it.

It's apparent they know a few things about spraying.

"Sal"

430. Homebrew or Copycat B&W AP10 Windowsill Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-16 02:44:31 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <n4__q.23$2q1.16@newsfe06.iad>
Source record: 2797

Somewhere I recall seeing an article on homebrewing a windowsill antenna similar to the B&W AP-10. Does anyone have a copy they could email me, or a link where I can find the information. I was hospitalized for serious problems and all my ham gear including many books were donated to the local ham club -- I'm starting again from scratch after 54 years of hamming, but on a much smaller scale!

Thanks for any assistance in this matter.

Irv VE6BP
Calgary, AB

431. Open this link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-16 02:58:03 UTC
From: "surendran.m ravi" <surendran.mohan3@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <3f2e4a67-7bcb-4280-8123-4a82ebde1e67@x6g2000pbk.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2798

http://123maza.com/46/sign579/

432. Re: Homebrew or Copycat B&W AP10 Windowsill Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-16 05:48:02 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <ithu09-m77.ln1@radagast.org>
Source record: 2799

In article <n4__q.23$2q1.16@newsfe06.iad>,
Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote:

>Somewhere I recall seeing an article on homebrewing a windowsill
>antenna similar to the B&W AP-10. Does anyone have a copy they
>could email me, or a link where I can find the information. I was
>hospitalized for serious problems and all my ham gear including many
>books were donated to the local ham club -- I'm starting again from
>scratch after 54 years of hamming, but on a much smaller scale!

I don't know of a specific article, but

http://www.bwantennas.com/instr/Ap10b.pdf

is the instruction sheet for the final version of the antenna. Page 2
shows a fairly decent physical diagram of the antenna coil
construction.

Basically, the antenna appears to be a telescoping whip, with a large
air-core inductor / loading coil mounted below it. A flying lead is
used to short out some of the turns on the coil, in order to set the
amount of inductance. A variable-length counterpoise wire is used;
both the counterpoise length and the loading-coil fly lead setting
must be adjusted for each band in order to get a good match.

You could probably either use a piece of Airdux inductor stock, if you
can find one at a hamfest / flea market, or wind your own inductor on
some sort of suitable form (perhaps PVC pipe?).

It looks like a fairly standard "small antenna" approach.

Addition of a small LC tuner at the base (homebrew, variable cap +
recycled roller inductor?) might save you some time during setup and
band changes, by reducing the need to fiddle with the counterpoise
length and position to get a usable impedance match.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

433. Antennas from the spray can.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-16 08:47:24 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <v8gpj79h5ina6dr1qg6qqpt2et5issruj4@4ax.com>
Source record: 2800

Mobilfunkmast aus der Spraydose

Schlechter Netzempfang kï¿½nnte bald schon der Vergangenheit angehï¿½ren.
Das US-Startup Chamtech Enterprises hat auf der Zukunftskonferenz
ï¿½Solve For Xï¿½ von Google die Antenne zum Aufsprï¿½hen vorgestellt.

Das Spray soll groï¿½e, senkrechte Objekte wie Bï¿½ume oder Wï¿½nde durch
simples Besprï¿½hen in Funkmasten verwandeln kï¿½nnen. Organisches
Material in der Sprï¿½hflasche soll dabei verschiedenste Magnet- und
Radiofrequenzfelder, selbst unter Wasser, aufbauen kï¿½nnen. Das
Unternehmen will damit vor allem Mobilfunkunternehmen ansprechen.

Cellphone antenna for sprayers

Vertical objects like trees or walls can be converted to cell phone
antennas by spraying. Organic material will result in electromagnetic
resonating fields even below water

http://blog.ziggytek.com/2012/02/13/chamtech-introduces-low-power-spray-on-antenna/

Hope it's not Scamtech.

w.

434. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-16 11:35:30 UTC
From: JW <none@dev.null>
Message-ID: <6bqpj7952eusik8acbnko2ot0jo0emaake@4ax.com>
Source record: 2701
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Wed, 15 Feb 2012 05:11:06 -0800 FatBytestard
<PhatBytestard@somewheronyourharddrive.org> wrote in Message id:
<smbnj7lrdcjjmai7c6vjv33bcgb8u7ms91@4ax.com>:

>On Wed, 15 Feb 2012 06:34:43 -0500, JW <none@dev.null> wrote:
>
>>Tsk, Tsk. One lie on top of another... Do you have *any* redeeming
>>qualities whatsoever, you sad little man?
>
> Go back to your left hand, dumbfuck.

Stop parroting things that you were told the last time you were
pivot man at a circle jerk.

435. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-16 12:15:50 UTC
From: FatBytestard <PhatBytestard@somewheronyourharddrive.org>
Message-ID: <vnspj79grcn79fmb7rqu13s2bujj7kuqns@4ax.com>
Source record: 2702
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 16 Feb 2012 06:35:30 -0500, JW <none@dev.null> wrote:

>On Wed, 15 Feb 2012 05:11:06 -0800 FatBytestard
><PhatBytestard@somewheronyourharddrive.org> wrote in Message id:
><smbnj7lrdcjjmai7c6vjv33bcgb8u7ms91@4ax.com>:
>
>>On Wed, 15 Feb 2012 06:34:43 -0500, JW <none@dev.null> wrote:
>>
>>>Tsk, Tsk. One lie on top of another... Do you have *any* redeeming
>>>qualities whatsoever, you sad little man?
>>
>> Go back to your left hand, dumbfuck.
>
>Stop parroting things that you were told the last time you were
>pivot man at a circle jerk.

A party you are more familiar with than I, since this is the first I've
heard of such a thing.

You seem intimate with such gatherings, however, since you are the one
in command of the jargon.

You lose. Again. Your norm. FOAD, you retarded twit.

436. Re: New Antenna Technology Claimed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-16 13:47:55 UTC
From: "J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <jhj1eb$pl8$1@ra.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 2703

On 02/14/2012 05:01 PM, Irv Finkleman wrote:
> I think someone sold the antenna-ignorant presenter a bill of
> goods which he in turn thinks will sell like hotcakes.
>
> Irv VE6BP

Especially if it was pitched by Billy Mays (R.I.P) ;-) Sincerely,

--
J. B. Wood e-mail: arl_123234@hotmail.com

437. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-16 13:51:36 UTC
From: JW <none@dev.null>
Message-ID: <5r1qj7d1mftqb40b7due4ivnek2uh1jv58@4ax.com>
Source record: 2704
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 16 Feb 2012 04:15:50 -0800 FatBytestard
<PhatBytestard@somewheronyourharddrive.org> wrote in Message id:
<vnspj79grcn79fmb7rqu13s2bujj7kuqns@4ax.com>:

>On Thu, 16 Feb 2012 06:35:30 -0500, JW <none@dev.null> wrote:
>
>>On Wed, 15 Feb 2012 05:11:06 -0800 FatBytestard
>><PhatBytestard@somewheronyourharddrive.org> wrote in Message id:
>><smbnj7lrdcjjmai7c6vjv33bcgb8u7ms91@4ax.com>:
>>
>>>On Wed, 15 Feb 2012 06:34:43 -0500, JW <none@dev.null> wrote:
>>>
>>>>Tsk, Tsk. One lie on top of another... Do you have *any* redeeming
>>>>qualities whatsoever, you sad little man?
>>>
>>> Go back to your left hand, dumbfuck.
>>
>>Stop parroting things that you were told the last time you were
>>pivot man at a circle jerk.
>
> A party you are more familiar with than I, since this is the first I've
>heard of such a thing.

Back to the compulsive lying again, I see. What a schmuck.

> You seem intimate with such gatherings, however, since you are the one
>in command of the jargon.

IKYABWAI. Typical response of sub-morons who don't have the mental acuity
to understand things more difficult than "pull this tab to open".

No surprise there.

> You lose. Again. Your norm.

How much glue/acetone/spray paint do you have to sniff to actually believe
what you write?

>FOAD, you retarded twit.

I hope you get cancer and die screaming, and your family bribes the
hospital staff to withhold your morphine.

438. Re: New Antenna Technology Claimed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-16 17:27:21 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <p5eqj7t887o9qjpg28uc1jbhtjbcd3thjg@4ax.com>
Source record: 2705

On Thu, 16 Feb 2012 08:47:55 -0500, "J.B. Wood"
<john.wood@nrl.navy.mil> wrote:

>Especially if it was pitched by Billy Mays (R.I.P) ;-) Sincerely,

I got my start in antennas and RF reading Popular Electronics with
advertisements for "Turn your house wiring into a gaint 1000ft TV
antenna". Inside the magic box was a "capacitator". Plus the AC-DC
TV chassis into the wall the wrong way, and sparks would fly. After
getting shocked a few times, I figured that anything that powerful was
worth learning about.
<http://books.google.com/books?id=4NsDAAAAMBAJ&pg=PA33&lpg=PA33>

Roll forward half a century, and I'm still reading (and writing) about
electronic hoaxes (and science fiction business plans). The shocks
are largely gone with the demise of tubes and the introduction of low
voltage transistor devices. I don't miss getting zapped that much.

Additional entertainment. Turn your your house wiring into a
2.4Gbit/sec internet connection. Different names, different
technology, more dollars, but everything else the same:
<http://www.wired.com/wired/archive/9.11/media_pr.html>

Drivel: I had to build a peak audio detector and AGC to reduce the
average TV audio level specifically to keep the Billy Mays commercials
from shaking the house. It sorta worked, but with some side effects.
After he died, I was able to safely remove it.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

439. Re: New Antenna Technology Claimed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-16 19:10:25 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <22lqj7ts2ipfg0prdueojju6h0oluut2pe@4ax.com>
Source record: 2706

On Sun, 12 Feb 2012 22:49:49 -0600, Six Underground
<user@host.invalid> wrote:

>http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4efE_gO9lFo

Don't assume that all nanotech antennas are science fiction. See:
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nantenna>
<http://www.inl.gov/pdfs/nantenna.pdf>
These may possibly be the future for solar energy conversion.
The main advantage is the high 85% efficiency, which unfortunately
has yet to be demonstrated. The maximum theoretical efficiency
for a multi-junction type solar cell is about 38%. For a common
single junction, it's about 20% max. The nantenna is basically a
dipole antenna, resonant at light wave frequencies, with a built
in rectifier. Small is beautiful.

However, nanotech solar power doesn't have anything to do with nano
capacitor antenna spray.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

440. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-17 02:38:12 UTC
From: FatBytestard <PhatBytestard@somewheronyourharddrive.org>
Message-ID: <0cfrj7dp2ah73i4kdtfdj1k0l9oigt47hh@4ax.com>
Source record: 2707
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 16 Feb 2012 08:51:36 -0500, JW <none@dev.null> wrote:

> What a schmuck.

You most certainly are, you pathetic fuck.

441. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-17 02:40:49 UTC
From: FatBytestard <PhatBytestard@somewheronyourharddrive.org>
Message-ID: <7dfrj7li00iqo6ba5m9j4pa8joi94l4dg5@4ax.com>
Source record: 2708
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Thu, 16 Feb 2012 08:51:36 -0500, JW <none@dev.null> wrote:

>
>>FOAD, you retarded twit.
>
>I hope you get cancer and die screaming, and your family bribes the
>hospital staff to withhold your morphine.

Stupid fucktards like you deserve the slowest, most painful of deaths.

You should be vivisected, and then doused with alcohol., and then
slowly be fed to a wood chipper, feet first.

That is the kind of death retarded abusive fucks like you deserve.

442. mens and ladies fashion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-17 05:16:57 UTC
From: "shahzypk@hotmail.com" <shahzytipu@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <4b1e5ce3-91b2-41d2-b65b-ccac90076ec2@do4g2000vbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2709

http://fullfashion1.blogspot.com/2012/01/mens-fashion-jackets-photos.html

http://fullfashion1.blogspot.com/2012/01/fashion-military-boots-photos.html

http://fullfashion1.blogspot.com/2012/01/ladies-fashion-tops-photos.html

http://fullfashion1.blogspot.com/2012/01/ladies-fashion-belts-photos.html

http://fullfashion1.blogspot.com/2012/01/fashion-wellies-photos.html

443. Looking For April 1967 QST Article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-17 22:27:39 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <AvA%q.12937$mi4.8956@newsfe11.iad>
Source record: 2710

I am desperately seeking the article 'An Antenna For The Travelling Man'
from
the April 1967 QST.

Gotta build something to get me back on the air ASAP! :-)

Any assistance would be greatly appreciated.
Tks

Irv VE6BP
Calgary, AB

444. Re: Looking For April 1967 QST Article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-18 00:17:53 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <%6C%q.1434$I%6.567@newsfe16.iad>
Source record: 2711

Got a copy now -- thanks to Jeff Lieberman

Irv VE6BP

"Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote in message
news:AvA%q.12937$mi4.8956@newsfe11.iad...
>I am desperately seeking the article 'An Antenna For The Travelling Man'
>from
> the April 1967 QST.
>
> Gotta build something to get me back on the air ASAP! :-)
>
> Any assistance would be greatly appreciated.
> Tks
>
> Irv VE6BP
> Calgary, AB
>

445. Re: Looking For April 1967 QST Article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-18 02:04:44 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
Message-ID: <3c258$4f3f06fc$18ec6dd7$23062@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2712

On 2/17/2012 6:17 PM, Irv Finkleman wrote:

>
> Irv VE6BP
>
> "Irv Finkleman"<finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote in message
> news:AvA%q.12937$mi4.8956@newsfe11.iad...
>> I am desperately seeking the article 'An Antenna For The Travelling Man'
>> from
>> the April 1967 QST.
>>
>> Gotta build something to get me back on the air ASAP! :-)
>>
>> Any assistance would be greatly appreciated.
>> Tks
>>
>> Irv VE6BP
>> Calgary, AB
>>
>
> Got a copy now -- thanks to Jeff Lieberman

Jeff is da man!
1967? Jeff you ought to throw something away once in a while.
I even threw my Playboy magazines from the early 70's away,
about a year ago. They had some mighty fine looking 50+ year
old women in them!
Mikek

446. Re: Looking For April 1967 QST Article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-18 02:45:39 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <8j3uj79n67edjqsmtdo6193064nng5i302@4ax.com>
Source record: 2713

On Fri, 17 Feb 2012 20:04:44 -0600, amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
wrote:

>1967? Jeff you ought to throw something away once in a while.

I cheated and downloaded it from the ARRL web pile.

When we had our last big earthquake in 1989, most of the damage to my house was done by my magazine collection falling over and flooding the kitchen and hallway. I was walking on top of a 2ft "carpet" of magazines for about a month until I was able to haul them off. As I vaguely recall, the magazines filled 3 heaping small pickup truck loads. After the magazines were cleared, I discovered that their weight had caused the sub-floor to buckle, and pull away from the wall framing. Beware of magazine collectors syndrome. These days, I recycle more often and read online. Much better.

>I even threw my Playboy magazines from the early 70's away,
>about a year ago. They had some mighty fine looking 50+ year
>old women in them!
> Mikek

You should have saved them and sent them my way. At my age, 50+ is starting to look just fine.
<http://seniorjournal.com/NEWS/Sex/3-05-22oldbroads.htm>

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
831-336-2558
http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

447. Re: Homebrew or Copycat B&W AP10 Windowsill Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-18 03:13:02 UTC
From: Bob <rmiller47@satx.rr.com>
Message-ID: <2a5uj71oicmnlfv92utadj7smrtr7ghqdl@4ax.com>
Source record: 2714

I used to have a b&w ap-10 and it worked quite well. I tuned it by adjusting the length of a single radial across my apartment rug. MFJ makes a window-sill antenna that looks awfully similar: http://www.mfjenterprises.com/Product.php?productid=MFJ-1622

The user manual is online, and you can probably order the little bugcatcher-style coil a la carte.

Bob
k5qwg

On Wed, 15 Feb 2012 19:44:31 -0700, "Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote:

>Somewhere I recall seeing an article on homebrewing a windowsill
>antenna similar to the B&W AP-10. Does anyone have a copy they
>could email me, or a link where I can find the information. I was
>hospitalized for serious problems and all my ham gear including many
>books were donated to the local ham club -- I'm starting again from
>scratch after 54 years of hamming, but on a much smaller scale!
>
>Thanks for any assistance in this matter.
>
>Irv VE6BP
>Calgary, AB
>

448. Re: AEA ISOPOLE antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-18 15:15:21 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM>
Message-ID: <7b260aab-4f3a-4f05-954d-f56c9019604a@i2g2000vbv.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2715

On Feb 7, 2:25 am, NM5K <n...@invalid.net> wrote:
> On 2/6/2012 11:33 PM, NM5K wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > On 2/2/2012 4:24 PM, JIMMIE wrote:
> >> I have the cones from a 2M AEA ISOPOLE antenna and I am tryig to find
> >> information on how to fabricate the upper radiator. One thought was to
> >> use a mobile 5/8 antenna that screws onto a UHF connector. slot the
> >> end of the mast so it can be clamped to the connector with a hose
> >> clamp and then mountthe cones per the AEA assemblyinstructions. My
> >> first attempt to do this was a failure but the old antenna I used may
> >> have been bad. Before I throw good money after bad I was wonderig if
> >> this should have worked.
>
> >> Jimmie
>
> > In theory I would think it should work. But I'm not sure of
> > the values used for the matching section in the original whip.
> > It shouldn't really be that critical, but it is a dual 5/8 collinear
> > rather than a 5/8 ground plane. I don't know if that changes things
> > matching wise or not. IE: are they matching only the upper element, or
> > both? I'm not sure.. :/
> > Remember that the upper cone is part of the lower 5/8 element, and
> > it's overall length including the mast tip above it should be equal to
> > the upper 5/8 whip. In the original, both the upper and lower elements
> > were appx 50 inches each, or appx 100 inches total, which does not
> > count the lower decoupling cone.
>
> I found one matching schematic at this site..
> Seems it's a fairly conventional L/C circuit.
> The diagram was in the "Facts About Vertical Antennas" file.
>
> http://www.repeater-builder.com/aea/aea-index.html- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Thanks, I couldnt download the PDF file a few days ago but it worked
this AM.

Jimmie

449. Re: Looking For April 1967 QST Article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-18 16:49:13 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knology.net>
Message-ID: <f2bcd$4f3fd7fe$4b4c116f$5530@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2716

On 2/17/2012 8:45 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Fri, 17 Feb 2012 20:04:44 -0600, amdx<amdx@knologynotthis.net>
> wrote:
>
>> 1967? Jeff you ought to throw something away once in a while.
>
> I cheated and downloaded it from the ARRL web pile.
>
> When we had our last big earthquake in 1989, most of the damage to my
> house was done by my magazine collection falling over and flooding the
> kitchen and hallway. I was walking on top of a 2ft "carpet" of
> magazines for about a month until I was able to haul them off. As I
> vaguely recall, the magazines filled 3 heaping small pickup truck
> loads. After the magazines were cleared, I discovered that their
> weight had caused the sub-floor to buckle, and pull away from the wall
> framing. Beware of magazine collectors syndrome. These days, I
> recycle more often and read online. Much better.
>
>> I even threw my Playboy magazines from the early 70's away,
>> about a year ago. They had some mighty fine looking 50+ year
>> old women in them!
>> Mikek
>
> You should have saved them and sent them my way. At my age, 50+ is
> starting to look just fine.
> <http://seniorjournal.com/NEWS/Sex/3-05-22oldbroads.htm>
>
Not sure if you got my little joke there. In the early seventies
the women were 20 yrs old to today they are 50+, but they look real good
in the magazines for 50+ yr old women... My seventeen year old son was
not happy to see me through them out before he got a chance to peruse.
I have a collection of QST from the 80's in the attic, thinking maybe
I should move them so they are at least sitting over a wall, for support.
Mikek
Mikek

450. Re: Looking For April 1967 QST Article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-18 17:00:44 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM>
Message-ID: <0da783c2-aa0e-4695-8609-5ce0ef3dacbc@l14g2000vbe.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2718

On Feb 18, 11:49 am, amdx <a...@knology.net> wrote:
> > <http://seniorjournal.com/NEWS/Sex/3-05-22oldbroads.htm>
>
>> I have a collection of QST from the 80's in the attic, thinking maybe
> I should move them so they are at least sitting over a wall, for support.
> Mikek
> Mikek- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Thats a good idea. Ceiling in my daughter's room has a sag in it
because of my mags.

Jimmie

451. Re: Looking For April 1967 QST Article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-18 17:04:14 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <tSQ%q.2732$zA2.2599@newsfe02.iad>
Source record: 2717

I got my ticket in 1957. I was always collecting junk from others,
By 1982 had accumulated a full collection of QSTs back to the 50's.
I also had all CQs back to the mid 30's, and miscellaneous other
radio mags. I had some 30 ft of shelving in the shack which eventually
collapsed. I didn't need an earthquake! It took a week of
gathering the mags off the floor, going through them all for
articles on antennas mainly, which I clipped and saved,
then disposing of old mags a bagful at
a time in a local unprotected dumpster. No other hams
wanted them.

I think I will rejoin
ARRL -- I left them in '86 for the Canadian Ham organization
mag, but realize now that the ARRL archives are a valuable
source of useful info.

Irv VE6BP

"amdx" <amdx@knologynotthis.net> wrote in message
news:3c258$4f3f06fc$18ec6dd7$23062@KNOLOGY.NET...
> On 2/17/2012 6:17 PM, Irv Finkleman wrote:
>
>>
>> Irv VE6BP
>>
>> "Irv Finkleman"<finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote in message
>> news:AvA%q.12937$mi4.8956@newsfe11.iad...
>>> I am desperately seeking the article 'An Antenna For The Travelling Man'
>>> from
>>> the April 1967 QST.
>>>
>>> Gotta build something to get me back on the air ASAP! :-)
>>>
>>> Any assistance would be greatly appreciated.
>>> Tks
>>>
>>> Irv VE6BP
>>> Calgary, AB
>>>
>>
>> Got a copy now -- thanks to Jeff Lieberman
>
> Jeff is da man!
> 1967? Jeff you ought to throw something away once in a while.
> I even threw my Playboy magazines from the early 70's away,

> about a year ago. They had some mighty fine looking 50+ year
> old women in them!
> Mikek
>

452. Re: Looking For April 1967 QST Article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-18 19:43:50 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <osuvj7h892fdqhuuff078err9d9dlc10k2@4ax.com>
Source record: 2719

On Sat, 18 Feb 2012 10:04:14 -0700, "Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca>
wrote:

>I got my ticket in 1957.

I got mine in about 1962. I think I was 14 years old.

>I was always collecting junk from others,

My favorite sport was digging through the dumpster behind Henry Radio
(in Smog Angeles) or various Radio/TV repair shops, for parts and
pieces. I would haul the carcass home on the bus (don't ask) and tear
them apart in my parents garage. These days, I go to garage sales,
thrift shops, flea markets, and buy on eBay. The results and quality
are about the same.

>I had some 30 ft of shelving in the shack which eventually
>collapsed. I didn't need an earthquake! It took a week of
>gathering the mags off the floor, going through them all for
>articles on antennas mainly, which I clipped and saved,
>then disposing of old mags a bagful at
>a time in a local unprotected dumpster. No other hams
>wanted them.

<http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/pics/drivel/slides/mess02.html>
No earthquake required here. Just my lousy job of attaching the
shelving to the drywall and overloading the shelves. Gravity always
wins. It took about a week to clean up the mess and reattach the
shelves.

A clean shop is a sure sign of someone that pays retail:
<http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/pics/home/slides/BL-shop6.html>

>I think I will rejoin
>ARRL -- I left them in '86 for the Canadian Ham organization
>mag, but realize now that the ARRL archives are a valuable
>source of useful info.

The ARRL archives QST from December 1915 through December 2007. More
recent issues are not available online.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

453. Re: Looking For April 1967 QST Article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-18 20:00:50 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <2g00k7l2j5ebdego488o1lf792iq25us0u@4ax.com>
Source record: 2720

On Sat, 18 Feb 2012 10:49:13 -0600, amdx <amdx@knology.net> wrote:

> Not sure if you got my little joke there. In the early seventies
>the women were 20 yrs old to today they are 50+, but they look real good
>in the magazines for 50+ yr old women... My seventeen year old son was
>not happy to see me through them out before he got a chance to peruse.

I got the joke, but that has never stopped me from twisting the
meaning slightly.

> I have a collection of QST from the 80's in the attic, thinking maybe
>I should move them so they are at least sitting over a wall, for support.

Well, 12 issues of QST weighs 8.0 lbs and are about 3" thick
(compressed). I had a pile that was 10ft long, about 6ft high, and
two rows deep. Mostly EDN, Electronic Design, RF Design, various
microwave mags, etc. My guess(tm) is that it was about 120 linear ft
of magazines. At 32 lbs per linear foot, that's 3,840 lbs.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

454. Re: Homebrew or Copycat B&W AP10 Windowsill Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-19 12:11:57 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM>
Message-ID: <e943a052-b0ff-4bdf-a18b-148321b4f550@s7g2000vby.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2721

On Feb 15, 9:44 pm, "Irv Finkleman" <fink...@shaw.ca> wrote:
> Somewhere I recall seeing an article on homebrewing a windowsill
> antenna similar to the B&W AP-10. Does anyone have a copy they
> could email me, or a link where I can find the information. I was
> hospitalized for serious problems and all my ham gear including many
> books were donated to the local ham club -- I'm starting again from
> scratch after 54 years of hamming, but on a much smaller scale!
>
> Thanks for any assistance in this matter.
>
> Irv VE6BP
> Calgary, AB

Shortly after getting my ticket I spent nearly a year in OKC going to computer school living in a 2 story apartment. To get on the air I use about 15 ft of EMT conduit and built a little LC tuner of scrounged Cu tubing and a cap out of a 5 tube AM radio. Picked up a CB VSWR meter at a yard sale for a tuning indicator. Later picked up an MFJ tuner at a hamfest, wahoo. Balcony railing was my counterpoise.

Jimmie

455. Re: Homebrew or Copycat B&W AP10 Windowsill Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-19 16:04:25 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <n490r.4627$2q1.801@newsfe06.iad>
Source record: 2722

"JIMMIE" <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM> wrote in message
news:e943a052-b0ff-4bdf-a18b-148321b4f550@s7g2000vby.googlegroups.com...
On Feb 15, 9:44 pm, "Irv Finkleman" <fink...@shaw.ca> wrote:
> Somewhere I recall seeing an article on homebrewing a windowsill
> antenna similar to the B&W AP-10. Does anyone have a copy they
> could email me, or a link where I can find the information. I was
> hospitalized for serious problems and all my ham gear including many
> books were donated to the local ham club -- I'm starting again from
> scratch after 54 years of hamming, but on a much smaller scale!
>
> Thanks for any assistance in this matter.
>
> Irv VE6BP
> Calgary, AB

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tubing and a cap out of a 5 tube AM radio. Picked up a CB VSWR meter
at a yard sale for a tuning indicator. Later picked up an MFJ tuner at
a hamfest, wahoo. Balcony railing was my counterpoise.

Jimmie

I spent 26 years in the Navy ('57 to '83) moving from place to
place. Whether onboard ship, in navy Quarters, or after marriage
in apartments and houses, I always managed something similar. Following
retirement I became somewhat of an expert in helping other hams
setting up concealed or low profile stations. I had a marvellous
collection of assorted parts and pieces with which I could easily
throw something together. Two years ago, following a serious
illness, I sold my house and moved into an assisted living facility.
I donated all my ham radio equiment, books, junkbox, and so on
to the local ham club -- a real 50 year old treasure collection
which I wish I had today! I'm well again, or at least well enough
that I'm going back into hamming -- starting from scratch. I'm
really looking forward to being on the air again,
As we say in Calgary, aka Cowtown, Yahooooooooo!

Irv, VE6BP

456. Re: Homebrew or Copycat B&W AP10 Windowsill Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-19 17:41:58 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jhrc95$7mj$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2723

"Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote in message
news:n490r.4627$2q1.801@newsfe06.iad...
> "JIMMIE" <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM> wrote in message
> news:e943a052-b0ff-4bdf-a18b-148321b4f550@s7g2000vby.googlegroups.com...
> On Feb 15, 9:44 pm, "Irv Finkleman" <fink...@shaw.ca> wrote:
>> Somewhere I recall seeing an article on homebrewing a windowsill
>> antenna similar to the B&W AP-10. Does anyone have a copy they
>> could email me, or a link where I can find the information. I was
>> hospitalized for serious problems and all my ham gear including many
>> books were donated to the local ham club -- I'm starting again from
>> scratch after 54 years of hamming, but on a much smaller scale!
>>
>> Thanks for any assistance in this matter.
>>
>> Irv VE6BP
>> Calgary, AB
>
> Shortly after getting my ticket I spent nearly a year in OKC going to
> computer school living in a 2 story apartment. To get on the air I use
> about 15 ft of EMT conduit and built a little LC tuner of scrounged Cu
> tubing and a cap out of a 5 tube AM radio. Picked up a CB VSWR meter
> at a yard sale for a tuning indicator. Later picked up an MFJ tuner at
> a hamfest, wahoo. Balcony railing was my counterpoise.
>
> Jimmie
>
> I spent 26 years in the Navy ('57 to '83) moving from place to
> place. Whether onboard ship, in navy Quarters, or after marriage
> in apartments and houses, I always managed something similar. Following
> retirement I became somewhat of an expert in helping other hams
> setting up concealed or low profile stations. I had a marvellous
> collection of assorted parts and pieces with which I could easily
> throw something together. Two years ago, following a serious
> illness, I sold my house and moved into an assisted living facility.
> I donated all my ham radio equiment, books, junkbox, and so on
> to the local ham club -- a real 50 year old treasure collection
> which I wish I had today! I'm well again, or at least well enough
> that I'm going back into hamming -- starting from scratch. I'm
> really looking forward to being on the air again,
> As we say in Calgary, aka Cowtown, Yahooooooooo!
>
> Irv, VE6BP
Good for you Irv, and I'm glad you are doing better.
Modest antennas can be fun, particularly when sunspots cooperate!

Wayne
W5GIE

457. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-21 03:08:55 UTC
From: josephkk <joseph_barrett@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <9e26k7db2s8m8k56f27v93hdt58ohh2tgk@4ax.com>
Source record: 2724
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Sat, 11 Feb 2012 14:04:58 -0500, "Michael A. Terrell"
<mike.terrell@earthlink.net> wrote:

>
> 3: You know nothing about CATV franchises. 'A measly 100 feet' is
>more than adequate for a hell of a lot of drops & house wiring. If that
>is what the franchise calls for, THAT IS THE SPECIFICATION, no matter
>how much you whine like Sloman. A city or county won't pull a franchise
>over one or two people complaining about weak signals. They receive a
>fixed percentage of the system revenue every month, and the percentage
>was set when the economy was up. If they pull the franchise, another
>provider will offer a much lower percentage. It also involves legal
>fees, and causes the rates to go up for the users. Why put up with all
>that for a fraction of a percent of problems. Like people who built a
>private road a mile long and want to pay the standard install fee when
>it will cost about $15,000 to run a feeder for that one house. Or like
>that marina. It isn't a street. It's private property. If they want
>better service, let them pay for upgrades with .500 cable to each boat,
>with a .500 to 'F" connector for each boat. That would only cost a few
>hundred dollars a boat for materials. More if the cable is jacketed.
>If it isn't it won't last long in salt air. Double that for the
>hardware and labor to get a good idea of the costs.
>
>
>> Oh, that's right. You're too cheap to even have cable TV.
>>
>> Read more carefully. I said TV doesn't matter to us, it is not about cost.
>
>
> Then why are you being such an ignorant prick about the issue when
>you have no horse in the race? You sound more like Dimbulb every day.
>I used to think highly of you, but no longer

Geez Michael, one stupid thread and you trash years of positive
experience?

Just the same, i didn't expect him to even think of pretending knowledge
where he was not well versed in the specific area under discussion.
>
>--
>You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

458. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-21 03:44:03 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <erKdnU1IHeuNjt7SnZ2dnUVZ_hSdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2725
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

josephkk wrote:
>
> On Sat, 11 Feb 2012 14:04:58 -0500, "Michael A. Terrell"
> <mike.terrell@earthlink.net> wrote:
>
> >
> > 3: You know nothing about CATV franchises. 'A measly 100 feet' is
> >more than adequate for a hell of a lot of drops & house wiring. If that
> >is what the franchise calls for, THAT IS THE SPECIFICATION, no matter
> >how much you whine like Sloman. A city or county won't pull a franchise
> >over one or two people complaining about weak signals. They receive a
> >fixed percentage of the system revenue every month, and the percentage
> >was set when the economy was up. If they pull the franchise, another
> >provider will offer a much lower percentage. It also involves legal
> >fees, and causes the rates to go up for the users. Why put up with all
> >that for a fraction of a percent of problems. Like people who built a
> >private road a mile long and want to pay the standard install fee when
> >it will cost about $15,000 to run a feeder for that one house. Or like
> >that marina. It isn't a street. It's private property. If they want
> >better service, let them pay for upgrades with .500 cable to each boat,
> >with a .500 to 'F" connector for each boat. That would only cost a few
> >hundred dollars a boat for materials. More if the cable is jacketed.
> >If it isn't it won't last long in salt air. Double that for the
> >hardware and labor to get a good idea of the costs.
> >
> >
> >> Oh, that's right. You're too cheap to even have cable TV.
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> >> Read more carefully. I said TV doesn't matter to us, it is not about cost.
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> > Then why are you being such an ignorant prick about the issue when
> >you have no horse in the race? You sound more like Dimbulb every day.
> >I used to think highly of you, but no longer
>
> Geez Michael, one stupid thread and you trash years of positive
> experience?
>
> Just the same, i didn't expect him to even think of pretending knowledge
> where he was not well versed in the specific area under discussion.

I'm in a lot more pain lately, and I'm having a harder time
controlling my temper. I am dropping a lot of things, between carpal

Tunnel & nerve damage to my hands. I am also tired of hearing lies from doctors. For some reason, my medication for enlarged prostrate was put on hold for 90 days, and not being able to sleep more than an hour or two at a time is starting to get to me after two months without more than four hours sleep a night. There are days that I want them to cut my damn legs off, to get rid of the constant pain. they hurt when I lay down. They hurt when i get up. They hurt when I'm sitting, and when I'm walking. I have been waiting over a year for the proper surgical support stockings, only to be told a few days ago that it's no longer available. I waited over five years for a pair of diabetic shoes. I couldn't find anything that fit, so I was wearing a pair of old shoes that should have been tossed three years ago. 10 years ago my feet were 8.5 wide. Because of Diabetes and circulation problems, they are now 11 EEEEEE (yes, 6E) and some days I have trouble even getting those on. I have 'Turned the other cheek' so many times that I no longer care.

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

459. Re: Looking For April 1967 QST Article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-21 05:34:38 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <XnsA000A8A23EC4Enonenowhere@88.198.244.100>
Source record: 2726

Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in
news:osuvj7h892fdqhuuff078err9d9dlc10k2@4ax.com:

> The ARRL archives QST from December 1915 through December 2007. More
> recent issues are not available online.

You mean not available online at ARRL, that is not the same as not
available online.

Owen

460. Re: Looking For April 1967 QST Article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-21 17:17:57 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <l4k7k75ldt59vu1t560rl1lpj8l7r7f0cv@4ax.com>
Source record: 2727

On Tue, 21 Feb 2012 05:34:38 +0000 (UTC), Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
wrote:

>Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in
>news:osuvj7h892fdqhuuff078err9d9dlc10k2@4ax.com:
>
>> The ARRL archives QST from December 1915 through December 2007. More
>> recent issues are not available online.

>You mean not available online at ARRL, that is not the same as not
>available online.
>
>Owen

Sorry. I had it right when I first inscribed it. Then, I made a few
edits and corrections, where I introduced the usual amgiguities and
incoherence.

However, this offers the chance to rant a little. I renewed my ARRL
membership about a month ago. A few days later, the third renewal
notice arrived in the mail offering a free book if I would renew. One
of the books offered looked interesting, so I sent email to the ARRL
asking if the offer could be made retroactive for those that actually
pay on time. No answer, yet. I wonder what would happen if I let the
membership lapse... perhaps an offer of two or more books? Grrrrr.....

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

461. Re: New Antenna Technology Claimed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-21 18:09:49 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM>
Message-ID: <181f10ea-498a-4840-83db-c05262694807@r1g2000yqk.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2728

On Feb 13, 1:13 am, Jeff Liebermann <je...@cruzio.com> wrote:
> On Sun, 12 Feb 2012 22:49:49 -0600, Six Underground
>
> <u...@host.invalid> wrote:
> >http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4efE_gO9lFo
>
> The speaker needs classes in public speaking and basic antenna theory.
>
> <http://www.chamtechops.com>
> Spray on some nano capacitors, and you get instant gain, apparently in
> all directions? No way.
>
> Since when do police radio antennas get hot?
>
> --
> Jeff Liebermann   je...@cruzio.com
> 150 Felker St #D   http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
> Santa Cruz CA 95060http://802.11junk.com
> Skype: JeffLiebermann   AE6KS   831-336-2558

Some of these magic antenna claims are at least a little entertaining.
This one was just boring.

Jimmie

462. FA KENRICH LINEAR AMP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-21 22:54:05 UTC
From: KC8QJP <kc8qjp@nomail.invalid>
Message-ID: <ji17ad$66s$2@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2729

KENRICH EAGLE VIII IT HAS 2-20LF6's DRIVING 5- 20LF6's, WILL DEAD KEY AROUND 325 AND SWING TO 800 PLUS WATTS PEP BY MY DOZY METER BY HOW MUCH YOU DRIVE IT.

http://www.ebay.com/itm/KENRICH-LINEAR-AMP-/270918720190?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_0&hash=item3f14039abe

463. Re: New Antenna Technology Claimed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-21 23:14:16 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <9q88k7lk93s27s6qtkio61ka5isdgp04qs@4ax.com>
Source record: 2730

On Tue, 21 Feb 2012 10:09:49 -0800 (PST), JIMMIE
<JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM> wrote:

>On Feb 13, 1:13ï¿½am, Jeff Liebermann <je...@cruzio.com> wrote:
>> <http://www.chamtechops.com>
(...)

>Some of these magic antenna claims are at least a little entertaining.
>This one was just boring.
>Jimmie

Apparently, you must have attended the recent CES show, where
technology is sold by highly entertaining, minimally boring,
professional models.
<http://www.lvmodels.com>
<http://www.emmegirls.com/Trade_Show_Models.html>
<http://eventmodelgroup.com>
Compared to those, magic antennas are not even a close second.

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
831-336-2558
http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

464. Tech Special HY-GAIN - AFTERBURNER PLUS - MODEL 482 BI-LINEAR AMP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-22 20:52:32 UTC
From: KC8QJP <kc8qjp@nomail.invalid>
Message-ID: <ji3kig$890$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2731

I HAVE A HY-GAIN AFTERBURNER PLUS AMP UP FOR AUCTION TODAY. UNIT IS USED AND SELLING AS PARTS.

http://www.ebay.com/itm/HY-GAIN-AFTERBURNER-PLUS-MODEL-482-BI-LINEAR-AMP-/190644631988?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_0&hash=item2c634e39b4

THX FOR LOOKING AND 73

465. Re: Looking For April 1967 QST Article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-22 22:48:45 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <ji3rcd$c440$1@tr22n12.aset.psu.edu>
Source record: 2732

On 2/21/12 12:17 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>
> However, this offers the chance to rant a little. I renewed my ARRL
> membership about a month ago. A few days later, the third renewal
> notice arrived in the mail offering a free book if I would renew. One
> of the books offered looked interesting, so I sent email to the ARRL
> asking if the offer could be made retroactive for those that actually
> pay on time. No answer, yet. I wonder what would happen if I let the
> membership lapse... perhaps an offer of two or more books? Grrrrr.....

There were a few magazines some years ago that I would let the
subscription lapse purposely. They always had a deal for new subscribers
or those who come back. Like half off the subscription price.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

466. Re: Looking For April 1967 QST Article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-23 06:10:51 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <vtlbk7l552lpq839k9bsfgtkqe15irf7nh@4ax.com>
Source record: 2733

On Wed, 22 Feb 2012 17:48:45 -0500, Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
wrote:

>On 2/21/12 12:17 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>>
>> However, this offers the chance to rant a little. I renewed my ARRL
>> membership about a month ago. A few days later, the third renewal
>> notice arrived in the mail offering a free book if I would renew. One
>> of the books offered looked interesting, so I sent email to the ARRL
>> asking if the offer could be made retroactive for those that actually
>> pay on time. No answer, yet. I wonder what would happen if I let the
>> membership lapse... perhaps an offer of two or more books? Grrrrr.....

>There were a few magazines some years ago that I would let the
>subscription lapse purposely. They always had a deal for new subscribers
>or those who come back. Like half off the subscription price.
>- 73 de Mike N3LI -

Good plan. I just received an email from ARRL member services asking
which book I might want. Of course, I picked one of the antenna
books.
--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
831-336-2558
http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

467. HOT SEXY VIDEOS OPEN FOR SEXY GIRLS PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-23 10:07:30 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <f6e80723-4df6-4594-a5a3-373aa1466f14@kh11g2000pbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2734

A TO Z INFORMATION SEE IN THIS SITE

http://atwoztopic.blogspot.in/

ALL HOT PHOTOS SUPER SEXY PHOTOS

http://alltoux.blogspot.in/2010/09/hot-lip-kiss-135.html

ALL JOBS SITES FREE SEE

http://jobstwo.blogspot.in/

HOT VIDEOS

http://hotvideotoou.blogspot.in/2011/01/kiss-videos.html

hot lip kiss
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-lip-kiss.html
hot kisses
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-kisses.html
hollywood hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hollywood-hot-videos.html
real hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/real-hot-videos.html

468. FOR FAST UPDATES IN FILM INDUSTRY

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-23 14:32:23 UTC
From: sowmya <sowmya9030@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <87cb6503-fdeb-4492-857e-78b9c779a199@z7g2000pbr.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2735

HOT LINKS FOR YOUTH ONLY

ANU SMRUTHI LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/02/anu-smirthi-stills.html
EK THA TIGER MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/02/ek-tha-tiger-movie-stills.html
ACTREESS SUPRIYA SHAILJA LATEST STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/02/supriya-shailja-stills.html
BOLLYWOOD ACTRESS APSARA AWARDS 2012
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/01/apsara-awards-2012.html
AISHWARYA RAI LATEST HOT PICS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/01/aishwarya-rai.html
KATRINA KAIF HOT MAGAZINES PHOTOS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/01/katrina-kaif-magazine-photos.html
TRISHA HOT BEAUTIFUL IMAGES
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/01/trisha-krishnan.html
HOT MALLIKA SHERAWAT PHOTOS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/01/mallika-sherawat.html
SHEELA LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/01/sheela-latest-stills.html
KATRINA KAIF ITEM SONG STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/01/katrina-kaif-item-song-stills.html

FOR FAST UPDATES IN FILM INDUSTRY

KATRINA KAIF RARE PHOTOS
http://allyouwants.blogspot.com/2011/12/katrina-kaif.html
KAJAL AGARWAL LATEST STILLS
http://allyouwants.blogspot.com/2011/03/kajal-latest-stills.html
PRIYANKA CHOPRA LATEST HOT PHOTOSHOOT
http://allyouwants.blogspot.com/2011/08/priyanka-chopra.html
TAMIL ACTRESS HOT PHOTOS&VIDEOS
http://allyouwants.blogspot.com/2011/08/tamil-actress.html

469. XXXX SEXY HOT FILM ACTRESSES

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-23 18:10:26 UTC
From: RAJA SEKHAR PESUPO <rspesupo@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <0d788d10-95bd-4b95-a3d8-fbc4813802df@r9g2000pbo.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2736

http://www.indiancinemascreen.com

470. Re: Looking For April 1967 QST Article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-24 03:23:51 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <ji6vs7$g87a$1@tr22n12.aset.psu.edu>
Source record: 2737

On 2/23/12 1:10 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:

> Good plan. I just received an email from ARRL member services asking
> which book I might want. Of course, I picked one of the antenna
> books.

Excellent!

471. Re: Looking For April 1967 QST Article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-24 18:36:25 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <fjlfk75arip4dk8ps3av9k8hhfdh9lembe@4ax.com>
Source record: 2738

On Thu, 23 Feb 2012 22:23:51 -0500, Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
wrote:

>On 2/23/12 1:10 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>
>
>> Good plan. I just received an email from ARRL member services asking
>> which book I might want. Of course, I picked one of the antenna
>> books.
>
>Excellent!

Thanks. However, it wasn't a difficult decision. The options were:

- More Wire Antenna Classics Vol 2
- HF Digital Handbook
- Emergency Communications Handbook
- ARRL Repeater Directory
- Extra Q&A
- General Q&A

The difficult part will be to find a slot in the bookshelf. It's
crammed full of books with no space left for more.

Another mistake was to renew for 2 years, instead of one year. I
might have been able to get one book per year that way. Oh well.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

472. Re: Looking For April 1967 QST Article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-24 22:23:23 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <F5U1r.8208$zA2.6232@newsfe02.iad>
Source record: 2739

I just rejoined ARRL and have been able to download many archived
antenna articles. It wasn't exactly a renewal since I dropped
my subscription back in 1986. No free books for me but I've
got all I need now off the net.

Irv VE6BP

"Michael Coslo" <mjc5@psu.edu> wrote in message
news:ji3rcd$c440$1@tr22n12.aset.psu.edu...
> On 2/21/12 12:17 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>>
>> However, this offers the chance to rant a little. I renewed my ARRL
>> membership about a month ago. A few days later, the third renewal
>> notice arrived in the mail offering a free book if I would renew. One
>> of the books offered looked interesting, so I sent email to the ARRL
>> asking if the offer could be made retroactive for those that actually
>> pay on time. No answer, yet. I wonder what would happen if I let the
>> membership lapse... perhaps an offer of two or more books? Grrrrr.....
>
>
> There were a few magazines some years ago that I would let the
> subscription lapse purposely. They always had a deal for new subscribers
> or those who come back. Like half off the subscription price.
>
> - 73 de Mike N3LI -
>
>

473. egg beater antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-29 14:16:21 UTC
From: Codenut <becka@eastlink.ca>
Message-ID: <jilc04$p9c$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2740

Anybody have decent plans for an eggbeater for use at the top of a tower?

It has to protected against weather.

Best 73,

Alan
VY2WU

474. Re: egg beater antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-29 15:09:02 UTC
From: Edwin Johnson <edwinljohnson@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <jilf2e$1tb$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2741

On 2012-02-29, Codenut <becka@eastlink.ca> wrote:
> Anybody have decent plans for an eggbeater for use at the top of a tower?
>
> It has to protected against weather.

Alan,

Google the Texas Potato Masher antenna. That may be helpful. There is an
article in pdf format on this:

http://victrolla.homeip.net/wo5s/junkpile/432/tpm2.pdf

73 ...Edwin, KD5ZLB

"Once you have flown, you will walk the earth with your eyes
turned skyward, for there you have been, there you long to
return."-da Vinci http://bellsouthpwp2.net/e/d/edwinljohnson

475. Logging softare??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-02-29 23:20:36 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <dpy3r.21332$HR6.3859@newsfe21.iad>
Source record: 2742

Anyone have a comment on logging freeware that good for laptop with Vista?

Any comments or recommendations for a good software that is good for logging?

Thanks

73s

476. Crossposting Permitted to rec.radio.amateur.moderated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-01 07:00:02 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting-1-1330585201@panix.com>
Source record: 2743
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting
Revision: 1.2 2011/11/02 04:08:53
Posting-Frequency: posted monthly
URL: http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rram/index.html

Changes followed by "|".

After a 30-day public discussion and feedback period to gauge reader
opinions in March of 2009:

http://groups.google.com/group/rec.radio.amateur.moderated/browse_thread/thread/d7d337db35
f23326

the rec.radio.amateur.moderated Moderation Team had decided to consider |
amending its charter, and permit limited simultaneous crossposting to
rec.radio.amateur.moderated and one other unmoderated
amateur-radio-related discussion newsgroup. After a successful trial |
period (90 days, through early July 2009), we decided to adopt this |
change permanently. |

Approved rec.radio.amateur.* newsgroups are those that are currently
listed in the latest version of the "List of Big Eight Newsgroups" which
is crossposted monthly to news.announce.newgroups, news.groups, and
news.lists.misc.

Approved alt.radio.amateur.* and alt.ham-radio.* newsgroups are those
that have been created consistent with the suggestions in "So You Want
to Create an Alt Newsgroup" at:

http://www.faqs.org/faqs/alt-creation-guide/

Approved regional hierarchy newsgroups are those that contain either
"radio.amateur" or "ham-radio" in their names, including
uk.radio.amateur and aus.radio.amateur.misc.

We will make every reasonable effort to keep our list of approved
newsgroups up-to-date. In case we have overlooked any, and a submission
is rejected in error as a result, the rejected submitter can E-mail us
at our administrative contact address (in the signature at the bottom of
this article, and the default Reply-To for the rejection message)
requesting that it be added, and that the article be approved. We may
still choose to reject articles crossposted to any alt.* newsgroup with
an inappropriate name, including obscene language, embedded
name-calling, or encouragement of unlawful conduct.
```

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-amateur-moderated-request@panix.com.

477. Robot Antenna Problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-01 07:45:07 UTC
From: wmaier@nmt.edu
Message-ID: <8rWdnUapzuuetNLSnZ2dnUVZ_oSdnZ2d@nmt.edu>
Source record: 2744
Cross-posted to: alt.engineering.electrical,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.engr.electrical

I am working on a project for school in which my group must design a robot that can remotely locate a beacon emitting a 433 Mhz signal. We are using array of two dipoles and phase monopulse comparison to make multiple angle bearings of the beacon, to which we will later apply some processing to provide a location of the beacon. Our robot will travel a straight path and we will know which side of the path the beacon is on.

We are using a mesh screen behind the antennas to direct their radiation path toward the beacon. We were wondering whether we should position both the screens parallel to the path we are traveling, or have the screens facing 45 degrees outward in order to get more directionality on the signal?

Here are some images of the two proposed designs. The black circles are the antennas, and the green lines are the mesh screens. Both images are top view:

The first design: http://i.imgur.com/79r4T.png
The second design: http://i.imgur.com/2oH5H.png

Thanks in advance for any help. Advice is greatly appreciated.

- Billy Maier

478. SEXY ACTRESES VIDEOS MOVIES PHOTOS WATCH AND DOWNLOAD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-01 08:12:40 UTC
From: LPWS <3ghfhfffgg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <3aeaf7da-8d2d-45fe-a04f-a0c326d4256e@r1g2000yqk.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2745

hot videos

real kiss videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.in/2011/11/real-kiss-videos.html
first night hot videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.in/2011/11/first-night-hot-videos.html
mallu hot videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.in/2011/11/mallu-hot-videos.html
indian bedroom hot
http://videos2youth.blogspot.in/2011/11/indian-bedroom-hot.html
romantic videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.in/2011/11/romantic-videos.html

HOT PHOTOS
lip kiss photos
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.in/2010/09/photos.html
bikini photos
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.in/2010/09/photos-2.html
SEXY PHOTOS
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.in/2010/09/photos-3.html
indian hot photos
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.in

ALL INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

java interview questions
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.in/2009/02/java-interview-questions.html
oracle interview questions
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.in/2009/02/oracle-interview-questions.html
hardware interview questions 4
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.in/2009/02/hardware-interview-questions.html
SQL Server Interview Questions
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.in/2009/02/sql-server-interview-questions.html

479. Dade Construction Work

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-01 09:29:38 UTC
From: kally jhons <kally.jhons888@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <312fd7d5-b162-4e22-b048-aa4f7b696b5d@w4g2000vbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2746

If you want to see the building in reality which you have only in imaginations then you must contact Dade construction work. It can help you in the best way.

Best Regards:
Dade Construction Work
http://www.rodericllc.com/

480. Re: Logging softare??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-01 10:57:31 UTC
From: Edward Feustel <efeustel@hughes.net>
Message-ID: <0aluk7lq5ikkq0jhdpplsphvsndck57kq9@4ax.com>
Source record: 2747

I have used XMLOG (shareware) for some time on XP and on Windows 7. It
has many many advantages and works with many rigs to automatically
enter time, frequency, and mode.

Further it has a good interface to LOTW.

For further information see www.xmlog.com.
73,
Ed, N5EI

On Wed, 29 Feb 2012 18:20:36 -0500, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
wrote:

>Anyone have a comment on logging freeware that good for laptop with Vista?
>
>Any comments or recommendations for a good software that is good for
>logging?
>
>Thanks
>
>73s
>

481. Re: Logging softare??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-01 14:31:54 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <vLL3r.21501$Pc2.1453@newsfe13.iad>
Source record: 2748

Hi
Thanks for the reply.

My rigs are older and dont support interface hook up. Iam looking for a logging software that doesn't need hook up to the rigs.

Other than pad and paper, slate and chissel

Something independant and not reguired to hook up to the rig. I know there are a couple of old dos programs, not looking for that.

Thanks

73s

"Edward Feustel" <efeustel@hughes.net> wrote in message news:0aluk7lq5ikkq0jhdpplsphvsndck57kq9@4ax.com...
>I have used XMLOG (shareware) for some time on XP and on Windows 7. It
> has many many advantages and works with many rigs to automatically
> enter time, frequency, and mode.
>
> Further it has a good interface to LOTW.
>
> For further information see www.xmlog.com.
> 73,
> Ed, N5EI
>
>
> On Wed, 29 Feb 2012 18:20:36 -0500, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
> wrote:
>
>>Anyone have a comment on logging freeware that good for laptop with Vista?
>>
>>Any comments or recommendations for a good software that is good for
>>logging?
>>
>>Thanks
>>
>>73s
>>
>

482. Re: Robot Antenna Problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-01 18:21:59 UTC
From: Paul Drahn <pdrahn@webformixair.com>
Message-ID: <jioeoc$1gh$2@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2749
Cross-posted to: alt.engineering.electrical,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.engr.electrical

On 2/29/2012 11:45 PM, Billy Maier wrote:
> I am working on a project for school in which my group must design a robot
> that can remotely locate a beacon emitting a 433 Mhz signal. We are using
> array of two dipoles and phase monopulse comparison to make multiple angle
> bearings of the beacon, to which we will later apply some processing to
> provide a location of the beacon. Our robot will travel a straight path and
> we will know which side of the path the beacon is on.
>
> We are using a mesh screen behind the antennas to direct their radiation path
> toward the beacon. We were wondering whether we should position both the
> screens parallel to the path we are traveling, or have the screens facing 45
> degrees outward in order to get more directionality on the signal?
>
> Here are some images of the two proposed designs. The black circles are the
> antennas, and the green lines are the mesh screens. Both images are top view:
>
> The first design: http://i.imgur.com/79r4T.png
> The second design: http://i.imgur.com/2oH5H.png
>
> Thanks in advance for any help. Advice is greatly appreciated.
>
> - Billy Maier
>
Are you aware that almost all the home weather stations with remote
reading operate on 433 MHz?

PAul, KD7HB

483. Re: Robot Antenna Problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-01 19:18:26 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <qoivk7toudsfn49uit7bdf55sov676maol@4ax.com>
Source record: 2750
Cross-posted to: alt.engineering.electrical,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.engr.electrical

On Thu, 01 Mar 2012 01:45:07 -0600, wmaier@nmt.edu (Billy Maier)
wrote:

>I am working on a project for school in which my group must design a robot
>that can remotely locate a beacon emitting a 433 Mhz signal. We are using
>array of two dipoles and phase monopulse comparison to make multiple angle
>bearings of the beacon, to which we will later apply some processing to
>provide a location of the beacon. Our robot will travel a straight path and
>we will know which side of the path the beacon is on.
>
>We are using a mesh screen behind the antennas to direct their radiation path
>toward the beacon. We were wondering whether we should position both the
>screens parallel to the path we are traveling, or have the screens facing 45
>degrees outward in order to get more directionality on the signal?
>
>Here are some images of the two proposed designs. The black circles are the
>antennas, and the green lines are the mesh screens. Both images are top view:
>
>The first design: http://i.imgur.com/79r4T.png
>The second design: http://i.imgur.com/2oH5H.png
>
>Thanks in advance for any help. Advice is greatly appreciated.
>
>- Billy Maier
The second 45ï¿½ thing does not make sense to me.
You increase the capture range but decrease directivity.
Will the antennas rotate?

w.

484. Reliable RF Amplifier for Robot Antenna Problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-01 21:34:27 UTC
From: wmaier@nmt.edu
Message-ID: <UbGdnQHWDfX-dtLSnZ2dnUVZ_s6dnZ2d@nmt.edu>
Source record: 2601
Cross-posted to: alt.engineering.electrical,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.engr.electrical

Hi, it's me again. Does anyone know of a good reliable RF amplifier for the 433 MHz range? We need a gain of roughly 20 dB. We want to use it to amplify our received signal from the beacon. Thanks in advance for any help.

PS We realized the thing about rotating the mesh was not an issue. Thanks for the replies to that Paul and Helmut.

-Billy Maier

485. Re: Reliable RF Amplifier for Robot Antenna Problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-01 21:48:54 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <tdrvk7tttkg53rgubp96sfiuet64n8i3kd@4ax.com>
Source record: 2602
Cross-posted to: alt.engineering.electrical,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.engr.electrical

On Thu, 01 Mar 2012 15:34:27 -0600, wmaier@nmt.edu (Billy) wrote:

>Hi, it's me again. Does anyone know of a good reliable RF amplifier for the
>433 MHz range? We need a gain of roughly 20 dB. We want to use it to amplify
>our received signal from the beacon. Thanks in advance for any help.
>
>PS We realized the thing about rotating the mesh was not an issue. Thanks
>for the replies to that Paul and Helmut.
>
>-Billy Maier

depends where you are situated,
look for something like that
http://tinyurl.com/7bmqw6q
broadband amplifiers, they are cheap and you do the filtering
by making a selective antenna.

Narrowband amplifiers are a little more expensive
http://www.minikits.com.au/eme173.htm

w.

486. Re: Logging softare??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-01 23:12:10 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <KeWdnY3oxIjXn83SnZ2dnUVZ_v2dnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2603

```
" Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote in message
news:dpy3r.21332$HR6.3859@newsfe21.iad...
> Anyone have a comment on logging freeware that good for laptop with Vista?
>
> Any comments or recommendations for a good software that is good for
> logging?
>

You can look at this one.
http://www.logger32.net/
```

487. Re: Logging softare??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-01 23:28:39 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <7ad529-e17.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2604

Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote:
> Anyone have a comment on logging freeware that good for laptop with Vista?
>
> Any comments or recommendations for a good software that is good for
> logging?
>
> Thanks
>
> 73s

At http://www.dxlabsuite.com/ you will find a suite of programs which
includes DXKeeper.

It will interface with several sources of info such as the QRZ callbook
as well as eQSL and LotW and keeps track of numerous awards.

You can install as many or as few of the applications as you find useful
and they integrate with each other.

If you do any PSK or RTTY, WinWarbler is especially nice. It is also handy
in SSB mode since it is integrated with DXKeeper.

There are too many features to talk about here; see the web site for details.

FYI if you do not have rig or rotator control from your computer, those
things are just ignored.

488. Re: Reliable RF Amplifier for Robot Antenna Problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-02 05:00:00 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.9960c59@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.9960c59@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 2605

'Billy[_3_ Wrote:
> ;788105']Hi, it's me again. Does anyone know of a good reliable RF
> amplifier for the
> 433 MHz range? We need a gain of roughly 20 dB. We want to use it to
> amplify
> our received signal from the beacon. Thanks in advance for any help.
>
> PS We realized the thing about rotating the mesh was not an issue.
> Thanks
> for the replies to that Paul and Helmut.
>
> -Billy Maier

Cheapest solution would be a television UHF pre amplifier.
The goal being the one with the lowest noise factor and the most gain -
while filtering out anything that would cause overload.

Without a physical address - where I could see what else is in the
neighborhood - there is no way for sure to answer your question.
Anything from Police stations to ambulances to fire stations to GMRS and
Amateur repeaters might create harmonics which could get into your
amplifier and cause overload.

Here is a cheap solution - http://tinyurl.com/7nj9yy6

--
Channel Jumper

489. do you want new

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-02 12:51:11 UTC
From: Rajan Elumalai <rajankamalesh02061981@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <c40a5849-0c7c-4082-a0ac-b10d5a203b20@pz10g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2606

http://123maza.com/46/silver056/

490. Re: Reliable RF Amplifier for Robot Antenna Problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-02 13:45:53 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <RvadnepsicSMUs3SnZ2dnUVZ_oWdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2607
Cross-posted to: alt.engineering.electrical,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.engr.electrical

On Thu, 01 Mar 2012 15:34:27 -0600, Billy wrote:

> Hi, it's me again. Does anyone know of a good reliable RF amplifier for
> the 433 MHz range? We need a gain of roughly 20 dB. We want to use it
> to amplify our received signal from the beacon. Thanks in advance for
> any help.
>
> PS We realized the thing about rotating the mesh was not an issue.
> Thanks for the replies to that Paul and Helmut.
>
> -Billy Maier

http://www.minicircuits.com/products/amplifiers_coax_low_noise.shtml

491. Omni

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-03 03:44:07 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <fsg4r.17988$vo2.1855@newsfe07.iad>
Source record: 2608

Anyone remember the 3or4 band antenna, omni that needed to be right on the ground. I think it had 3 traps in it. Might have been for 10, 15 and maybe 40 or 20 meters.

It might have been a crushcraft or alpha. has to be about 30 or 40 year old antenna.

Anyone remember that old antenna? What was its manufacture? Model ?

thanks if anyone can remember.

492. What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-03 04:02:49 UTC
From: alpha male <alphamale@nowherenohow.com>
Message-ID: <jis559$4kd$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2609
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

What elevation tool do you use and how does it compare in accuracy?

I'm trying to do some antenna siting calculations ... and ... for
that ... I need elevation information.

However ... given any set of coordinates ... e.g., Mt Hamilton,
California at coordinates 37.337408,-121.644073 ... I find the following
elevation tools all give DIFFERENT elevations (some are off by more than
a hundred feet!)

1. Google Map API yields 1217.061889648438 meters (3992.985 feet)
http://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/elevation/json?
locations=37.337408,-121.644073&sensor=false

2. Geoplaner yields 1217.1 meters (3993 feet)
http://www.geoplaner.com

2. Daftlogic yields 1230.988 meters (4038.676 feet)
http://www.daftlogic.com/sandbox-google-maps-find-altitude.htm

4. Earthtools yields 1210 meters (3969.8 feet)
http://www.earthtools.org

5. Heywhatsthat (SRTM db) yields 1213 meters (3980 feet)
http://www.heywhatsthat.com/profiler-0904.html

Q: Which elevation tool do you use ... & what's the accuracy?

493. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-03 08:10:32 UTC
From: miso <miso@sushi.com>
Message-ID: <jisjlu$4id$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2610
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Unless you are dealing with a surveyed peak, I would assume all the
elevation data is derived from USGS NEDs (national elevation dataset).
For the most part, they are only 1/3 arc second. I'm speculating that
some of these programs are reporting data from the NEDs as if they are
section of flat areas on the 1/3 arc second grid, while others are
interpreting the elevation using a weighting scheme.
> http://seamless.usgs.gov/

Have you considered running SPLAT! ? It uses 1/3 arc second data. It can
predict line of sight. Generally I find I do better than the SPLAT!
prediction, so if SPLAT! says no, the answer is maybe, but if SPLAT!
says yes, you have line of sight. The program has hooks for predicting
signal strength, models knife edge diffraction, etc.
> http://www.qsl.net/kd2bd/splat.html

Similar software is
> http://www.cplus.org/rmw/english1.html

For pure line of sight, there is GRASS. However GRASS has a very steep
learning curve.
> http://grass.osgeo.org/

What takes maybe 5 minutes on SPAT can take 2 days on GRASS. I don't
know if the results are that much better.

For the bay area, I suspect SPLAT! is fine. I think it's shortcomings
are in areas where there is really rugged terrain that probably isn't
modeled well.

494. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-03 08:13:45 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <2fk3l7tufg58e7v3r27334c7g6bpcibfag@4ax.com>
Source record: 2611
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sat, 3 Mar 2012 04:02:49 +0000 (UTC), alpha male
<alphamale@nowherenohow.com> wrote:

>What elevation tool do you use and how does it compare in accuracy?
>
>I'm trying to do some antenna siting calculations ... and ... for
>that ... I need elevation information.
>
>However ... given any set of coordinates ... e.g., Mt Hamilton,
>California at coordinates 37.337408,-121.644073 ... I find the following
>elevation tools all give DIFFERENT elevations (some are off by more than
>a hundred feet!)
>
>1. Google Map API yields 1217.061889648438 meters (3992.985 feet)
>http://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/elevation/json?
>locations=37.337408,-121.644073&sensor=false
>
>2. Geoplaner yields 1217.1 meters (3993 feet)
>http://www.geoplaner.com
>
>2. Daftlogic yields 1230.988 meters (4038.676 feet)
>http://www.daftlogic.com/sandbox-google-maps-find-altitude.htm
>
>4. Earthtools yields 1210 meters (3969.8 feet)
>http://www.earthtools.org
>
>5. Heywhatsthat (SRTM db) yields 1213 meters (3980 feet)
>http://www.heywhatsthat.com/profiler-0904.html
>
>Q: Which elevation tool do you use ... & what's the accuracy?

Youre asking wrong questions.
First define a surface with height ZERO as a reference.
There are about 100 different definitions alone for that.
Distance from Earth center, median sea level at Novosibirsk,
or a San Francisco? Water isn't level, it follows gravitation.
And so on.

w.

495. HOT DATING LINKS & HOT ACTRESS GALLERY

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-03 09:08:38 UTC
From: RHANI <raghavaraghavi2862@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <74601850-315d-49a8-8e31-cc7414eb9814@oo9g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2612

TOP DATING TIPS TO ENCOURAGE WOMEN FOR DATING
http://datingsitesdatingtips.blogspot.in/

HOT LINKS FOR YOUTH ONLY

NAYANTHARA HOT WALLPAPERS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/01/nayanthara.html
ANU SMRUTHI LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/02/anu-smirthi-stills.html
AISHWARYA RAI LATEST HOT PICS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/01/aishwarya-rai.html
KATRINA KAIF HOT MAGAZINES PHOTOS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/01/katrina-kaif-magazine-photos.html
TRISHA HOT BEAUTIFUL IMAGES
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/01/trisha-krishnan.html
HOT MALLIKA SHERAWAT PHOTOS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/01/mallika-sherawat.html

ILEANA LATEST HOT PHOTOSHOOT
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/01/ileana-latest-stills.html
ACTREESS SUPRIYA SHAILJA LATEST STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/02/supriya-shailja-stills.html
SHEELA LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/01/sheela-latest-stills.html
KATRINA KAIF ITEM SONG STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/01/katrina-kaif-item-song-stills.html
RITU KAUR LATEST PHOTO STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/01/ritu-kaur-stills.html
SHRUTI HASSAN HOT IN 3 MOVIE
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/11/shruti-hassan-in-3-movie.html
HOT KATRINA KAIF PHOTOS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/09/katrina-kaif.html
AISHWARYA RAI HOT HQ PHOTO STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/09/aishwarya-rai.html
ASIN HOT PHOTO GALLERY
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/09/asin.html

496. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-03 14:32:57 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <zOKdnd0o5N8Ets_SnZ2dnUVZ_vednZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2613
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sat, 03 Mar 2012 04:02:49 +0000, alpha male wrote:

> What elevation tool do you use and how does it compare in accuracy?
>
> I'm trying to do some antenna siting calculations ... and ... for that
> ... I need elevation information.
>
> However ... given any set of coordinates ... e.g., Mt Hamilton,
> California at coordinates 37.337408,-121.644073 ... I find the following
> elevation tools all give DIFFERENT elevations (some are off by more than
> a hundred feet!)
>
> 1. Google Map API yields 1217.061889648438 meters (3992.985 feet)
> http://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/elevation/json?
> locations=37.337408,-121.644073&sensor=false
>
> 2. Geoplaner yields 1217.1 meters (3993 feet) http://www.geoplaner.com
>
> 2. Daftlogic yields 1230.988 meters (4038.676 feet)
> http://www.daftlogic.com/sandbox-google-maps-find-altitude.htm
>
> 4. Earthtools yields 1210 meters (3969.8 feet) http://www.earthtools.org
>
> 5. Heywhatsthat (SRTM db) yields 1213 meters (3980 feet)
> http://www.heywhatsthat.com/profiler-0904.html
>
> Q: Which elevation tool do you use ... & what's the accuracy?

I'd use the info from another licensee's application, (on the same
tower). With the FCC you also must specify which survey you are using.
All towers over 200'(AIR) have their own entry in a tower database.

497. Re: Omni

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-03 14:34:26 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <zOKdndwo5N9vts_SnZ2dnUVZ_vednZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2614

On Fri, 02 Mar 2012 22:44:07 -0500, Tuuk wrote:

> Anyone remember the 3or4 band antenna, omni that needed to be right on
> the ground. I think it had 3 traps in it. Might have been for 10, 15 and
> maybe 40 or 20 meters.
>
> It might have been a crushcraft or alpha. has to be about 30 or 40 year
> old antenna.
>
> Anyone remember that old antenna? What was its manufacture? Model ?
>
> thanks if anyone can remember.

Here's a starting place:

http://www.dxengineering.com/default.asp?DeptID=22

498. apartment antennas and rfi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-03 14:50:48 UTC
From: Codenut <becka@eastlink.ca>
Message-ID: <jitb56$qi3$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2615

Those of you who are using apartment antenna I would love to know of your experience.

Now that satellite dishes are allowed on most apartments, is there a trend to use an MFJ loop antenna?

What are the real results with QRMing satellite dishes?

RFI in apartmements in general?

I am sure that putting a loop where the satellite dishes go would work great.

What power levels are people using in apartments.

I don't think I would want a loop inside due to high voltages.

Look forward to hearing from you all.

73,

Alan
VY2WU

499. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-03 15:59:39 UTC
From: alpha male <alphamale@nowherenohow.com>
Message-ID: <jitf5a$4vu$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2616
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sat, 03 Mar 2012 00:10:32 -0800, miso wrote:
> Have you considered running SPLAT!

I just installed the Splat (Surface Path Length And Terrain) RF analysis
application (version 1.3.0-1) from the default Ubuntu Software Center.
- http://joysofprogramming.com/install-splat-ubuntu/
- $ sudo apt-get install splat (dpkg -s splat)

It's apparently a command-line tool which needs me to download the
database so it may take a while to figure out.

Googling for a "splat!" tutorial, I find it's also a photoshop hack so
it's actually hard to figure out how to use it on the fly.

Q: Do you have a working example or two for how to use it from the
command line?

[quote]
$ splat --help

*** ERROR: No transmitter site(s) specified!

$ splat

--==[SPLAT! v1.3.0 Available Options...]==--

-t txsite(s).qth (max of 4 with -c, max of 30 with -L)
-r rxsite.qth
-c plot coverage of TX(s) with an RX antenna at X feet/meters AGL
-L plot path loss map of TX based on an RX at X feet/meters AGL
-s filename(s) of city/site file(s) to import (5 max)
-b filename(s) of cartographic boundary file(s) to import (5 max)
-p filename of terrain profile graph to plot
-e filename of terrain elevation graph to plot
-h filename of terrain height graph to plot
-H filename of normalized terrain height graph to plot
-l filename of path loss graph to plot
-o filename of topographic map to generate (.ppm)
-u filename of user-defined terrain file to import
-d sdf file directory path (overrides path in ~/.splat_path file)
-m earth radius multiplier
-n do not plot LOS paths in .ppm maps
-N do not produce unnecessary site or obstruction reports
-f frequency for Fresnel zone calculation (MHz)
-R modify default range for -c or -L (miles/kilometers)
-db threshold beyond which contours will not be displayed

```
-nf do not plot Fresnel zones in height plots
-fz Fresnel zone clearance percentage (default = 60)
-gc ground clutter height (feet/meters)
-ngs display greyscale topography as white in .ppm files
-erp override ERP in .lrp file (Watts)
-ano name of alphanumeric output file
-ani name of alphanumeric input file
-udt name of user defined terrain input file
-kml generate Google Earth (.kml) compatible output
-geo generate an Xastir .geo georeference file (with .ppm output)
-dbm plot signal power level contours rather than field strength
-gpsav preserve gnuplot temporary working files after SPLAT! execution
-metric employ metric rather than imperial units for all user I/O

If that flew by too fast, consider piping the output through 'less':

splat | less

Type 'man splat', or see the documentation for more details.

This compilation of SPLAT! supports analysis over a region of
8 square degrees of terrain. [/quote]
```

500. Re: Omni

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-03 17:16:33 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jitjlk$8p9$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2617

"dave" wrote in message
news:zOKdndwo5N9vts_SnZ2dnUVZ_vednZ2d@earthlink.com...

On Fri, 02 Mar 2012 22:44:07 -0500, Tuuk wrote:

> Anyone remember the 3or4 band antenna, omni that needed to be right on
> the ground. I think it had 3 traps in it. Might have been for 10, 15 and
> maybe 40 or 20 meters.
>
> It might have been a crushcraft or alpha. has to be about 30 or 40 year
> old antenna.
>
> Anyone remember that old antenna? What was its manufacture? Model ?
>
> thanks if anyone can remember.

#Here's a starting place:

#http://www.dxengineering.com/default.asp?DeptID=22
-
And I might add that dxengineering has telescoping tubing that can be used
to construct verticals or beams. 6 foot sections fit nicely in a shipping
box.

501. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-03 18:47:56 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <sj5a29-6ro.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2618
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

In rec.radio.amateur.antenna alpha male <alphamale@nowherenohow.com> wrote:
> What elevation tool do you use and how does it compare in accuracy?
>
> I'm trying to do some antenna siting calculations ... and ... for
> that ... I need elevation information.
>
> However ... given any set of coordinates ... e.g., Mt Hamilton,
> California at coordinates 37.337408,-121.644073 ... I find the following
> elevation tools all give DIFFERENT elevations (some are off by more than
> a hundred feet!)
>
> 1. Google Map API yields 1217.061889648438 meters (3992.985 feet)
> http://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/elevation/json?
> locations=37.337408,-121.644073&sensor=false
>
> 2. Geoplaner yields 1217.1 meters (3993 feet)
> http://www.geoplaner.com
>
> 2. Daftlogic yields 1230.988 meters (4038.676 feet)
> http://www.daftlogic.com/sandbox-google-maps-find-altitude.htm
>
> 4. Earthtools yields 1210 meters (3969.8 feet)
> http://www.earthtools.org
>
> 5. Heywhatsthat (SRTM db) yields 1213 meters (3980 feet)
> http://www.heywhatsthat.com/profiler-0904.html
>
> Q: Which elevation tool do you use ... & what's the accuracy?

GPS < 3 meter error

502. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-03 19:04:43 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <MaGdnfl6cfPW9s_SnZ2dnUVZ_sWdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2619
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sat, 03 Mar 2012 15:59:39 +0000, alpha male wrote:

>
> splat | less
>
>

http://www.kgiwireless.com/Documents/QueryCharterPublicSiteList.asp

http://www.americantower.com/sitelocator/default.aspx

503. Re: apartment antennas and rfi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-03 19:07:20 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <MaGdne06cfN19s_SnZ2dnUVZ_sWdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2620

On Sat, 03 Mar 2012 10:50:48 -0400, Codenut wrote:

> Those of you who are using apartment antenna I would love to know of
> your experience.
>
> Now that satellite dishes are allowed on most apartments, is there a
> trend to use an MFJ loop antenna?
>
> What are the real results with QRMing satellite dishes?
>
> RFI in apartmements in general?
>
> I am sure that putting a loop where the satellite dishes go would work
> great.
>
> What power levels are people using in apartments.
>
> I don't think I would want a loop inside due to high voltages.
>
> Look forward to hearing from you all.
>
> 73,
>
> Alan
> VY2WU

I like full wave horizontal loops for the low noise receiving, a hiqh Q
transmit antenna on the patio is kind of cool; another type of barbecue.
I'd stick to CW/digimodes and under 100 Watts.

504. Re: Omni

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-03 21:34:24 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <C7w4r.31560$np3.7571@newsfe05.iad>
Source record: 2621

Thanks for the reply

This antenna is about 22 ft long, no gnd planes, I think it has three traps.

The base has the simple regular 2 ubolt connection to the pipe and the 52ohm coax hook up.

This antenna must be 30 years old or more. I have seen them at many a hamfest , was popular around here way back when.

My wondering is the lengths between each trap, it is telescopic aluminum and it is in pieces. Needs all new hose clamps for each tapered slit connection.

I have seen it before online but do you think I can find it now? I thought it was crushcraft or delta antennas. I will find it and post it.. Jeesh, just cant think of it.

Thanks
73s

"Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> wrote in message
news:jitjlk$8p9$1@dont-email.me...
>
>
> "dave" wrote in message
> news:zOKdndwo5N9vts_SnZ2dnUVZ_vednZ2d@earthlink.com...
>
> On Fri, 02 Mar 2012 22:44:07 -0500, Tuuk wrote:
>
>> Anyone remember the 3or4 band antenna, omni that needed to be right on
>> the ground. I think it had 3 traps in it. Might have been for 10, 15 and
>> maybe 40 or 20 meters.
>>
>> It might have been a crushcraft or alpha. has to be about 30 or 40 year
>> old antenna.
>>
>> Anyone remember that old antenna? What was its manufacture? Model ?
>>
>> thanks if anyone can remember.
>
> #Here's a starting place:
>
> #http://www.dxengineering.com/default.asp?DeptID=22
> -
> And I might add that dxengineering has telescoping tubing that can be used

> to construct verticals or beams. 6 foot sections fit nicely in a
> shipping box.
>

505. Re: apartment antennas and rfi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-03 21:39:26 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <kcw4r.18314$vo2.12684@newsfe07.iad>
Source record: 2622

A good tuner helps.

What about getting your appt on the top floor, then you can squeeze
something up top a dipole or two.

you know there are a lot of computer programs that allow you the use of ham
bands online. That is an option.

Any trees around you could rap a wire around? Any grounded towers already on
the roof you can shunt feed?

Some nice omni albanders out there very expensive, just get them high as
possible. Or go mobile, get one of those vehicles with huge antennas on and
drive to the mountain top and do your transmitting there. Lots of
possibilities.

"dave" <dave@dave.dave> wrote in message
news:MaGdne06cfN19s_SnZ2dnUVZ_sWdnZ2d@earthlink.com...
> On Sat, 03 Mar 2012 10:50:48 -0400, Codenut wrote:
>
>> Those of you who are using apartment antenna I would love to know of
>> your experience.
>>
>> Now that satellite dishes are allowed on most apartments, is there a
>> trend to use an MFJ loop antenna?
>>
>> What are the real results with QRMing satellite dishes?
>>
>> RFI in apartmements in general?
>>
>> I am sure that putting a loop where the satellite dishes go would work
>> great.
>>
>> What power levels are people using in apartments.
>>
>> I don't think I would want a loop inside due to high voltages.
>>
>> Look forward to hearing from you all.
>>
>> 73,
>>
>> Alan
>> VY2WU
>
> I like full wave horizontal loops for the low noise receiving, a hiqh Q
> transmit antenna on the patio is kind of cool; another type of barbecue.

> I'd stick to CW/digimodes and under 100 Watts.
>

506. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-03 23:55:56 UTC
From: miso <miso@sushi.com>
Message-ID: <jiub2a$e60$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2623
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

```
On 3/3/2012 7:59 AM, alpha male wrote:
> On Sat, 03 Mar 2012 00:10:32 -0800, miso wrote:
>> Have you considered running SPLAT!
>
> I just installed the Splat (Surface Path Length And Terrain) RF analysis
> application (version 1.3.0-1) from the default Ubuntu Software Center.
> - http://joysofprogramming.com/install-splat-ubuntu/
> - $ sudo apt-get install splat (dpkg -s splat)
>
> It's apparently a command-line tool which needs me to download the
> database so it may take a while to figure out.
>
> Googling for a "splat!" tutorial, I find it's also a photoshop hack so
> it's actually hard to figure out how to use it on the fly.
>
> Q: Do you have a working example or two for how to use it from the
> command line?
>
> [quote]
> $ splat --help
>
> *** ERROR: No transmitter site(s) specified!
>
> $ splat
>
> --==[ SPLAT! v1.3.0 Available Options... ]==--
>
> -t txsite(s).qth (max of 4 with -c, max of 30 with -L)
> -r rxsite.qth
> -c plot coverage of TX(s) with an RX antenna at X feet/meters AGL
> -L plot path loss map of TX based on an RX at X feet/meters AGL
> -s filename(s) of city/site file(s) to import (5 max)
> -b filename(s) of cartographic boundary file(s) to import (5 max)
> -p filename of terrain profile graph to plot
> -e filename of terrain elevation graph to plot
> -h filename of terrain height graph to plot
> -H filename of normalized terrain height graph to plot
> -l filename of path loss graph to plot
> -o filename of topographic map to generate (.ppm)
> -u filename of user-defined terrain file to import
> -d sdf file directory path (overrides path in ~/.splat_path file)
> -m earth radius multiplier
> -n do not plot LOS paths in .ppm maps
```

> -N do not produce unnecessary site or obstruction reports
> -f frequency for Fresnel zone calculation (MHz)
> -R modify default range for -c or -L (miles/kilometers)
> -db threshold beyond which contours will not be displayed
> -nf do not plot Fresnel zones in height plots
> -fz Fresnel zone clearance percentage (default = 60)
> -gc ground clutter height (feet/meters)
> -ngs display greyscale topography as white in .ppm files
> -erp override ERP in .lrp file (Watts)
> -ano name of alphanumeric output file
> -ani name of alphanumeric input file
> -udt name of user defined terrain input file
> -kml generate Google Earth (.kml) compatible output
> -geo generate an Xastir .geo georeference file (with .ppm output)
> -dbm plot signal power level contours rather than field strength
> -gpsav preserve gnuplot temporary working files after SPLAT! execution
> -metric employ metric rather than imperial units for all user I/O
>
> If that flew by too fast, consider piping the output through 'less':
>
> splat | less
>
> Type 'man splat', or see the documentation for more details.
>
> This compilation of SPLAT! supports analysis over a region of
> 8 square degrees of terrain. [/quote]
>

SPLAT! isn't a photoshop hack, but you can use gimp (or I suppose photoshop) to hack with the png files it creates. I take the png files and chop them up so they are acceptable to google earth, then make an overlay out of them. Splat can do it, but unless things have changed, it makes a kml file that can be too large for GE to accept. GE wants tiled imagery. I haven't run it in maybe 18 months, so I can't really say much without setting it up again.

I saw a GPS mentioned. I never found GPS elevation to be too accurate. I have a barometer in my GPS. I never used it, so I can't vouch for it's accuracy. But you can enter in the pressure from the airport, or calibrate it to a known reference (known altitude for a position).

One idea would be to check the USGS monuments and find the closest reference.
> http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/datasheet.prl

Note that sometimes these markers are on private property. Other times they are in the middle of the street! it pays to look at the reference on google earth before trying to use it. My Garmin gps60cs was good to 4ft, basically one lsb.

You could get a nearby reference, call the barometer, then quickly move to your spot before the pressure changes. Or you might get lucky and

find there is a marker there already.

Topo maps have lines of constant altitude, usually on 20ft contours. You could interpolate from the map.

If you really need accurate data, just pay for a survey. I would guess something that simple is under a grand. I've paid for land surveys and they are a few grand, but the altitude at one point is pretty simple. Potentially the civil engineering firm might have topo data on file that is not available to the general public. For instance, I paid for a satellite topo to be done on some property. The civil engineering firm has it on file and I'm sure it gets peeked at by other people.

507. New wonder mode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-04 01:38:12 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f52c77d$0$74947$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2624

This purports to be the new wonder weapon in the "lack of spectrum" arms race. Seems to me to be latest patent medicine.

http://www.theregister.co.uk/2012/03/02/radio_breakthrough/

tom
K0TAR

508. Re: New wonder mode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-04 02:40:30 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <u91b29-lmr.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2625

tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
> This purports to be the new wonder weapon in the "lack of spectrum" arms
> race. Seems to me to be latest patent medicine.
>
> http://www.theregister.co.uk/2012/03/02/radio_breakthrough/
>
> tom
> K0TAR

You only have to read as far as:

"This novel radio technique allows the implementation of, in principle, an
infinite number of channels in a given, fixed bandwidth..."
^^

to know it is crap, in principle or otherwise.

509. Re: New wonder mode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-04 03:24:45 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <jiun9t$ls0o$1@tr22n12.aset.psu.edu>
Source record: 2626

On 3/3/12 9:40 PM, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:

> You only have to read as far as:
>
> "This novel radio technique allows the implementation of, in principle, an
> infinite number of channels in a given, fixed bandwidth..."
> ^^
> to know it is crap, in principle or otherwise.

Yeah, I read further though. It's one of those things where infinite
bandwidth requires infinite power, And almost infinite power pretty quickly.

This is a relative of the phase shift idea, where we can make smaller
and smaller shifts until we have amazing channel carrying capacity.

Too bad it doesn't work in the real world. Zero Point energy is more likely.

However, in the digital world, they think that Moore's law applies to
bandwidth, so there will be grant money to chase this wild goose.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

510. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-04 03:43:47 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <ksn5l71jhjklau3jvo4mhahqg79j5p4m43@4ax.com>
Source record: 2627
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sat, 03 Mar 2012 09:13:45 +0100, Helmut Wabnig <hwabnig@.- ---
-.dotat> wrote:

>Youre asking wrong questions.
>First define a surface with height ZERO as a reference.
>There are about 100 different definitions alone for that.
>Distance from Earth center, median sea level at Novosibirsk,
>or a San Francisco? Water isn't level, it follows gravitation.
>And so on.
>
>w.

If in the US, I would assume that the LAT/LONG uses either WGS84,
NAD27, or NAD83 datums. That reduces the number of available options.

Unfortunately, the USGS is still hanging onto NAD27, while most
mapping programs and displays are on WGS84.
<http://www.maptools.com/UsingUTM/mapdatum.html>
In the People's Republic of Santa Cruz, the error is about 20 meters
east-west, and about 1 meter north-south. I forgot which way. The
problem becomes really bad when trying to locate a mountain top.
20-200 meters of horizontal error can easily move a position from the
peak, to somewhere on the slope, resulting in large altitude errors.

SRTM and SRTM2 are another oddity. They were created from the space
shuttle, using a radar altimeter. Depending on the whether it's
looking at buildings or trees, there's no really good way to determine
of the indicated altitude is the top of a 100ft redwood tree, the top
of a 10 meter high building, or at ground level.

So, my list of rhetorical questions are:
1. What is the OP trying to accomplish? If for an FCC license HAAT
calculation, almost any reasonable guess will suffice.
<http://transition.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/haat_calculator.html>
If for doing Radio-Mobile coverage contours, you'll need to use the
built in mapping tool to find the peak or exact location on the
mountain top. The choice of application depends on what one is
attempting to accomplish.
2. What level of accuracy is really required? The original position
of 37.337408N -121.644073W is specified to 1 millionth of a degree, or
about 0.09 meters.
<http://www.csgnetwork.com/degreelenllavcalc.html>
It would be interesting to know where this highly accurate number came
from. Better GPS receivers, without DGPS, can do 3 meters accuracy.
3. What datum are you using? I suggest WGS84. If the lookup tool

offers a choice of datums, pick one and stay with it.
4. Are you interested in ground level, building rooftop level, or
tree top level?

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
831-336-2558
http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

511. Re: New wonder mode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-04 03:54:28 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <lep5l7t6nnflok939lnu37u2g7u0qqn7t0@4ax.com>
Source record: 2628

On Sat, 03 Mar 2012 19:38:12 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>This purports to be the new wonder weapon in the "lack of spectrum" arms
>race. Seems to me to be latest patent medicine.
>http://www.theregister.co.uk/2012/03/02/radio_breakthrough/
>tom
>K0TAR

I guess they don't care where the dish focus is located or disclosing
how the antenna or receiver seperated the two signals, each with a
different "spin".

The Register summary is a muddle of buzzwords. The original article
is more detailed and enlightening.
<http://iopscience.iop.org/1367-2630/14/3/033001/article>

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
831-336-2558
http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

512. Re: New wonder mode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-04 11:13:47 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjl6jjb.93o.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2629

Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu> wrote:
> On 3/3/12 9:40 PM, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>
>> You only have to read as far as:
>>
>> "This novel radio technique allows the implementation of, in principle, an
>> infinite number of channels in a given, fixed bandwidth..."
>> ^^
>> to know it is crap, in principle or otherwise.
>
>
> Yeah, I read further though. It's one of those things where infinite
> bandwidth requires infinite power, And almost infinite power pretty quickly.
>
> This is a relative of the phase shift idea, where we can make smaller
> and smaller shifts until we have amazing channel carrying capacity.
>
> Too bad it doesn't work in the real world. Zero Point energy is more likely.

It seems you make the mistake of equating a "channel" in terms of
communication theory to a slice of bandwidth on RF. Those are
clearly not the same thing.

One can use the same RF bandwidth slice as a channel multiple times,
and thus transfer many times the amount of information such a communication
channel can theoretically carry.

Examples:

- horizontal and vertical polarisation of EM waves

- beam antennas beaming in different directions

- pairs of sending/receiving antennas that are shielded from eachother
e.g. by the curvature of the earth

Of course, the Shannon theory considers all those different instances a
different channel, each of which can carry a certain amount of information.

But as the user/licensee of a slice of spectrum, it is tempting to call
that slice of spectrum a channel and welcome any way of transferring more
information through it that was thought possible before.

And this seems to be what is going on here.

Of course, practical limitations on separation will make it impossible
to realize a large gain from this, let alone "an infinite number". But

that is just the journalists ignorance part of it.

513. Re: New wonder mode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-04 11:19:38 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <9sj6l79683k5lmtqdtp4c82guauft3rurn@4ax.com>
Source record: 2630

On Sat, 03 Mar 2012 19:54:28 -0800, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
wrote:

>On Sat, 03 Mar 2012 19:38:12 -0600, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>
>>This purports to be the new wonder weapon in the "lack of spectrum" arms
>>race. Seems to me to be latest patent medicine.
>>http://www.theregister.co.uk/2012/03/02/radio_breakthrough/
>>tom
>>K0TAR
>
>I guess they don't care where the dish focus is located or disclosing
>how the antenna or receiver seperated the two signals, each with a
>different "spin".
>
>The Register summary is a muddle of buzzwords. The original article
>is more detailed and enlightening.
><http://iopscience.iop.org/1367-2630/14/3/033001/article>

It is one of the most funny April fool stuff

w.

514. Re: New wonder mode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-04 15:47:19 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <_6ydnWbgV64aE87SnZ2dnUVZ_qqdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2631

On Sat, 03 Mar 2012 19:38:12 -0600, tom wrote:

> This purports to be the new wonder weapon in the "lack of spectrum" arms
> race. Seems to me to be latest patent medicine.
>
> http://www.theregister.co.uk/2012/03/02/radio_breakthrough/
>
> tom
> K0TAR

Until it bounces off something, then the "real world" takes over.

515. Re: apartment antennas and rfi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-04 16:31:28 UTC
From: Edwin Johnson <edwinljohnson@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <jj05d0efb1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2632

>> Those of you who are using apartment antenna I would love to know of
>> your experience.
>>
>> 73,
>>
>> Alan
>> VY2WU

I had a nice cw qso with a fellow in an apartment using a 9:1 unun made by balundesigns.com to a straight wire off his apartment balcony to a tree. Such a wire could be made very small and almost invisible, if that is a possiblity. Also, easy enough to homebrew your own 9:1 balun for such, if you are inclined.

If you could feed with parallel line, an end-fed zepp might work well, but would require an end support, such as a tree, and the parallel is more visible.

If the second support is not practical, many have used coil loaded verticals off a patio. This could be done with a collapsing fiber glass pole for removal when not in use.

Both schemes would require a tuner.

73 ...Edwin, KD5ZLB

"Once you have flown, you will walk the earth with your eyes turned skyward, for there you have been, there you long to return."-da Vinci http://bellsouthpwp2.net/e/d/edwinljohnson

516. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-04 18:35:22 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <f0c7l7dcau9ape8clrsiimktpoqurqnlrq@4ax.com>
Source record: 2633

On Sat, 3 Mar 2012 18:47:56 -0000, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:

>GPS < 3 meter error

Yep. However, standing under the tower, in order to take advantage of this level of accuracy is often impractical. Climbing barbed wire topped chain link fences is not my idea of fun. I ran into the problem when I was throwing together a map of the local cell sites: <http://802.11junk.com/cellular/> (from about 2002).
I had a suitable GPS, but I couldn't get anywhere near some of the towers in order to get an accurate position. I had to record a GPS location nearby, measure or estimate the distance and direction to the tower, and then do the math.

I forgot to mumble something about HARN and NAVD88, if the best possible vertical accuracy is required:
<http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/faq.shtml>

Also, all the major mount tops have benchmarks pounded into the ground somewhere. If you can find the benchmark, you have the location, and sometimes the altitude. For example, for Mt Hamilton:
<http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMQ1J_Mt_Hamilton_1960_ECC>
The problem is that mountains tend to move every time there's an earthquake. Even without earthquakes, the distance between Mt Hamilton and the Farallan Islands moves about 5 cm per year across the San Andreas fault.

I think this might help if you're trying to locate a tower on Mt Hamilton:
<http://www.ucolick.org/~sla/mtham/gpos.html>
"The vertical positions are not as well known and may
be off by 10 meters. "
Well, maybe not...

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

517. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-04 20:10:17 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <9quc29-0d6.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2634

Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote:
> On Sat, 3 Mar 2012 18:47:56 -0000, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>
>>GPS < 3 meter error
>
> Yep. However, standing under the tower, in order to take advantage of
> this level of accuracy is often impractical. Climbing barbed wire
> topped chain link fences is not my idea of fun. I ran into the
> problem when I was throwing together a map of the local cell sites:
> <http://802.11junk.com/cellular/> (from about 2002).
> I had a suitable GPS, but I couldn't get anywhere near some of the
> towers in order to get an accurate position. I had to record a GPS
> location nearby, measure or estimate the distance and direction to the
> tower, and then do the math.
>

My objective was to determine my full Maidenhead before there were web
applications to find it.

I just took my portable, WAAS enabled, aviation GPS to the back yard and
let it average for a couple of minutes.

Since then I discovered why I kept getting different results pre-GPS (long
boring story about map accuracies); turns out the dividing line runs
down the sidewalk across the street.

518. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-04 20:35:23 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <enj7l75u5b8jimk518lc5ofauv728n60d8@4ax.com>
Source record: 2635

On Sun, 4 Mar 2012 20:10:17 -0000, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:

>My objective was to determine my full Maidenhead before there were web
>applications to find it.

Some GPS receivers will deliver the Maidenhead grid square directly.
<http://www.n7cfo.com/vhf/gps/~gps.htm>

>I just took my portable, WAAS enabled, aviation GPS to the back yard and
>let it average for a couple of minutes.
>
>Since then I discovered why I kept getting different results pre-GPS (long
>boring story about map accuracies); turns out the dividing line runs
>down the sidewalk across the street.

Chuckle.

We're close to that problem at the local club station (K6BJ):
<http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/pics/drivel/slides/grid-cm8x.html>
I had to post this map because operators were constantly calculating
the wrong grid square.

Nearby, is the local intersection of the lat-long lines.
<http://confluence.org>
<http://confluence.org/confluence.php?lat=37&lon=-122>
Notice the wide variations in photos by people thinking they've found
the correct location. The problem is that the real intersection is
located on a poison oak infested steep hillside. We posted a DGPS
located marker, but people keep stealing it.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

519. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-04 21:15:56 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <cl2d29-ct6.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2636

Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote:
> On Sun, 4 Mar 2012 20:10:17 -0000, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>
>>My objective was to determine my full Maidenhead before there were web
>>applications to find it.
>
> Some GPS receivers will deliver the Maidenhead grid square directly.
> <http://www.n7cfo.com/vhf/gps/~gps.htm>
>
>>I just took my portable, WAAS enabled, aviation GPS to the back yard and
>>let it average for a couple of minutes.
>>
>>Since then I discovered why I kept getting different results pre-GPS (long
>>boring story about map accuracies); turns out the dividing line runs
>>down the sidewalk across the street.
>
> Chuckle.
>
> We're close to that problem at the local club station (K6BJ):
> <http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/pics/drivel/slides/grid-cm8x.html>
> I had to post this map because operators were constantly calculating
> the wrong grid square.
>
> Nearby, is the local intersection of the lat-long lines.
> <http://confluence.org>
> <http://confluence.org/confluence.php?lat=37&lon=-122>
> Notice the wide variations in photos by people thinking they've found
> the correct location. The problem is that the real intersection is
> located on a poison oak infested steep hillside. We posted a DGPS
> located marker, but people keep stealing it.
>

As it turns out, my house is in the very SW corner of DM14fco7, with the
front in DM14fco7ae and the back in DM14fco7be.

<mandatory antenna content>

If you go to http://no.nonsense.ee/qthmap/ and enter DM14fco7be the
white dot in the middle of the back yard is the box covering an SGC
autotuner for the 33 foot vertical.

520. Re: XXXX SEXY HOT FILM ACTRESSES

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-05 02:22:35 UTC
From: Shemale Lover <rover@ncpa.ampr.org>
Message-ID: <jj180q$2i6m$1@adenine.netfront.net>
Source record: 2671

Seriously ??

Don't post this crap here

"RAJA SEKHAR PESUPO" <rspesupo@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:0d788d10-95bd-4b95-a3d8-fbc4813802df@r9g2000pbo.googlegroups.com...
> http://www.indiancinemascreen.com

--- Posted via news://freenews.netfront.net/ - Complaints to news@netfront.net ---

521. Re: apartment antennas and rfi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-05 13:10:51 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <uJqdnV17a6zGJsnSnZ2dnUVZ_vSdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2637

On Sun, 04 Mar 2012 16:31:28 +0000, Edwin Johnson wrote:

>>> Those of you who are using apartment antenna I would love to know of
>>> your experience.
>>>
>>> 73,
>>>
>>> Alan
>>> VY2WU
>
> I had a nice cw qso with a fellow in an apartment using a 9:1 unun made
> by balundesigns.com to a straight wire off his apartment balcony to a
> tree. Such a wire could be made very small and almost invisible, if that
> is a possiblity. Also, easy enough to homebrew your own 9:1 balun for
> such, if you are inclined.
>
> If you could feed with parallel line, an end-fed zepp might work well,
> but would require an end support, such as a tree, and the parallel is
> more visible.
>
> If the second support is not practical, many have used coil loaded
> verticals off a patio. This could be done with a collapsing fiber glass
> pole for removal when not in use.
>
> Both schemes would require a tuner.
>
> 73 ...Edwin, KD5ZLB
> ____ "Once you
> have flown, you will walk the earth with your eyes turned skyward, for
> there you have been, there you long to return."-da Vinci
> http://bellsouthpwp2.net/e/d/edwinljohnson

A screwdriver antenna may work better than the Hi-Q loop. I'd check at
eham.com reviews.

522. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-05 15:09:40 UTC
From: alpha male <alphamale@nowherenohow.com>
Message-ID: <jj2kvj$f4h$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2638
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sat, 03 Mar 2012 19:43:47 -0800, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> What is the OP trying to accomplish?

The neighbors and are discussing setting up a neighborhood mesh network and we need to ascertain, beforehand, where to place masts and which direction to point them in our mountainous neighborhood (Skyline & Summit area).

> If for an FCC license HAAT calculation, almost any reasonable guess will suffice.

For us, probably any reasonable answer would suffice - but why not pick the most accurate for starters is what we're thinking.

> What level of accuracy is really required?
> The original position of 37.337408N -121.644073W is specified
> to 1 millionth of a degree, or about 0.09 meters.

A few feet would probably work just fine for the neighborhood. We each have acres of land, but the terrain is so rough that only a few spots for antennas would be useful. That's why we want to choose them ahead of time.

> It would be interesting to know where this highly accurate
> number came from.

We didn't want to put our actual location on the net, so, we picked an arbitrary set of numbers from one of the elevation calculators just as an example. But we're in the roughly 37,-122 range.

> What datum are you using? I suggest WGS84.

WGS84.

We have some numbers in NAD83 from the various WISP providers but they drive us crazy since we have to imperfectly convert them to WGS84 to keep our numbers consistent.

> Are you interested in ground level, building rooftop level,
> or tree top level?

All three because we want to site a dozen or more antennas which need to have clear line of sight over rooftops and trees by at least the first Fresnel zone.

523. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-05 15:30:57 UTC
From: alpha male <alphamale@nowherenohow.com>
Message-ID: <jj2m7gilu1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2639
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sat, 03 Mar 2012 19:43:47 -0800, Jeff Liebermann wrote:

> http://www.maptools.com/UsingUTM/mapdatum.html

Interesting quotes from that helpful reference (with my comments in parenthesis).

"In the Continental United States the difference between WGS 84 and NAD 27 can be as much as 200 meters." (I wonder how they handle the constant creep which occurs out here near the San Andreas fault line).

"Every map that shows a geographic coordinate system such as UTM or Latitude and Longitude with any precision will also list the datum used on the map." (I'd change "will" to 'should' based on my experience the past two weeks on the web)

"The Global Positioning System uses an earth centered datum called the World Geodetic System 1984 or WGS 84." (That's what I prefer.)

"For all practical purposes there is no difference between WGS 84 and NAD 83." (Good to know.)

"On a USGS topographic map ... The datum will always be NAD 27... A dashed cross in the SW and NE corners of the map gives a visual indication of the difference between the two datums." (This is good to know.)

"If you are engaged in a mission that requires more [than several hundred meters] precision, then your datums should match." (Since we're siting antennas on private hilly land, we probably want two or three meters accuracy in position and a half-meter to a meter in elevation accuracy so our datums must match.)

524. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-05 15:33:45 UTC
From: alpha male <alphamale@nowherenohow.com>
Message-ID: <jj2mcpilu2@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2640
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Mon, 05 Mar 2012 15:30:57 +0000, alpha male wrote:

> On Sat, 03 Mar 2012 19:43:47 -0800, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> (I wonder how they handle the constant
> creep which occurs out here near the San Andreas fault line).

What I mean by that is that it's a right-slip fault, and it moves by centimeters to inches each year (sometimes in feet to yards, both in elevation and in position) ... but ... how do they know if the west side moved north or if the east side moved south?

I wonder what they use for their frame of reference since it depends on which side of the fault you're on if you want to say the west moved north or that the east moved south.

525. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-05 16:26:29 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <45o9l7ld49c427ha4anklvbhe0d4gko3p4@4ax.com>
Source record: 2641
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Mon, 5 Mar 2012 15:09:40 +0000 (UTC), alpha male
<alphamale@nowherenohow.com> wrote:

>On Sat, 03 Mar 2012 19:43:47 -0800, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>> What is the OP trying to accomplish?
>
>The neighbors and are discussing setting up a neighborhood mesh network
>and we need to ascertain, beforehand, where to place masts and which
>direction to point them in our mountainous neighborhood (Skyline & Summit
>area).

Ok. Go thee unto:
<http://www.cplus.org/rmw/english1.html>
Follow the destructions at:
<http://www.cplus.org/rmw/download/download.php?S=1>
For maps, download the SRTM3 maps for your area from:
<http://rmw.recordist.com>
Do not bother with DEM, SRTM1, or other maps. Do NOT unzip the maps.
My directory shows about 600MBytes of SRTM3 data for everything for
the SF Bay and Monterey Bay areas. You can set Radio-Mobile to
automatically download a map if needed, but it's easier to just
download the maps ahead of time.

Follow a simple example such as:
<http://www.cplus.org/rmw/afirst.html>
to get started. There are also numerous tutorials on the web.
Note that the program uses the concept of "networks" which will be key
to modeling a mesh. Locate your nodes, use realistic values, and
build a model. This part is a PITA and requires considerable time and
effort. Draw the (optical) coverage areas for each node, and the line
of sight:
<http://joelgranados.wordpress.com/2011/11/05/wireless-link-calculations-radio-mobile/>

You're going to have a big problem in the Santa Cruz Mountains call
trees. These are cellulose and water obstructions that may or may not
appear at the correct altitude on the elevation profiles. 2.4GHz will
NOT penetrate foliage, especially when wet. You'll need to manually
adjust your path profiles for the tree line. If the trees are inside
the Fresnel zone, you'll have losses.

If you have problems, ask here, or preferably the Yahoo Radio-Mobile
group at:
<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Radio_Mobile_Deluxe/>

I have a really bad attitude about mesh networks. Bug me if you want
to hear the full rant. For a sample, see the dismal performance of an
early mesh network (MIT Roofnet -> Meraki).
<http://pdos.csail.mit.edu/roofnet/doku.php?id=interesting>
"Surprisingly, the performance over a two hop route is
less than 1/2 that of one hop routes, implying routes
tend to interfere with themselves."
Also:
<http://sha.ddih.org/2011/11/26/why-wireless-mesh-networks-wont-save-us-from-censorship/>
covers the main problems. Do you really want a phone call at 2AM from
a neighbor asking if the network is down?

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

526. Re: New wonder mode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-05 17:00:39 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jj2rfn$8is$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2642

"Michael Coslo" <mjc5@psu.edu> wrote in message
news:jiun9t$ls0o$1@tr22n12.aset.psu.edu...
> On 3/3/12 9:40 PM, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>
>> You only have to read as far as:
>>
>> "This novel radio technique allows the implementation of, in principle,
>> an
>> infinite number of channels in a given, fixed bandwidth..."
>> ^^^
>> to know it is crap, in principle or otherwise.
>
>
> Yeah, I read further though. It's one of those things where infinite
> bandwidth requires infinite power, And almost infinite power pretty
> quickly.
>
<snip>
> - 73 de Mike N3LI -
>
-
Some years ago, I got in a major pissing contest with a high ranking Dept of
the Army civillian because he wanted a study of zero bandwidth transmission.
His theory....with zero bandwidth there would be no noise, and thus an
infinite signal to noise ratio. They are still out there......

527. VERY HOT& SEXY ACTRESS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-05 17:29:46 UTC
From: ksr murthy <ksrmurtygold@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <6cbd00b7-8c23-45f1-ba1b-9ac2be1cacd1@kv10g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2643

http://www.movieglitz.com

528. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-05 19:46:16 UTC
From: alpha male <alphamale@nowherenohow.com>
Message-ID: <jj3568$sq4$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2644
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sat, 03 Mar 2012 19:43:47 -0800, Jeff Liebermann wrote:

> <http://transition.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/haat_calculator.html>

This is an interesting antenna HAAT (Height Above Average Terrain)
program ... but I'm not quite sure what use it is because it gives a 360
degree average height ... but most 2.4Ghz antennas I'm dealing with are
directional.

You enter the latitude, longitude, & height of the antenna, and then it
tells you, for example, for 360 degrees, the average antenna height above
ground for 2 to 10 miles along each radial, the result of which can go
negative.

The output is a text file. It's interesting, but, without graphics, I'm
not sure how to use the results properly when just going point to point.

529. Re: New wonder mode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-06 00:18:50 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <jj3l5a$eg3e$1@tr22n12.aset.psu.edu>
Source record: 2645

On 3/5/12 12:00 PM, Wayne wrote:
> "Michael Coslo"<mjc5@psu.edu> wrote in message

>> Yeah, I read further though. It's one of those things where infinite
>> bandwidth requires infinite power, And almost infinite power pretty
>> quickly.
>>
> <snip>
>> - 73 de Mike N3LI -
>>
> -
> Some years ago, I got in a major pissing contest with a high ranking Dept of
> the Army civillian because he wanted a study of zero bandwidth transmission.
> His theory....with zero bandwidth there would be no noise, and thus an
> infinite signal to noise ratio. They are still out there......

We simply must repeal the laws of physics - they just get in the way.

Upon further looks at their document, it looks like they are putting
that continual twist on the signal by cutting the parabolic dish, then
moving one side of the cut a little closer. Apparently that makes the
signal twist continuously.

Bloody hell, they should have saved that for April 1st.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

530. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-06 02:35:44 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <hltal7p8e0t1t4oet5mhjkb7cvsgilv67s@4ax.com>
Source record: 2646
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Mon, 5 Mar 2012 19:46:16 +0000 (UTC), alpha male
<alphamale@nowherenohow.com> wrote:

>On Sat, 03 Mar 2012 19:43:47 -0800, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>
>> <http://transition.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/haat_calculator.html>
>
>This is an interesting antenna HAAT (Height Above Average Terrain)
>program ... but I'm not quite sure what use it is because it gives a 360
>degree average height ... but most 2.4Ghz antennas I'm dealing with are
>directional.
>
>You enter the latitude, longitude, & height of the antenna, and then it
>tells you, for example, for 360 degrees, the average antenna height above
>ground for 2 to 10 miles along each radial, the result of which can go
>negative.

I wrote that before you disclosed what you were trying to accomplish.
Had your intent to obtain accurate altitude readings been for the
purpose of applying for an FCC station license, you would have needed
the HAAT calculations to estimate coverage area. For building you
mesh network, you don't need HAAT calculations.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HAAT>
The first paragraph should explain what HAAT means.

>The output is a text file. It's interesting, but, without graphics, I'm
>not sure how to use the results properly when just going point to point.

Hint: You can always take a table of number and create a graph or
graphic. Going the other direction is not so easy. Most propagation
and antenna design software generates an output table (text file),
from which a graphic is later generated.

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
831-336-2558
http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

531. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-06 09:24:06 UTC
From: miso <miso@sushi.com>
Message-ID: <jj4l4e$2to$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2647
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On 3/5/2012 8:26 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Mon, 5 Mar 2012 15:09:40 +0000 (UTC), alpha male
> <alphamale@nowherenohow.com> wrote:
>
>> On Sat, 03 Mar 2012 19:43:47 -0800, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>>> What is the OP trying to accomplish?
>>
>> The neighbors and are discussing setting up a neighborhood mesh network
>> and we need to ascertain, beforehand, where to place masts and which
>> direction to point them in our mountainous neighborhood (Skyline& Summit
>> area).
>
> Ok. Go thee unto:
> <http://www.cplus.org/rmw/english1.html>
> Follow the destructions at:
> <http://www.cplus.org/rmw/download/download.php?S=1>
> For maps, download the SRTM3 maps for your area from:
> <http://rmw.recordist.com>
> Do not bother with DEM, SRTM1, or other maps. Do NOT unzip the maps.
> My directory shows about 600MBytes of SRTM3 data for everything for
> the SF Bay and Monterey Bay areas. You can set Radio-Mobile to
> automatically download a map if needed, but it's easier to just
> download the maps ahead of time.
>
> Follow a simple example such as:
> <http://www.cplus.org/rmw/afirst.html>
> to get started. There are also numerous tutorials on the web.
> Note that the program uses the concept of "networks" which will be key
> to modeling a mesh. Locate your nodes, use realistic values, and
> build a model. This part is a PITA and requires considerable time and
> effort. Draw the (optical) coverage areas for each node, and the line
> of sight:
> <http://joelgranados.wordpress.com/2011/11/05/wireless-link-calculations-radio-mobile/>
>
> You're going to have a big problem in the Santa Cruz Mountains call
> trees. These are cellulose and water obstructions that may or may not
> appear at the correct altitude on the elevation profiles. 2.4GHz will
> NOT penetrate foliage, especially when wet. You'll need to manually
> adjust your path profiles for the tree line. If the trees are inside
> the Fresnel zone, you'll have losses.
>
> If you have problems, ask here, or preferably the Yahoo Radio-Mobile
> group at:

> <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Radio_Mobile_Deluxe/>
>
> I have a really bad attitude about mesh networks. Bug me if you want
> to hear the full rant. For a sample, see the dismal performance of an
> early mesh network (MIT Roofnet -> Meraki).
> <http://pdos.csail.mit.edu/roofnet/doku.php?id=interesting>
> "Surprisingly, the performance over a two hop route is
> less than 1/2 that of one hop routes, implying routes
> tend to interfere with themselves."
> Also:
>
<http://sha.ddih.org/2011/11/26/why-wireless-mesh-networks-wont-save-us-from-censorship/>
> covers the main problems. Do you really want a phone call at 2AM from
> a neighbor asking if the network is down?
>

I've used Radio Mobile and SPLAT!. I never got a warm and fuzzy with
Radio Mobile. Of course, it is a bit more complicated to use SPLAT!.

One obvious advantage to SPLAT! is it can analyze very large areas. Not
all that useful in the case of this wifi setup, but very useful in sigint.

532. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-06 17:17:39 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <kpgcl7t1gacktu1harrnmceug6op9dhihr@4ax.com>
Source record: 2648
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Tue, 06 Mar 2012 01:24:06 -0800, miso <miso@sushi.com> wrote:

>On 3/5/2012 8:26 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:

>> Ok. Go thee unto:
>> <http://www.cplus.org/rmw/english1.html>
>> Follow the destructions at:
>> <http://www.cplus.org/rmw/download/download.php?S=1>
>> For maps, download the SRTM3 maps for your area from:
>> <http://rmw.recordist.com>

Oops. I meant the SRTM1 maps.
<http://dds.cr.usgs.gov/srtm/version2_1/SRTM1/>

>I've used Radio Mobile and SPLAT!. I never got a warm and fuzzy with
>Radio Mobile. Of course, it is a bit more complicated to use SPLAT!.

I've used both. Radio-Mobile has a very steep learning curve.
Important functions are buried deep into obscure menus, useless trivia
is scattered all over the menus, there's no logical sequence of
operation, and many of the terms require expertise in cartography.
Debugging errors is tricky as important items, such as the performance
characteristics of the radios, are scattered over a half dozen menu
pages. I find myself constantly referring to my cheat sheet in order
to get anything done. However, I haven't found anything else that
even comes close to what it does.

>One obvious advantage to SPLAT! is it can analyze very large areas. Not
>all that useful in the case of this wifi setup, but very useful in sigint.

<http://www.qsl.net/kd2bd/splat.html>
Splat is somewhat easier to use, but as you note, is designed to
display repeater coverage. It's less useful for close in coverage, or
showing coverage details, as in mountainous or urban jungle terrain.

Both programs put considerable effort into implementing complex
terrain models. For 2.4 and 5.7Ghz, optical line of sight is close
enough.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

533. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-06 19:13:12 UTC
From: alpha male <alphamale@nowherenohow.com>
Message-ID: <jj5nk8tnd1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2649
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Mon, 05 Mar 2012 08:26:29 -0800, Jeff Liebermann wrote:

> If you have problems, ask here, or preferably the Yahoo Radio-Mobile
> group at:
> <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Radio_Mobile_Deluxe/>

The first problem I'm having is locating a Linux (Ubuntu) Radio Mobile
download ...

534. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-06 20:02:14 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <iqqcl7lke92f2j22dgmj3hh89kvujvp847@4ax.com>
Source record: 2650
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Tue, 6 Mar 2012 19:13:12 +0000 (UTC), alpha male
<alphamale@nowherenohow.com> wrote:

>On Mon, 05 Mar 2012 08:26:29 -0800, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>
>> If you have problems, ask here, or preferably the Yahoo Radio-Mobile
>> group at:
>> <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Radio_Mobile_Deluxe/>
>
>The first problem I'm having is locating a Linux (Ubuntu) Radio Mobile
>download ...

Is that suppose to be some kind of thanks for doing your research?
In the future, if you need assistance, get it from someone else.

RM mostly runs under Wine:
<http://radiomobile.pe1mew.nl/?How_to:Wine>
The problems listed are not fatal as you can download the SRTM maps
manually, and can simply export the result as a Google Earth overlay
to obtain street map detail.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

535. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-07 03:14:32 UTC
From: miso <miso@sushi.com>
Message-ID: <jj6jqk$699$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2651
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

> Oops. I meant the SRTM1 maps.
> <http://dds.cr.usgs.gov/srtm/version2_1/SRTM1/>
>
>> I've used Radio Mobile and SPLAT!. I never got a warm and fuzzy with
>> Radio Mobile. Of course, it is a bit more complicated to use SPLAT!.
>
> I've used both. Radio-Mobile has a very steep learning curve.
> Important functions are buried deep into obscure menus, useless trivia
> is scattered all over the menus, there's no logical sequence of
> operation, and many of the terms require expertise in cartography.
> Debugging errors is tricky as important items, such as the performance
> characteristics of the radios, are scattered over a half dozen menu
> pages. I find myself constantly referring to my cheat sheet in order
> to get anything done. However, I haven't found anything else that
> even comes close to what it does.
>
>> One obvious advantage to SPLAT! is it can analyze very large areas. Not
>> all that useful in the case of this wifi setup, but very useful in sigint.
>
> <http://www.qsl.net/kd2bd/splat.html>
> Splat is somewhat easier to use, but as you note, is designed to
> display repeater coverage. It's less useful for close in coverage, or
> showing coverage details, as in mountainous or urban jungle terrain.
>
> Both programs put considerable effort into implementing complex
> terrain models. For 2.4 and 5.7Ghz, optical line of sight is close
> enough.
>
>
My recollection of Radio Mobile is you need to crank down the minimum
angle that it sweeps to get any accuracy. Like I said, I prefer SPLAT!
for the accuracy. Even so, it is only as good as the NED. However, if
SPLAT! says you can see it, then you can see it. I thought Radio Mobile
was simple to run, at least for one transmitter at a time. Far easier
than SPLAT, which requires compilation parameters to set the array size.
Radio Mobile, at least when I read it, was stuck at 3600x3600. If you
exceed that array, and note it uses a 1/3 arc second grid, the program
interpolates.

The grid is 10 meters on a size for 1/3 arc second. That means you can't
"see" more than 36km. Plenty for wifi, not so good for repeaters or even
photography.

I generally do two runs with SPLAT. First I check the altitude when the radio is to be located. If it doesn't match the topo map, I add the difference in altitude to the transmitter height. Then run it again.

I have a 90 mile path to analyze, so I guess I'll see what these programs can do lately. But if Radio Mobile is stuck at 3600 pixels, that is a show stopper.

536. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-07 03:25:36 UTC
From: miso <miso@sushi.com>
Message-ID: <jj6kfc$7n6$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2652
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

> RM mostly runs under Wine:
> <http://radiomobile.pe1mew.nl/?How_to:Wine>
> The problems listed are not fatal as you can download the SRTM maps
> manually, and can simply export the result as a Google Earth overlay
> to obtain street map detail.
>
>

This guy got it going. ;-)
> http://forum.winehq.org/viewtopic.php?t=580&sid=b477dd9252e9afcff106ab4164902614

If Alpha Male has linux, why even screw with Radio Mobile? Just run
SPLAT!. For a small array, the KML SPLAT generates should be fine for
Google Earth. My issue was the array was too big to feed GE directly.

GE has an "aperture" size that doesn't appear to be consistent between
PCs. GE expects the images to be tiled with no tile larger than the
aperture. On my PC, that is 3600x3600. That is probably why you could
load the Radio Mobile output to GE.

Incidentally, there are programs designed to take a PNG and tile it, but
I never got them to work. But it has been a while since I tried them.

537. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-07 03:52:36 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <loldl7tqg6ojc3q5l6ape0sskkllsas9hg@4ax.com>
Source record: 2653
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Tue, 06 Mar 2012 19:14:32 -0800, miso <miso@sushi.com> wrote:

>My recollection of Radio Mobile is you need to crank down the minimum
>angle that it sweeps to get any accuracy.

True. 1 degree resolution at perhaps 20km is:
tan(1deg) * 20km = 350 meters
resolution. Not great resolution, but good enough for wide area
coverage. For wi-fi, the range is much less, so the "squares" shown
on the map will be correspondingly smaller.

Samples of wide coverage area RM calcs.
<http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/coverage/k6bj/>
We recently moved our tower and antenna, when the building that
previously supported them was demolished. So, I recalculated the
coverage. I believe I used 1 degree resolution.

>than SPLAT, which requires compilation parameters to set the array size.
>Radio Mobile, at least when I read it, was stuck at 3600x3600. If you
>exceed that array, and note it uses a 1/3 arc second grid, the program
>interpolates.

I'm too lazy to check the numbers right now. Maybe tomorrow.
Meanwhile, this article claims that Splat is limited to 3600x3600
while Radio-Mobile is limited to 2000x2000. No clue at this time
who's correct.

>I have a 90 mile path to analyze, so I guess I'll see what these
>programs can do lately. But if Radio Mobile is stuck at 3600 pixels,
>that is a show stopper.

A 90 mile PATH (line) is quite different from a 90 mile radius
coverage (area) radius.

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
831-336-2558
http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

538. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-07 04:02:44 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <0bndl75gl52ip74fp7s187op6qpg9t071t@4ax.com>
Source record: 2654
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Tue, 06 Mar 2012 19:52:36 -0800, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
wrote:

>On Tue, 06 Mar 2012 19:14:32 -0800, miso <miso@sushi.com> wrote:

>>than SPLAT, which requires compilation parameters to set the array size.
>>Radio Mobile, at least when I read it, was stuck at 3600x3600. If you
>>exceed that array, and note it uses a 1/3 arc second grid, the program
>>interpolates.
>
>I'm too lazy to check the numbers right now. Maybe tomorrow.
>Meanwhile, this article claims that Splat is limited to 3600x3600
>while Radio-Mobile is limited to 2000x2000. No clue at this time
>who's correct.

Looks like the balloon trackers have the same problem with Radio
Mobile Deluxe.
<http://showcase.netins.net/web/wallio/RMD.html>
"The 2000x2000 software elevation matrix limits paths to
2000km for 1000m data (30-arc second), 200km for 100m
data (3-arc second) and 130km for 30m data (1-arc second)."

Now, go away so I can get some work done...

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
831-336-2558
http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

539. Seeking New FAQ/Intro Maintainers for rec.radio.amateur.*

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-07 07:05:01 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/recruitment-1-1331103900@panix.com>
Source record: 2655
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/recruitment
Revision: 1.2 2009/11/25 14:41:01
Posting-Frequency: posted monthly
URL: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/

Changes followed by "|".

The rec.radio.info newsgroup, first established in 1993, has been
recently revived by an active moderation team. We are currently seeking
suitable information, FAQ, and bulletin articles from the entire
rec.radio.* newsgroup hierarchy for simultaneous cross-posting to our
newsgroup.

We are seeking a replacement maintainer for the following information
bulletin formerly posted to rec.radio.amateur.* (and currently archived
at http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/ ):

radio/personal-intro
Subject: Guide to the rec.radio Newsgroups
Maintainer: jeffreyh@Hawaii.Edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Last Posted: 9 Nov 2001 06:18:17 GMT
Posting-Frequency: 15th of each month

One significant omission, requiring immediate updates, for this article |
is that it does not mention newer amateur radio newsgroups created since |
it was written, including: |

rec.radio.amateur.antenna |
rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors |
rec.radio.amateur.dx |
rec.radio.amateur.equipment |
rec.radio.amateur.homebrew |
rec.radio.amateur.moderated |
rec.radio.amateur.space |

We are willing to provide any technical support necessary to get this
article updated and automatically posted again at a regular interval.
This would include establishing contact with the original maintainer for
any necessary permissions. We would prefer to seek a new, dedicated
maintainer at this time, rather than start auto-posting the original
article ourselves.

For more information about our newsgroup, see:
```

http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rri/index.html

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-info-request@panix.com.

540. Dade Construction Work

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-07 08:04:11 UTC
From: kally jhons <kally.jhons888@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <bc1a9f17-8ed9-436e-8ea4-338b90da16cb@l7g2000vbw.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2656

If you are looking for a company offering top excellent Dade Construction Work, aggressive price and realistic alternatives for your tasks, I’ll recommend you the most helpful promotion around Florida named Roadric L.L.C.

Best Regards:
Dade Construction Work
http://www.rodericllc.com/

541. Radio Station Project Inquiry

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-07 14:56:35 UTC
From: samersaed <samersaed.99d4c98@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <samersaed.99d4c98@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 2657

Hi Engineers,

I'm Starting a new FM Station Project in BENGHAZI - LIBYA which is 60km2 in area, i was advised to use a transmitting system of a 600w Transmitter attached to 4 double dipole antenna (http://www.labelitaly.com/website/akk2.html) as my tower specs are : tower angle 4 leg (leg size = 10 x 10), parameter at 96 m height = 2.5m x 2.5m. attached a picture of my tower.

i want to get an omni-directional coverage as my tower is located in the center of the city and I've been told that unless a panel antenna the tower will make a shadow or something like that to the broadcast signal.

i want to know if i'm really forced to use a panel antenna in my system, why i can't use a high power regular dipole antenna.

and please advice if the transmitter power i'm using will be enough to cover the 60km2 area.

hope to find help here.

Thanks in advance.

--
samersaed

542. Re: Radio Station Project Inquiry

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-07 21:10:10 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knology.net>
Message-ID: <3b94e$4f57d0cf$4b4c116f$21429@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2658

On 3/7/2012 8:56 AM, samersaed wrote:
> Hi Engineers,
>
> I'm Starting a new FM Station Project in BENGHAZI - LIBYA which is 60km2
> in area, i was advised to use a transmitting system of a 600w
> Transmitter attached to 4 double dipole antenna
> (http://www.labelitaly.com/website/akk2.html) as my tower specs are :
> tower angle 4 leg (leg size = 10 x 10), parameter at 96 m height = 2.5m
> x 2.5m. attached a picture of my tower.
>
> i want to get an omni-directional coverage as my tower is located in the
> center of the city and I've been told that unless a panel antenna the
> tower will make a shadow or something like that to the broadcast
> signal.
>
> i want to know if i'm really forced to use a panel antenna in my system,
> why i can't use a high power regular dipole antenna.
>
> and please advice if the transmitter power i'm using will be enough to
> cover the 60km2 area.
>
> hope to find help here.
>
> Thanks in advance.

Why are looking at a flat panel directional antenna when you want a
omnidirectional antenna?
Mikek

543. Re: Radio Station Project Inquiry

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-07 21:34:16 UTC
From: christofire <christofire@talktalk.net>
Message-ID: <DI6dnWONc8_GScrSnZ2dnUVZ8jidnZ2d@brightview.co.uk>
Source record: 2659

"samersaed" <samersaed.99d4c98@radiobanter.com> wrote in message
news:samersaed.99d4c98@radiobanter.com...
>
> Hi Engineers,
>
> I'm Starting a new FM Station Project in BENGHAZI - LIBYA which is 60km2
> in area, i was advised to use a transmitting system of a 600w
> Transmitter attached to 4 double dipole antenna
> (http://www.labelitaly.com/website/akk2.html) as my tower specs are :
> tower angle 4 leg (leg size = 10 x 10), parameter at 96 m height = 2.5m
> x 2.5m. attached a picture of my tower.
>
> i want to get an omni-directional coverage as my tower is located in the
> center of the city and I've been told that unless a panel antenna the
> tower will make a shadow or something like that to the broadcast
> signal.
>
> i want to know if i'm really forced to use a panel antenna in my system,
> why i can't use a high power regular dipole antenna.
>
> and please advice if the transmitter power i'm using will be enough to
> cover the 60km2 area.
>
> hope to find help here.
>
> Thanks in advance.
>
>
>
>
> --
> samersaed

Nothing attached!

You might be able to use a simple sleeve dipole, ground plane, or suchlike at the top of the mast if that's vacant and you can get an antenna that's happy to work as the lightning finial, but the antenna gain will be low to the intended service area; possibly less than 0 dBd, particularly in the case of a ground-plane antenna (upward-tilted VRP: radiation pattern in the vertical plane). For police communication at similar frequencies in the UK, four two-element yagis around a pole were used at the top of the structure, the pole actining as the finial. Usually, two such arrays were stacked vertically. The small radius of such an array gives a good omni HRP (radiation pattern in the horizontal plane).

An advantage to using a circular array of panels is that it can be positioned below the top of the structure (e.g. if the top is used for television) and you might achieve a minimum of 0 dBd if the handovers between adjacent panels are well controlled (or fortunate!). At many stations in the UK, a number of tiers of panels are used in order to provide gain and to facilitate a split upper/lower half-array system for resilience. You could try to get the antenna supplier to measure four panels on a stub tower of the same cross-section as your structure, but if you're only buying a one-off they might charge you a premium for perefoming the measurement. It would demonstrate unequivocally what the final system would achieve HRP-wise, although, depending on the height of the stub tower (or time-domain gating, etc.) you might still need to infer the VRP.

A service area of 60 km^2 would have a radius of 4.4 km if it were circular - is yours? The required ERP depends on the required minimum field strength at the limit of service. For simple spherical spreading, taking no account of antenna VRPs and reflections/multipath, E=(7/r)sqrt(ERP) ... which can be found in ITU texts and is easy to derive from first principles ... so if you were to use, for example, a minimum field strength of 5 mV/m (stereo, in a large city with lots of sources of interference, using low-gain receiving antennas) at r=4.4 km, then ERP=9.9W. If your service area isn't circular, say it extends out to 10 km in one direction, then to achieve 5 mV/m at 10 km would require ERP = 51.0 watts. A 600 watt transmitter into an antenna system with a net gain of, say -3 dBd (accounting for VRP, HRP ripples, and combiner/feeder/power-splitter loss), would provide an ERP of 300 watts so, in the latter case, a margin of 7.7 dB. This would provide some resilience to multipath fading (although P-P=0, no matter how large P is!). In other words, you probably wouldn't need a higher-powered transmitter in this case - but it does depend on the shape of the service area, and on your definition of 'service'.

Hope this helps.

Chris

544. Re: Radio Station Project Inquiry

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-07 21:40:48 UTC
From: christofire <christofire@talktalk.net>
Message-ID: <SKSdnay8s6Z_SMrSnZ2dnUVZ8uadnZ2d@brightview.co.uk>
Source record: 2660

"christofire" <christofire@talktalk.net> wrote in message
news:DI6dnWONc8_GScrSnZ2dnUVZ8jidnZ2d@brightview.co.uk...
>
> "samersaed" <samersaed.99d4c98@radiobanter.com> wrote in message
> news:samersaed.99d4c98@radiobanter.com...
>>
>> Hi Engineers,
>>
>> I'm Starting a new FM Station Project in BENGHAZI - LIBYA which is 60km2
>> in area, i was advised to use a transmitting system of a 600w
>> Transmitter attached to 4 double dipole antenna
>> (http://www.labelitaly.com/website/akk2.html) as my tower specs are :
>> tower angle 4 leg (leg size = 10 x 10), parameter at 96 m height = 2.5m
>> x 2.5m. attached a picture of my tower.
>>
>> i want to get an omni-directional coverage as my tower is located in the
>> center of the city and I've been told that unless a panel antenna the
>> tower will make a shadow or something like that to the broadcast
>> signal.
>>
>> i want to know if i'm really forced to use a panel antenna in my system,
>> why i can't use a high power regular dipole antenna.
>>
>> and please advice if the transmitter power i'm using will be enough to
>> cover the 60km2 area.
>>
>> hope to find help here.
>>
>> Thanks in advance.
>>
>>
>>
>>
>> --
>> samersaed
>
>
> Nothing attached!
>
> You might be able to use a simple sleeve dipole, ground plane, or suchlike
> at the top of the mast if that's vacant and you can get an antenna that's
> happy to work as the lightning finial, but the antenna gain will be low to
> the intended service area; possibly less than 0 dBd, particularly in the
> case of a ground-plane antenna (upward-tilted VRP: radiation pattern in

> the vertical plane). For police communication at similar frequencies in
> the UK, four two-element yagis around a pole were used at the top of the
> structure, the pole actining as the finial. Usually, two such arrays were
> stacked vertically. The small radius of such an array gives a good omni
> HRP (radiation pattern in the horizontal plane).
>
> An advantage to using a circular array of panels is that it can be
> positioned below the top of the structure (e.g. if the top is used for
> television) and you might achieve a minimum of 0 dBd if the handovers
> between adjacent panels are well controlled (or fortunate!). At many
> stations in the UK, a number of tiers of panels are used in order to
> provide gain and to facilitate a split upper/lower half-array system for
> resilience. You could try to get the antenna supplier to measure four
> panels on a stub tower of the same cross-section as your structure, but if
> you're only buying a one-off they might charge you a premium for
> perefoming the measurement. It would demonstrate unequivocally what the
> final system would achieve HRP-wise, although, depending on the height of
> the stub tower (or time-domain gating, etc.) you might still need to infer
> the VRP.
>
> A service area of 60 km^2 would have a radius of 4.4 km if it were
> circular - is yours? The required ERP depends on the required minimum
> field strength at the limit of service. For simple spherical spreading,
> taking no account of antenna VRPs and reflections/multipath,
> E=(7/r)sqrt(ERP) ... which can be found in ITU texts and is easy to derive
> from first principles ... so if you were to use, for example, a minimum
> field strength of 5 mV/m (stereo, in a large city with lots of sources of
> interference, using low-gain receiving antennas) at r=4.4 km, then
> ERP=9.9W. If your service area isn't circular, say it extends out to 10
> km in one direction, then to achieve 5 mV/m at 10 km would require ERP =
> 51.0 watts. A 600 watt transmitter into an antenna system with a net gain
> of, say -3 dBd (accounting for VRP, HRP ripples, and
> combiner/feeder/power-splitter loss), would provide an ERP of 300 watts
> so, in the latter case, a margin of 7.7 dB. This would provide some
> resilience to multipath fading (although P-P=0, no matter how large P
> is!). In other words, you probably wouldn't need a higher-powered
> transmitter in this case - but it does depend on the shape of the service
> area, and on your definition of 'service'.
>
> Hope this helps.
>
> Chris

Another reason for using panel elements is to facilitate horizontal polarisation, which was popular in the UK (but perhaps for a questionable reason) - nowadays, most stations use mixed or vertical polarisation. When the majority of the listener-base is located in vehicles, VP is a better choice principally because of the typical receiving antenna.

Chris

545. Re: Radio Station Project Inquiry

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-07 21:42:41 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knology.net>
Message-ID: <6d85b$4f57d619$4b4c116f$6498@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2661

```
On 3/7/2012 3:10 PM, amdx wrote:
> On 3/7/2012 8:56 AM, samersaed wrote:
>> Hi Engineers,
>>
>> I'm Starting a new FM Station Project in BENGHAZI - LIBYA which is 60km2
>> in area, i was advised to use a transmitting system of a 600w
>> Transmitter attached to 4 double dipole antenna
>> (http://www.labelitaly.com/website/akk2.html) as my tower specs are :
>> tower angle 4 leg (leg size = 10 x 10), parameter at 96 m height = 2.5m
>> x 2.5m. attached a picture of my tower.
>>
>> i want to get an omni-directional coverage as my tower is located in the
>> center of the city and I've been told that unless a panel antenna the
>> tower will make a shadow or something like that to the broadcast
>> signal.
>>
>> i want to know if i'm really forced to use a panel antenna in my system,
>> why i can't use a high power regular dipole antenna.
>>
>> and please advice if the transmitter power i'm using will be enough to
>> cover the 60km2 area.
>>
>> hope to find help here.
>>
>> Thanks in advance.
>
> Why are looking at a flat panel directional antenna when you want a
> omnidirectional antenna?
> Mikek
>

http://www.kathrein.pl/down/as_fmband.pdf
```

546. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-08 05:13:31 UTC
From: miso <miso@sushi.com>
Message-ID: <jj9f5q$b4k$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2662
Cross-posted to: alt.internet.wireless,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

>
> It is a simple click to change the step size even down to 0.01 of a
> degree in the polar plot, or just run a Cartesian plot where you can
> specify down to one pixel resolution.
>
> Jeff

Yes. I'm just mentioning cranking down the angle to save someone a few meaningless runs. It didn't occur to me to do the math as you suggested, but it makes perfect sense.

I was running the beta version of splat-hd. I could do 6 degree x 6 degrees at 1/3 arc second. Each degree is 3600x3600, so I could do 21600x21600. If you want to do "mountain-topping", you need that kind of span.

Looking at the overlays I generated, I had to hack the output into 12 to 20 blocks, 3600x3600 at a time, to make it google earth compatible. Hopefully the new version does this automatically.

I believe this was the program I was trying to get to work to do the cookie cutting. Looking at the bug report, it still looks like it has issues.
> http://www.maptiler.org/

I got really good with GIMP to do the cookie cutting. Still a PITA.

547. choooo..se your LOVE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-08 07:59:43 UTC
From: "J.VICTOR EMMANUEL" <jayvicemm62@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <73a36b40-d45b-45cb-b702-cd0e71181ce0@pg2g2000pbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2663

http://123maza.com/46/purple715/

548. Re: Radio Station Project Inquiry

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-08 10:41:34 UTC
From: samersaed <samersaed.99e49b9@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <samersaed.99e49b9@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 2664

> - Why are looking at a flat panel directional antenna when you want a
> omnidirectional antenna?
> Mikek -

First sorry that i forgot to attach the picture of my tower, it's
attached now in this RAR File :
http://www.mediafire.com/?cse8yiyn5d4jtd9 .

I'm Forced to use panel antenna cause the person i'm buying the antenna
from told me that my tower specs can handle nothing but a panel antenna
to get the desired coverage cause if i use another system of antenna the
tower will make a shadow to the transmitted signal and that's an
information i don't trust, the panel antennas are so expensive and heavy
for shipping so i'm asking for a replacement for those antenna that will
work with my tower and gets me an omni-directional coverage.

can you verify this information?

> - You might be able to use a simple sleeve dipole, ground plane, or
> suchlike
> at the top of the mast if that's vacant and you can get an antenna
> that's
> happy to work as the lightning finial, but the antenna gain will be low
> to
> the intended service area; possibly less than 0 dBd, particularly in the
>
> case of a ground-plane antenna (upward-tilted VRP: radiation pattern in
> the vertical plane). For police communication at similar frequencies in
> the UK, four two-element yagis around a pole were used at the top of the
>
> structure, the pole actining as the finial. Usually, two such arrays
> were
> stacked vertically. The small radius of such an array gives a good omni
> HRP (radiation pattern in the horizontal plane). -

Unfortunately i'm renting a place in the tower which is 80 m high and
the parameters of the tower at 96 m high is 2.5m x 2.5m so it's not
gonna be small in radius for the antenna system.

> - A service area of 60 km^2 would have a radius of 4.4 km if it were
> circular - is yours? The required ERP depends on the required minimum
> field strength at the limit of service. For simple spherical spreading,
> taking no account of antenna VRPs and reflections/multipath,
> E=(7/r)sqrt(ERP) ... which can be found in ITU texts and is easy to
> derive
> from first principles ... so if you were to use, for example, a minimum

> field strength of 5 mV/m (stereo, in a large city with lots of sources
> of
> interference, using low-gain receiving antennas) at r=4.4 km, then
> ERP=9.9W. If your service area isn't circular, say it extends out to 10
> km in one direction, then to achieve 5 mV/m at 10 km would require ERP =
>
> 51.0 watts. A 600 watt transmitter into an antenna system with a net
> gain
> of, say -3 dBd (accounting for VRP, HRP ripples, and
> combiner/feeder/power-splitter loss), would provide an ERP of 300 watts
> so, in the latter case, a margin of 7.7 dB. This would provide some
> resilience to multipath fading (although P-P=0, no matter how large P
> is!). In other words, you probably wouldn't need a higher-powered
> transmitter in this case - but it does depend on the shape of the
> service
> area, and on your definition of 'service'. -

Ok let us Stick to the 600w transmitter, i'm not an expert in waves calculations glad to have such help from you, you can see exactly the picture of the tower and the position of it in this RAR FILE http://www.mediafire.com/?cse8yiyn5d4jtd9 , attached also a placemark from google earth for the tower location in the city, Benghazi's surface has a lot of area exposed to the sea at the north west, and there are hills at the south east, i only want to cover the residental area in between which is a cicule of 15 km of radius, getting a wrong pattern antenna will waste most of my signal into the sea, please recommend me an antenna system which works with the 600w transmitter and the tower specs i mentioned (tower angle 4 leg (leg size = 10 x 10), parameter at 96 m height = 2.5m x 2.5m) and also for the geographical charecteristics of the city and also want to get use of the gain of the antenna i will get to strength the signal (my tower is the one at the left)

thanks in advance

--
samersaed

549. Re: Radio Station Project Inquiry

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-08 11:50:32 UTC
From: christofire <christofire@talktalk.net>
Message-ID: <2audnYXY5NORAMXSnZ2dnUVZ8lCdnZ2d@brightview.co.uk>
Source record: 2665

```
"samersaed" <samersaed.99e49b9@radiobanter.com> wrote in message
news:samersaed.99e49b9@radiobanter.com...
>
>> - Why are looking at a flat panel directional antenna when you want a
>> omnidirectional antenna?
>> Mikek -
>
> First sorry that i forgot to attach the picture of my tower, it's
> attached now in this RAR File :
> http://www.mediafire.com/?cse8yiyn5d4jtd9 .
>
> I'm Forced to use panel antenna cause the person i'm buying the antenna
> from told me that my tower specs can handle nothing but a panel antenna
> to get the desired coverage cause if i use another system of antenna the
> tower will make a shadow to the transmitted signal and that's an
> information i don't trust, the panel antennas are so expensive and heavy
> for shipping so i'm asking for a replacement for those antenna that will
> work with my tower and gets me an omni-directional coverage.
>
> can you verify this information?
>
>> - You might be able to use a simple sleeve dipole, ground plane, or
>> suchlike
>> at the top of the mast if that's vacant and you can get an antenna
>> that's
>> happy to work as the lightning finial, but the antenna gain will be low
>> to
>> the intended service area; possibly less than 0 dBd, particularly in the
>>
>> case of a ground-plane antenna (upward-tilted VRP: radiation pattern in
>> the vertical plane). For police communication at similar frequencies in
>> the UK, four two-element yagis around a pole were used at the top of the
>>
>> structure, the pole actining as the finial. Usually, two such arrays
>> were
>> stacked vertically. The small radius of such an array gives a good omni
>> HRP (radiation pattern in the horizontal plane). -
>
> Unfortunately i'm renting a place in the tower which is 80 m high and
> the parameters of the tower at 96 m high is 2.5m x 2.5m so it's not
> gonna be small in radius for the antenna system.
>
>
>> - A service area of 60 km^2 would have a radius of 4.4 km if it were
```

>> circular - is yours? The required ERP depends on the required minimum
>> field strength at the limit of service. For simple spherical spreading,
>> taking no account of antenna VRPs and reflections/multipath,
>> E=(7/r)sqrt(ERP) ... which can be found in ITU texts and is easy to
>> derive
>> from first principles ... so if you were to use, for example, a minimum
>> field strength of 5 mV/m (stereo, in a large city with lots of sources
>> of
>> interference, using low-gain receiving antennas) at r=4.4 km, then
>> ERP=9.9W. If your service area isn't circular, say it extends out to 10
>> km in one direction, then to achieve 5 mV/m at 10 km would require ERP =
>>
>> 51.0 watts. A 600 watt transmitter into an antenna system with a net
>> gain
>> of, say -3 dBd (accounting for VRP, HRP ripples, and
>> combiner/feeder/power-splitter loss), would provide an ERP of 300 watts
>> so, in the latter case, a margin of 7.7 dB. This would provide some
>> resilience to multipath fading (although P-P=0, no matter how large P
>> is!). In other words, you probably wouldn't need a higher-powered
>> transmitter in this case - but it does depend on the shape of the
>> service
>> area, and on your definition of 'service'. -
>
> Ok let us Stick to the 600w transmitter, i'm not an expert in waves
> calculations glad to have such help from you, you can see exactly the
> picture of the tower and the position of it in this RAR FILE
> http://www.mediafire.com/?cse8yiyn5d4jtd9 , attached also a placemark
> from google earth for the tower location in the city, Benghazi's surface
> has a lot of area exposed to the sea at the north west, and there are
> hills at the south east, i only want to cover the residental area in
> between which is a cicule of 15 km of radius, getting a wrong pattern
> antenna will waste most of my signal into the sea, please recommend me
> an antenna system which works with the 600w transmitter and the tower
> specs i mentioned (tower angle 4 leg (leg size = 10 x 10), parameter at
> 96 m height = 2.5m x 2.5m) and also for the geographical
> charecteristics of the city and also want to get use of the gain of the
> antenna i will get to strength the signal (my tower is the one at the
> left)
>
> thanks in advance
>
> --
> samersaed

I don't have software to read .rar files - perhaps you could provide links to .jpg photos that can be read by Windows without needing to download a reader program.

If the aperture you're renting is at 80 m on the 96 m tower then, clearly, you don't have access to the top so you can't use a simple omni-directional antenna. If you mount a half-wave dipole any reasonable distance off the

face of a tower with side dimension similar to the wavelength then the resulting HRP will be directional (viz the 'shadow' principle you mentioned, and reflection off it). You may be able to use one or more such directional patterns if your service area isn't uniform around the antenna but if your aim is consistent coverage at all angles around the structure then you will need to mount an antenna off each face, and that's the purpose for which panel antennas have been designed - to achieve controlled hand-over from one panel to the next so ripples in the HRP are minimised. It isn't trivial to predict the radiation patterns of an antenna next to a metal structure and many manufacturers offer sytlised patterns based on averaged measurements. One manufacturer has already been named by amdx and there are many others you can Google (e.g. RFS, Alan Dick, R&S, Harris, etc.).

However, since your service area covers a limited arc, bounded by sea and hills, it sounds like you don't want an omni-directional HRP at all - more a precisely-tailored directional pattern. It would probably take range measurements using a stub tower to get that right - but it all depends on how precise you need to be (e.g. on the definition of your coverage criterion).

You will need to do some research into this (or pay someone to do it for you) if you don't trust the advice you're being given by a supplier. There may also be regulatory issues to contend with. It goes without saying that you shouldn't base your purchase on anything written in this or any other newsgroup!

Chris

550. Re: Radio Station Project Inquiry

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-08 12:11:55 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <_tydnQaVJKiWP8XSnZ2dnUVZ_h-dnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2666

On Wed, 07 Mar 2012 14:56:35 +0000, samersaed wrote:

> Hi Engineers,
>
> I'm Starting a new FM Station Project in BENGHAZI - LIBYA which is 60km2
> in area, i was advised to use a transmitting system of a 600w
> Transmitter attached to 4 double dipole antenna
> (http://www.labelitaly.com/website/akk2.html) as my tower specs are :
> tower angle 4 leg (leg size = 10 x 10), parameter at 96 m height = 2.5m
> x 2.5m. attached a picture of my tower.
>
> i want to get an omni-directional coverage as my tower is located in the
> center of the city and I've been told that unless a panel antenna the
> tower will make a shadow or something like that to the broadcast signal.
>
> i want to know if i'm really forced to use a panel antenna in my system,
> why i can't use a high power regular dipole antenna.
>
> and please advice if the transmitter power i'm using will be enough to
> cover the 60km2 area.
>
> hope to find help here.
>
> Thanks in advance.

Katherein Scala antennas makes some very nice low power Yagi-Uda transmit
antennas.

551. Re: Omni

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-08 14:08:26 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <w336r.36025$I%6.34595@newsfe16.iad>
Source record: 2667

Come on hams

You know the antenna I am talking about. I seen its specs online about 10 years ago. It is a single omni aluminum antenna with three traps in it. About 19 or 21 foot long. Made for ground use, no ground planes or radials, and old style. This is an older style antenna. Regular coax hook up. I need to remember the name of this antenna so I can make sure its lenghth and specs are correct. Gotta be an old ham out there that remembers these old style omni antenna.
Thanks

" Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote in message
news:C7w4r.31560$np3.7571@newsfe05.iad...
> Thanks for the reply
>
> This antenna is about 22 ft long, no gnd planes, I think it has three
> traps.
>
> The base has the simple regular 2 ubolt connection to the pipe and the
> 52ohm coax hook up.
>
> This antenna must be 30 years old or more. I have seen them at many a
> hamfest , was popular around here way back when.
>
> My wondering is the lengths between each trap, it is telescopic aluminum
> and it is in pieces. Needs all new hose clamps for each tapered slit
> connection.
>
> I have seen it before online but do you think I can find it now? I thought
> it was crushcraft or delta antennas. I will find it and post it.. Jeesh,
> just cant think of it.
>
> Thanks
> 73s
>
>
>
>
>
> "Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> wrote in message
> news:jitjlk$8p9$1@dont-email.me...
>>
>>
>> "dave" wrote in message
>> news:zOKdndwo5N9vts_SnZ2dnUVZ_vednZ2d@earthlink.com...

>>
>> On Fri, 02 Mar 2012 22:44:07 -0500, Tuuk wrote:
>>
>>> Anyone remember the 3or4 band antenna, omni that needed to be right on
>>> the ground. I think it had 3 traps in it. Might have been for 10, 15 and
>>> maybe 40 or 20 meters.
>>>
>>> It might have been a crushcraft or alpha. has to be about 30 or 40 year
>>> old antenna.
>>>
>>> Anyone remember that old antenna? What was its manufacture? Model ?
>>>
>>> thanks if anyone can remember.
>>
>> #Here's a starting place:
>>
>> #http://www.dxengineering.com/default.asp?DeptID=22
>> -
>> And I might add that dxengineering has telescoping tubing that can be
>> used to construct verticals or beams. 6 foot sections fit nicely in a
>> shipping box.
>>
>
>

552. Re: Omni

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-08 14:51:20 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jjah26$84n$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2668

On 3/8/2012 8:08 AM, Tuuk wrote:
> Come on hams
>
> You know the antenna I am talking about. I seen its specs online about
> 10 years ago. It is a single omni aluminum antenna with three traps in
> it. About 19 or 21 foot long. Made for ground use, no ground planes or
> radials, and old style. This is an older style antenna. Regular coax
> hook up. I need to remember the name of this antenna so I can make sure
> its lenghth and specs are correct. Gotta be an old ham out there that
> remembers these old style omni antenna.
> Thanks

There were many versions of trapped verticals sold in the last 30
years. Without pictures of the base or traps, hope of identification is
fairly slim.
Sounds like the typical Cushcraft or Hustler. Or at least those were
the most popular versions.
Also, ground mounted verticals will still need radials if the antenna
is to live up to it's expectations. And there is nothing to stop one
from using one elevated, if one uses resonant radials for each band to
be used.
Look at the tubing and see if it has any marks on it from it's previous
assembly. Often, the clamping will leave marks on the tubing, and one
that was used for a long time will usually show discoloration between
the tubing exposed to the air, and the part that was covered due to
the overlap.

553. Re: Omni

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-08 17:09:56 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <dcidnTn2e5x5esXSnZ2dnUVZ_uydnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2669

On Thu, 08 Mar 2012 08:51:20 -0600, NM5K wrote:

> Also, ground mounted verticals will still need radials if the antenna is
> to live up to it's expectations. And there is nothing to stop one from
> using one elevated, if one uses resonant radials for each band to be
> used.

My GAP Titan DX requires no radials; it is a center fed, asymmetric
vertical dipole.

The OP should try using Bing or Yahoo. Here's the Yahoo Ham Antenna group:
http://groups.yahoo.com/group/ham-antennas/?yguid=353505133

554. Re: Omni

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-08 18:35:58 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jjau7kquk1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2670

On 3/8/2012 11:09 AM, dave wrote:
> On Thu, 08 Mar 2012 08:51:20 -0600, NM5K wrote:
>
>> Also, ground mounted verticals will still need radials if the antenna is
>> to live up to it's expectations. And there is nothing to stop one from
>> using one elevated, if one uses resonant radials for each band to be
>> used.
>
> My GAP Titan DX requires no radials; it is a center fed, asymmetric
> vertical dipole.
>

Well, ground mounted monopoles in his case..
Being a "complete" antenna, it's true that the center fed vertical does
not require radials for proper operation, but you would still likely
show lower ground losses if it were over radials.
For instance, broadcast stations that use 1/2 wave radiators still
use a set of radials under the antenna. Usually 1/2 wave radials, when
used with a 1/2 wave radiator.
You will still see some ground loss with the ground mounted 1/2 waves
over poor ground, but being as the max current point is 1/4 up from the
ground, it's not near as severe as the ground mounted 1/4 wave where
maximum current is at the base.

555. Re: Omni

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-09 15:30:49 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <Kmp6r.43174$rS.5946@newsfe15.iad>
Source record: 2672

Thanks for the ideas

When I find it I will post it.

73s

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
news:jjau7kquk1@dont-email.me...
> On 3/8/2012 11:09 AM, dave wrote:
>> On Thu, 08 Mar 2012 08:51:20 -0600, NM5K wrote:
>>
>>> Also, ground mounted verticals will still need radials if the antenna is
>>> to live up to it's expectations. And there is nothing to stop one from
>>> using one elevated, if one uses resonant radials for each band to be
>>> used.
>>
>> My GAP Titan DX requires no radials; it is a center fed, asymmetric
>> vertical dipole.
>>
>
> Well, ground mounted monopoles in his case..
> Being a "complete" antenna, it's true that the center fed vertical does
> not require radials for proper operation, but you would still likely
> show lower ground losses if it were over radials.
> For instance, broadcast stations that use 1/2 wave radiators still
> use a set of radials under the antenna. Usually 1/2 wave radials, when
> used with a 1/2 wave radiator.
> You will still see some ground loss with the ground mounted 1/2 waves
> over poor ground, but being as the max current point is 1/4 up from the
> ground, it's not near as severe as the ground mounted 1/4 wave where
> maximum current is at the base.
>
>
>
>

556. Re: XXXX SEXY HOT FILM ACTRESSES

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-09 15:41:30 UTC
From: Allodoxaphobia <knock_yourself_out@example.net>
Message-ID: <slrnjlk977.6cq.knock_yourself_out@shell.config.com>
Source record: 2673

```
On Sun, 4 Mar 2012 18:22:35 -0800, Shemale Lover wrote:
> Seriously ??
>
> Don't post this crap here
>
> "RAJA SEKHAR PESUPO" <rspesupo@gmail.com> wrote in message
> news:0d788d10-95bd-4b95-a3d8-fbc4813802df@r9g2000pbo.googlegroups.com...
>> http://www.indianSLIMEBALLSPAMMERc.com
>
> --- Posted via news://freenews.netfront.net/ - Complaints to news@netfront.net ---

Seriously?
Do we need idiots like you to re-post the slime ball's URL?
```

557. Re: Omni

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-09 15:58:45 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <eeCdnVZHcdUotcfSnZ2dnUVZ_vadnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2674

On Thu, 08 Mar 2012 12:35:58 -0600, NM5K wrote:

> On 3/8/2012 11:09 AM, dave wrote:
>> On Thu, 08 Mar 2012 08:51:20 -0600, NM5K wrote:
>>
>>> Also, ground mounted verticals will still need radials if the antenna
>>> is to live up to it's expectations. And there is nothing to stop one
>>> from using one elevated, if one uses resonant radials for each band to
>>> be used.
>>
>> My GAP Titan DX requires no radials; it is a center fed, asymmetric
>> vertical dipole.
>>
>>
> Well, ground mounted monopoles in his case.. Being a "complete" antenna,
> it's true that the center fed vertical does not require radials for
> proper operation, but you would still likely show lower ground losses if
> it were over radials. For instance, broadcast stations that use 1/2 wave
> radiators still use a set of radials under the antenna. Usually 1/2 wave
> radials, when used with a 1/2 wave radiator.
> You will still see some ground loss with the ground mounted 1/2 waves
> over poor ground, but being as the max current point is 1/4 up from the
> ground, it's not near as severe as the ground mounted 1/4 wave where
> maximum current is at the base.

I don't think a ground screen is needed if you are > 1/2 wave.

If you elevate a short vertical you only need a few "ground" radials
(think CB groundplane antenna), btw. My whole transmit antenna system
floats on my roof. The only "ground" is the panel where the RF goes
through the wall. I receive on a balanced 30m horizontal loop, also
floating except for the point of entry. I have an automatic tuner at the
feedpoint under the eave by my kitchen window. (FWIW) I have lived here
14 years and have never seen lightning at the shack.

558. Re: Omni

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-09 16:00:10 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <eeCdnVFHcdWXtMfSnZ2dnUVZ_vadnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2675

On Fri, 09 Mar 2012 09:58:45 -0600, dave wrote:

> On Thu, 08 Mar 2012 12:35:58 -0600, NM5K wrote:
>
>> On 3/8/2012 11:09 AM, dave wrote:
>>> On Thu, 08 Mar 2012 08:51:20 -0600, NM5K wrote:
>>>
>>>> Also, ground mounted verticals will still need radials if the antenna
>>>> is to live up to it's expectations. And there is nothing to stop one
>>>> from using one elevated, if one uses resonant radials for each band
>>>> to be used.
>>>
>>> My GAP Titan DX requires no radials; it is a center fed, asymmetric
>>> vertical dipole.
>>>
>>>
>> Well, ground mounted monopoles in his case.. Being a "complete"
>> antenna, it's true that the center fed vertical does not require
>> radials for proper operation, but you would still likely show lower
>> ground losses if it were over radials. For instance, broadcast stations
>> that use 1/2 wave radiators still use a set of radials under the
>> antenna. Usually 1/2 wave radials, when used with a 1/2 wave radiator.
>> You will still see some ground loss with the ground mounted 1/2 waves
>> over poor ground, but being as the max current point is 1/4 up from the
>> ground, it's not near as severe as the ground mounted 1/4 wave where
>> maximum current is at the base.
>
> I don't think a ground screen is needed if you are > 1/2 wave.
>
> If you elevate a short vertical you only need a few "ground" radials
> (think CB groundplane antenna), btw. My whole transmit antenna system
> floats on my roof. The only "ground" is the panel where the RF goes
> through the wall. I receive on a balanced 30m horizontal loop, also
> floating except for the point of entry. I have an automatic tuner at the
> feedpoint under the eave by my kitchen window. (FWIW) I have lived here
> 14 years and have never seen lightning at the shack.

WABC on the rocks

http://www.musicradio77.com/transm.html

559. Re: Omni

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-09 16:13:10 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <bJqdnXzQUZOLscfSnZ2dnUVZ_oudnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2676

On Fri, 09 Mar 2012 10:00:10 -0600, dave wrote:

> On Fri, 09 Mar 2012 09:58:45 -0600, dave wrote:
>
>> On Thu, 08 Mar 2012 12:35:58 -0600, NM5K wrote:
>>
>>> On 3/8/2012 11:09 AM, dave wrote:
>>>> On Thu, 08 Mar 2012 08:51:20 -0600, NM5K wrote:
>>>>
>>>>> Also, ground mounted verticals will still need radials if the
>>>>> antenna is to live up to it's expectations. And there is nothing to
>>>>> stop one from using one elevated, if one uses resonant radials for
>>>>> each band to be used.
>>>>
>>>> My GAP Titan DX requires no radials; it is a center fed, asymmetric
>>>> vertical dipole.
>>>>
>>>>
>>> Well, ground mounted monopoles in his case.. Being a "complete"
>>> antenna, it's true that the center fed vertical does not require
>>> radials for proper operation, but you would still likely show lower
>>> ground losses if it were over radials. For instance, broadcast
>>> stations that use 1/2 wave radiators still use a set of radials under
>>> the antenna. Usually 1/2 wave radials, when used with a 1/2 wave
>>> radiator. You will still see some ground loss with the ground mounted
>>> 1/2 waves over poor ground, but being as the max current point is 1/4
>>> up from the ground, it's not near as severe as the ground mounted 1/4
>>> wave where maximum current is at the base.
>>
>> I don't think a ground screen is needed if you are > 1/2 wave.
>>
>> If you elevate a short vertical you only need a few "ground" radials
>> (think CB groundplane antenna), btw. My whole transmit antenna system
>> floats on my roof. The only "ground" is the panel where the RF goes
>> through the wall. I receive on a balanced 30m horizontal loop, also
>> floating except for the point of entry. I have an automatic tuner at
>> the feedpoint under the eave by my kitchen window. (FWIW) I have lived
>> here 14 years and have never seen lightning at the shack.
>
> WABC on the rocks
>
> http://www.musicradio77.com/transm.html

Bird's Eye View: http://www.bing.com/maps/default.aspx?
v=2&cp=40.880654933621~-74.069307757843&style=a&lvl=15&sp=Point.40.880654933621_

560. Re: Omni

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-09 17:20:05 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jjde52$1b8$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2677

On 3/9/2012 9:58 AM, dave wrote:

>
> I don't think a ground screen is needed if you are> 1/2 wave.

It's not required to provide the lower half of the antenna, but
they will still reduce ground losses if the antenna is ground mounted.

>
> If you elevate a short vertical you only need a few "ground" radials
> (think CB groundplane antenna), btw. My whole transmit antenna system
> floats on my roof. The only "ground" is the panel where the RF goes
> through the wall. I receive on a balanced 30m horizontal loop, also
> floating except for the point of entry. I have an automatic tuner at the
> feedpoint under the eave by my kitchen window. (FWIW) I have lived here
> 14 years and have never seen lightning at the shack.

The number of elevated radials needed to equal certain number on
the ground will depend on the wavelength above ground.
IE: to equal 120 1/4 WL radials on the ground, at 1/8 WL, you will need
appx 60 of them. At 1/4 WL, appx 8-10.. At 1/2 WL, 3-4..
And if the radiator is short, the radial system is a bit more
critical than with a full size 1/4 wave radiator.

561. Re: Omni

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-09 17:28:19 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jjdekg$46s$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2678

On 3/9/2012 10:13 AM, dave wrote:

>>
>> WABC on the rocks
>>
>> http://www.musicradio77.com/transm.html

I bet their halfwave is sitting on a bed of 1/2 WL radials.
Most 1/2 wave BC antennas tend to use 1/2 wave radials I'm fairly sure.
Part of this is due to FCC requirements for stability in performance,
etc..
A 1/2 WL radiator on the ground is not immune to ground losses.
It just suffers less than the 1/4 WL.
And a 1/2 wave elevated, really should be decoupled from the feed line
for best performance. Of course, it's not required, but they will
perform better if you use decoupling. Less skewing of the pattern
off the horizon, from feed line currents.

562. Re: Omni

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-09 21:09:50 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <Bku6r.2156$QL5.565@newsfe01.iad>
Source record: 2679

Found it

Actually, I found some very old schematics , the paper is yellowish tea
like. Japanese I think . Hidaka.

http://www.hidaka.com/e-a_multi-v.html#VS-41W

I am pretty sure the one I have now is the VS-80KR.

I am going to clean it up and try it out. Don't know what will happen when I
put it on a 50 ft tower in these windy days. Will have to calculate the
length of gnd planes. I suspect they will be too long.

Any recommendations?

Thanks

73

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
news:jjde52$1b8$1@dont-email.me...
> On 3/9/2012 9:58 AM, dave wrote:
>
>>
>> I don't think a ground screen is needed if you are> 1/2 wave.
>
> It's not required to provide the lower half of the antenna, but
> they will still reduce ground losses if the antenna is ground mounted.
>
>
>>
>> If you elevate a short vertical you only need a few "ground" radials
>> (think CB groundplane antenna), btw. My whole transmit antenna system
>> floats on my roof. The only "ground" is the panel where the RF goes
>> through the wall. I receive on a balanced 30m horizontal loop, also
>> floating except for the point of entry. I have an automatic tuner at the
>> feedpoint under the eave by my kitchen window. (FWIW) I have lived here
>> 14 years and have never seen lightning at the shack.
>
> The number of elevated radials needed to equal certain number on
> the ground will depend on the wavelength above ground.
> IE: to equal 120 1/4 WL radials on the ground, at 1/8 WL, you will need
> appx 60 of them. At 1/4 WL, appx 8-10.. At 1/2 WL, 3-4..
> And if the radiator is short, the radial system is a bit more
> critical than with a full size 1/4 wave radiator.
>
>

>

563. see this mail surprise 4 u

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-10 12:45:48 UTC
From: Shahul Hameed <shanhameed87@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <af01543e-66b8-4bff-832b-6497d557bfd6@m2g2000vbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2680

http://123maza.com/46/flower816/

564. Re: Omni

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-10 15:42:39 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jjfsrs$h33$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2681

On 3/9/2012 3:09 PM, Tuuk wrote:
> Found it
>
> Actually, I found some very old schematics , the paper is yellowish tea
> like. Japanese I think . Hidaka.
>
> http://www.hidaka.com/e-a_multi-v.html#VS-41W
>
> I am pretty sure the one I have now is the VS-80KR.
>
> I am going to clean it up and try it out. Don't know what will happen
> when I put it on a 50 ft tower in these windy days. Will have to
> calculate the length of gnd planes. I suspect they will be too long.
>
> Any recommendations?

Not really, as the antenna in the picture seems to use
loaded/trapped radials. So you will need their assembly
specs if you have those and plan to use them.
Or maybe assemble them and try to tune them.
If elevated, any full size wire radials will need to be resonant.
If ground mounted, there is no need to tune radials laying on or in
the ground.

565. Re: Omni

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-11 02:21:19 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <D_T6r.36107$zD5.13616@newsfe12.iad>
Source record: 2682

I don't have the ground planes for this antenna, just the vertical main mast.

Used on the ground would be difficult because I am sandwiched between houses all around me.

I wonder would the mismatch be so significant that the efficientcy of the antenna be almost completely lost? If used with a good tuner would the radiation resistence of the antenna become totally innefficient if I were to completely ground it out through the tower? Nice idea having a omni all hf band antenna. I run barefoot anyway.

I think I will try it out anyway, I have one of those MFJ old manual tuners and am sure it would match the feedline coax with the antenna to the load. Just curious how efficient the antenna would radiate. Being 50 foot above the ground, approx 500 ft above sea level anyway. I think the deciding factor is that there is nothing on top of the tower now anyway.

Thanks

73

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
news:jjfsrs$h33$1@dont-email.me...
> On 3/9/2012 3:09 PM, Tuuk wrote:
>> Found it
>>
>> Actually, I found some very old schematics , the paper is yellowish tea
>> like. Japanese I think . Hidaka.
>>
>> http://www.hidaka.com/e-a_multi-v.html#VS-41W
>>
>> I am pretty sure the one I have now is the VS-80KR.
>>
>> I am going to clean it up and try it out. Don't know what will happen
>> when I put it on a 50 ft tower in these windy days. Will have to
>> calculate the length of gnd planes. I suspect they will be too long.
>>
>> Any recommendations?
>
> Not really, as the antenna in the picture seems to use
> loaded/trapped radials. So you will need their assembly
> specs if you have those and plan to use them.
> Or maybe assemble them and try to tune them.
> If elevated, any full size wire radials will need to be resonant.
> If ground mounted, there is no need to tune radials laying on or in

> the ground.
>
>
>

566. HOT SEXY VIDEOS OPEN FOR SEXY GIRLS PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-11 04:12:47 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <62dc1440-59e1-45af-90f4-3fab6f77bb75@ow8g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2683

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ALL HOT PHOTOS SUPER SEXY PHOTOS

http://alltoux.blogspot.in/2010/09/hot-lip-kiss-135.html

ALL JOBS SITES FREE SEE

http://jobstwo.blogspot.in/

HOT VIDEOS

http://hotvideotoou.blogspot.in/2011/01/kiss-videos.html

hot lip kiss
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-lip-kiss.html
hot kisses
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-kisses.html
hollywood hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hollywood-hot-videos.html
real hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/real-hot-videos.html

567. Re: What's the most accurate elevation tool on the net (freebie)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-13 00:10:00 UTC
From: jimlux@earthlink.net
Message-ID: <9868661.6130.1331597400816.JavaMail.geo-discussion-forums@ynjc20>
Source record: 2684

On Monday, March 5, 2012 7:33:45 AM UTC-8, alpha male wrote:
> On Mon, 05 Mar 2012 15:30:57 +0000, alpha male wrote:
>
> > On Sat, 03 Mar 2012 19:43:47 -0800, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> > (I wonder how they handle the constant
> > creep which occurs out here near the San Andreas fault line).
>
> What I mean by that is that it's a right-slip fault, and it moves by
> centimeters to inches each year (sometimes in feet to yards, both in
> elevation and in position) ... but ... how do they know if the west side
> moved north or if the east side moved south?
>
> I wonder what they use for their frame of reference since it depends on
> which side of the fault you're on if you want to say the west moved north
> or that the east moved south.

WGS84 is a geographic coordinate system: it's referenced to the Prime Meridian and the Equator, not to any ground landmarks locally.

the digital elevation data is "accurate as of the date of collection". If a fault moves or someone engages in a big earthmoving operation, then the data set won't reflect reality.

As to the practical problem of determining plate movement? Easy if you have GPS, because GPS is referenced to WGS84, and WGS84 is referenced to a specific geoid, anchored at the equator and the prime meridian. In turn, one can use celestial landmarks to calibrate it.

568. Howdy & what is

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-13 10:34:26 UTC
From: K5RIX <K5RIX.9a4e139@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <K5RIX.9a4e139@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 2685

Hey y'all - I'm new to this web site. I have an old Cushcraft R7 vertical antenna that's going up one more time. It was new in '92 and got took down by a tree in a tornado storm in '96 in Zion, IL. I fixed it up and it spent the next five years above my mom's garage in Rocky River, OH. I took it down and it's been mothballed since. It's going up again because I cannot decide between other antennas. It is most definitely a compromise, but I do not contest or compete, and the ground here on the gulf coast is pretty salty, so I'm giving her another try.

This is so much fussing. I really need the two meter yagi up and running.

I wish y'all every one the best.

--
K5RIX

569. Re: Howdy & what is

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-13 13:07:57 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <NEH7r.13287$fT5.8096@newsfe02.iad>
Source record: 2686

Nice antenna, looks pretty practical.

Good luck

73s

"K5RIX" <K5RIX.9a4e139@radiobanter.com> wrote in message
news:K5RIX.9a4e139@radiobanter.com...
>
> Hey y'all - I'm new to this web site. I have an old Cushcraft R7
> vertical antenna that's going up one more time. It was new in '92 and
> got took down by a tree in a tornado storm in '96 in Zion, IL. I fixed
> it up and it spent the next five years above my mom's garage in Rocky
> River, OH. I took it down and it's been mothballed since. It's going
> up again because I cannot decide between other antennas. It is most
> definitely a compromise, but I do not contest or compete, and the ground
> here on the gulf coast is pretty salty, so I'm giving her another try.
>
> This is so much fussing. I really need the two meter yagi up and
> running.
>
> I wish y'all every one the best.
>
>
>
>
> --
> K5RIX
>

570. Re: Howdy & what is

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-13 18:30:29 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <cnM7r.49208$I%6.16188@newsfe16.iad>
Source record: 2687

It's one of the best antennas I ever used in over 50 years
of hamming. I've had wires, towers and beams, but the
R7 was great! I never considered it a compromise. If you
do have problems with it, just google it and you can get
all the information you need to fix it quickly and easily. You
shouldn't have problems though. I set mine up according to
the manual and it worked perfectly for a number of years until
I moved into a senior's lodge and coudn't take it with me.

Irv VE6BP

"K5RIX" <K5RIX.9a4e139@radiobanter.com> wrote in message
news:K5RIX.9a4e139@radiobanter.com...
>
> Hey y'all - I'm new to this web site. I have an old Cushcraft R7
> vertical antenna that's going up one more time. It was new in '92 and
> got took down by a tree in a tornado storm in '96 in Zion, IL. I fixed
> it up and it spent the next five years above my mom's garage in Rocky
> River, OH. I took it down and it's been mothballed since. It's going
> up again because I cannot decide between other antennas. It is most
> definitely a compromise, but I do not contest or compete, and the ground
> here on the gulf coast is pretty salty, so I'm giving her another try.
>
> This is so much fussing. I really need the two meter yagi up and
> running.
>
> I wish y'all every one the best.
>
>
>
>
> --
> K5RIX

571. Re: Howdy & what is

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-13 19:29:25 UTC
From: K5RIX <K5RIX.9a589f9@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <K5RIX.9a589f9@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 2688

Thanks! The R7 worked well for me and later for my mom. I had it up on a ten-foot mast in Zion, IL. A nice op up in Kenosha, WI about twelve or thirteen radio miles to the north also had an R7 up on his garage and we could just about pin each other's S-meters on 40 with 100 watts. The tornado storm caused a big tree to fall on one of the 3/16" Dacron guy ropes and the antenna bowed severely, but I was able to fix it (the insurance paid for a new one!).

At some time during one of several Navy moves the counterpoise spokes and the x-hat rods were lost. I ordered replacements from MFJ and it took them five months to get the parts to me. A local ham has advised me to wipe the aluminum a few times per year with WD-40 against the salty air here on the Gulf. One concern is the longevity of the fiberglass base insulator in the South Texas sun, and I am contemplating coating it with roof tar. Any suggestions along this line are most welcome.

--
K5RIX

572. Re: Howdy & what is

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-14 10:20:34 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jjprg0$4m7$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2689

On 3/13/2012 2:29 PM, K5RIX wrote:
One concern is the longevity of the
> fiberglass base insulator in the South Texas sun, and I am contemplating
> coating it with roof tar. Any suggestions along this line are most
> welcome.

Dunno.. I think I would use something else.. That roof tar can
really get to be a mess if you have to work on anything.
And it possibly could effect the fiberglass being an oil type
product. Don't know how it's built, but maybe heat shrink tubing,
or some coating that wouldn't be so messy. IE: I'd much rather use
black color weatherstrip adhesive to cover it, than roof tar.
It will dry to be like rubber, and could be peeled off if needed.

573. Re: Omni

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-14 10:25:29 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jjprp6$5v1$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2690

On 3/10/2012 8:21 PM, Tuuk wrote:
> I don't have the ground planes for this antenna, just the vertical main
> mast.
>
> Used on the ground would be difficult because I am sandwiched between
> houses all around me.
>
> I wonder would the mismatch be so significant that the efficientcy of
> the antenna be almost completely lost? If used with a good tuner would
> the radiation resistence of the antenna become totally innefficient if I
> were to completely ground it out through the tower? Nice idea having a
> omni all hf band antenna. I run barefoot anyway.
>
> I think I will try it out anyway, I have one of those MFJ old manual
> tuners and am sure it would match the feedline coax with the antenna to
> the load. Just curious how efficient the antenna would radiate. Being 50
> foot above the ground, approx 500 ft above sea level anyway. I think the
> deciding factor is that there is nothing on top of the tower now anyway.
>

No telling how it will tune. If you use no radials, the whole
structure will be acting as the antenna. Radiator, and tower.
Results could be all over the map depending on the band. It would
be better to have at least one resonant elevated radial per band to be
used.

574. Re: Howdy & what is

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-15 05:44:06 UTC
From: K5RIX <K5RIX.9a78438@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <K5RIX.9a78438@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 2691

'NM5K[_4_ Wrote:
> ;788448']On 3/13/2012 2:29 PM, K5RIX wrote:
> One concern is the longevity of the-
> fiberglass base insulator in the South Texas sun, and I am
> contemplating
> coating it with roof tar. Any suggestions along this line are most
> welcome.-
>
> Dunno.. I think I would use something else.. That roof tar can
> really get to be a mess if you have to work on anything.
> And it possibly could effect the fiberglass being an oil type
> product. Don't know how it's built, but maybe heat shrink tubing,
> or some coating that wouldn't be so messy. IE: I'd much rather use
> black color weatherstrip adhesive to cover it, than roof tar.
> It will dry to be like rubber, and could be peeled off if needed.

Yes I agree. A big tube of heat shrink custom cut sounds much better.

This was an excellent antenna for me, and I set it up for my mom prior to a Navy transfer after my dad passed away. She had very good luck with it. I'm glad to finally have all the parts again. The R7 was really good, especially on 30 meters for me. I will forget the roof tar! I'm sure it would work, but what a mess! I need to open the box that contains the feed circuitry and verify everything is nominal, and check it all out. This should be a good location for the R7. Thank y'all for the excellent observations. Ric

--
K5RIX

575. Re: Howdy & what is

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-15 13:06:08 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
Message-ID: <57cda$4f61e962$18ec6dd7$19112@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2692

On 3/13/2012 2:29 PM, K5RIX wrote:
> Thanks! The R7 worked well for me and later for my mom. I had it up on
> a ten-foot mast in Zion, IL. A nice op up in Kenosha, WI about twelve
> or thirteen radio miles to the north also had an R7 up on his garage and
> we could just about pin each other's S-meters on 40 with 100 watts. The
> tornado storm caused a big tree to fall on one of the 3/16" Dacron guy
> ropes and the antenna bowed severely, but I was able to fix it (the
> insurance paid for a new one!).
>
> At some time during one of several Navy moves the counterpoise spokes
> and the x-hat rods were lost. I ordered replacements from MFJ and it
> took them five months to get the parts to me. A local ham has advised
> me to wipe the aluminum a few times per year with WD-40 against the
> salty air here on the Gulf. One concern is the longevity of the
> fiberglass base insulator in the South Texas sun, and I am contemplating
> coating it with roof tar. Any suggestions along this line are most
> welcome.
>
>
Have you seen the product called "Rescue Tape"
Resisting salt water and UV rays are a couple of it's
characteristics. I bought some at a hamfest, but I saw it yesterday at
West Marine.
It doesn't leave any sticky residue when you remove it.
Here's the website.
http://www.rescuetape.com/
Mikek

I don't work for the company, but I did stay at a Holiday Inn.

576. Re: Omni

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-16 13:22:37 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <w8H8r.325$fj7.286@newsfe20.iad>
Source record: 2693

Thanks for the information.
I think it is very top heavy, and up on a 50ft tower will just wait for a good wind to bring it down.

While I see no ground plane brackets with this, there is no way to put gnd planes at each section.

Haven't done nothing yet, maybe wont. Maybe will.

Thanks for the information.

73s

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
news:jjprp6$5v1$1@dont-email.me...
> On 3/10/2012 8:21 PM, Tuuk wrote:
>> I don't have the ground planes for this antenna, just the vertical main
>> mast.
>>
>> Used on the ground would be difficult because I am sandwiched between
>> houses all around me.
>>
>> I wonder would the mismatch be so significant that the efficientcy of
>> the antenna be almost completely lost? If used with a good tuner would
>> the radiation resistence of the antenna become totally innefficient if I
>> were to completely ground it out through the tower? Nice idea having a
>> omni all hf band antenna. I run barefoot anyway.
>>
>> I think I will try it out anyway, I have one of those MFJ old manual
>> tuners and am sure it would match the feedline coax with the antenna to
>> the load. Just curious how efficient the antenna would radiate. Being 50
>> foot above the ground, approx 500 ft above sea level anyway. I think the
>> deciding factor is that there is nothing on top of the tower now anyway.
>>
>
> No telling how it will tune. If you use no radials, the whole
> structure will be acting as the antenna. Radiator, and tower.
> Results could be all over the map depending on the band. It would
> be better to have at least one resonant elevated radial per band to be
> used.
>
>
>

577. bread -money

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-16 17:12:48 UTC
From: meeradevi <meerad41@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <e9958856-2547-450f-9391-53abe114feef@wb9g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2696

http://123maza.com/46/flower816/

578. blown away - greatly impressed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-16 17:16:00 UTC
From: meeradevi <meerad41@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <e8de2947-414b-4edc-a900-305857c21d1a@ud10g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2694

http://123maza.com/46/flower816/

579. quick buck

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-16 17:27:33 UTC
From: meeradevi <meerad41@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <a5b76f15-5c62-464c-a3d0-8800db9b5419@to5g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2697

http://123maza.com/46/flower816/

580. crise earn dough

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-16 17:28:21 UTC
From: meeradevi <meerad41@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <de0cbeb4-3942-4b5c-a57b-1cf706cde0fe@wb9g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2695

http://123maza.com/46/flower816/

581. BEST HOT VIDEO WATCH HERE MODLES HOT PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-17 05:35:48 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <08be0a4f-a6c2-4417-8efc-670f7b961e58@sv8g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2698

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hot kisses
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http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hollywood-hot-videos.html
real hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/real-hot-videos.html

582. Re: Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-22 15:43:17 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jkfhas$f4r$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2699

"David Quest" wrote in message
news:f1f9053c-9842-41df-a907-aa365d74611a@x10g2000pbi.googlegroups.com...

#It's alive and well......Spread the word
-
Indeed. And the recent DX contest showed a huge amount of activity.

583. Re: Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-23 01:32:12 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jkgjoeqc1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2700

"David Quest" <wa7kqs@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:f1f9053c-9842-41df-a907-aa365d74611a@x10g2000pbi.googlegroups.com...
> It's alive and well......Spread the word

Doing my best. I'm the President of my local club, Elmer to several and our
FD Chairman.

"Sal"
(KD6VKW)

584. Old-time antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-23 02:25:54 UTC
From: ogrowup@webtv.net
Message-ID: <15870-4F6BDF32-11@storefull-3173.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 2551

I was looking at an engraving of an early ham shack. One thing about these old-time images that has always piqued my interest is the antenna- usually 4-5 parallel wires evenly spaced above the roof.

What type of antenna is it? End-fed or mid-feed making it a type of dipole? You don't see them any more, so they must not work too well, right?

Anyone have anything to offer?

--
"The only two things that are infinite are the Universe and human stupidity- and I'm not too sure about the former."--

Albert Einstein

585. Re: Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-23 03:10:11 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.9b1bbd8@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.9b1bbd8@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 2555

David Quest;788733 Wrote:
> It's alive and well.....Spread the word

The problem is not if it is alive or dead, it is the quality of people involved with amateur radio today.

I see a couple of different types of people.
The leaders
The followers
The Sheep
The dumb asses with the walkie talkies, cell phones, voip - computer - that doesn't want to do Ham Radio - they want to do Cell Phone and Computer radio.

Then you have the old guys - who have done it all and doesn't want to help anyone - is too old to buy anything new, spends most of their time tuning up over other peoples QSO's and only talks on nets.

Then you have the old hams - the guys that were licensed as teen agers, realizes that the old hams are going to die or retire. That thinks that the world owes them something. Wants to be the section manager or regional manager of the ARRL. The low life scum that thinks that it is political.
Who gets the sheep to blindly follow them, gets the followers to follow them - with the promise that they will help them someday - maybe.
Assumes the role of leaders at their local clubs - but doesn't really do much of anything.
For the most part - you have a lot of clubs where the President makes all the rules and demands that everyone else just blindly follow them.
The followers thinks that belonging to a club will automatically make them ham radio operators - yet the President and the officers don't actually teach anything, doesn't actually Elmer anyone and their only goal is to use the club as a stepping stone - get the votes to become the section manager etc and then the people who helped get them to where they are at - are forgotten.

Just look at the officers of the ARRL and see where they came from, and their age, and the people who are lining up to take their jobs.

Then you have the Vultures.
You know who you are!
The ones that circles a mans house when he is dead or dying.
Looking to steal all of his / her ham radio equipment when they die.
Probably the main reason why there are so few hams who becomes Generals.

Once people gets their Technician Class License, finds out how much new radios cost, can't afford a used radio - even if it is available and just drops out after a couple of months or years - because there is no incentive to advance.

The clubs preaches public service and ECOM - but doesn't really do much of anything about it.
Most people cannot take traffic and are unwilling to even talk on the radio.
They are of no use to anyone in a emergency - unless the only traffic you want to pass is their call sign and No Traffic - because that is all that they have said on the local nets all of their ham radio careers.

--
Channel Jumper

586. Re: Old-time antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-23 03:23:56 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jkgq99$su6$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2552

"Padraigh ProAmerica" <ogrowup@webtv.net> wrote in message
news:15870-4F6BDF32-11@storefull-3173.bay.webtv.net...
>I was looking at an engraving of an early ham shack. One thing about
> these old-time images that has always piqued my interest is the antenna-
> usually 4-5 parallel wires evenly spaced above the roof.
>
> What type of antenna is it? End-fed or mid-feed making it a type of
> dipole? You don't see them any more, so they must not work too well,
> right?
>
> Anyone have anything to offer?

I believe it is called a flat top antenna. I've seen them in old pictures of Navy ships, strung between masts and/or stacks. A bit of research seems to indicate they could either be center-fed as dipoles or end fed as inverted-L's. (If center-fed, I don't know why it wouldn't just be a fan dipole.)

My experience with Navy antennas is fairly extensive and I never saw one on any ship, so apparently they gave way to the fan-wire antenna. The fan wire, or just fan, is hung vertically or almost so, fed from the top, electrically less than a quarter-wave, and consists of multiple strands to aid in the broadbanding effects. All the fan wire antennas I ever saw were fed through a matching network to keep the SWR under 3:1 across the band of interest. The matching network box usually contained a Tee or Pi network.

Done. I hope it helps.

"Sal"

587. Re: Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-23 03:57:18 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <wwSar.4953$Ce4.1463@newsfe21.iad>
Source record: 2553

Just moved into a Senior's Lodge and am waiting for some new
gear I purchased to arrive. I'll be QRP but was always a QRP advocate
and seldom ran more than a few watts. It's going to be tricky here and
I will have to use all my experience and expertise to get some form of
invisible or very low profile antenna out of my window which has
a small opening. I should have everything ready to go in a month or so.

Irv VE6BP

54 years of endless fun on ham radio!

"David Quest" <wa7kqs@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:f1f9053c-9842-41df-a907-aa365d74611a@x10g2000pbi.googlegroups.com...
> It's alive and well......Spread the word
>

588. Re: Old-time antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-23 04:03:12 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <2CSar.35959$M%7.16655@newsfe10.iad>
Source record: 2554

I spent a few years on pre-war Frigates and used flat-tops a lot. I never
did
any technical comparisons but we always managed to get our communications
through. I am a firm believer in the idea that any piece of metal that can
be
loaded will get a signal out, but it's kind of like firing an arrow into the
air
and not being sure where it will land. Usually if you could hear a signal
from
the area you wanted to send to, you could get through to them.
Likewise, if you can hear a ham reasonably well, chances are that
you will be able to work him.

Irv

"Sal" <sobars@aol.com> wrote in message news:jkgq99$su6$1@dont-email.me...
>
> "Padraigh ProAmerica" <ogrowup@webtv.net> wrote in message
> news:15870-4F6BDF32-11@storefull-3173.bay.webtv.net...
>>I was looking at an engraving of an early ham shack. One thing about
>> these old-time images that has always piqued my interest is the antenna-
>> usually 4-5 parallel wires evenly spaced above the roof.
>>
>> What type of antenna is it? End-fed or mid-feed making it a type of
>> dipole? You don't see them any more, so they must not work too well,
>> right?
>>
>> Anyone have anything to offer?
>
>
> I believe it is called a flat top antenna. I've seen them in old pictures
> of Navy ships, strung between masts and/or stacks. A bit of research
> seems to indicate they could either be center-fed as dipoles or end fed as
> inverted-L's. (If center-fed, I don't know why it wouldn't just be a fan
> dipole.)
>
> My experience with Navy antennas is fairly extensive and I never saw one
> on any ship, so apparently they gave way to the fan-wire antenna. The fan
> wire, or just fan, is hung vertically or almost so, fed from the top,
> electrically less than a quarter-wave, and consists of multiple strands to
> aid in the broadbanding effects. All the fan wire antennas I ever saw
> were fed through a matching network to keep the SWR under 3:1 across the
> band of interest. The matching network box usually contained a Tee or Pi
> network.
>

> Done. I hope it helps.
>
> "Sal"
>

589. rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-23 13:29:56 UTC
From: saktheeswari k <ksaktheeswari94@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <91bf69a2-52f4-4c19-b7a6-b36b524492f4@t6g2000pba.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2556

Ihttp://123maza.com/46/glory248/ncreased interestingness of extraneous details in a multimedia science
presentation leads to decreased learning. Mayer RE, Griffith E, Jurkowitz IT,
Rothman D.

590. Re: Old-time antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-23 15:12:14 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knology.net>
Message-ID: <48653$4f6c931a$4b4c116f$26518@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2557

On 3/22/2012 9:25 PM, Padraigh ProAmerica wrote:
> I was looking at an engraving of an early ham shack. One thing about
> these old-time images that has always piqued my interest is the antenna-
> usually 4-5 parallel wires evenly spaced above the roof.
>
> What type of antenna is it? End-fed or mid-feed making it a type of
> dipole? You don't see them any more, so they must not work too well,
> right?
>
> Anyone have anything to offer?
>

Here's a start, although I wish they had added a few more examples with
one wire added for each measurement to show you more of the trend. Note
the reactance change.
http://www.crystalradio.us/antennas/flatwire.htm
Mikek

591. Re: Old-time antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-23 15:26:56 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knology.net>
Message-ID: <ebba8$4f6c98ef$4b4c116f$11978@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2558

On 3/22/2012 9:25 PM, Padraigh ProAmerica wrote:
> I was looking at an engraving of an early ham shack. One thing about
> these old-time images that has always piqued my interest is the antenna-
> usually 4-5 parallel wires evenly spaced above the roof.
>
> What type of antenna is it? End-fed or mid-feed making it a type of
> dipole? You don't see them any more, so they must not work too well,
> right?
>
> Anyone have anything to offer?
>
Picked this up from an old newsgroup post.
.....
Flat-top arrays were used for low frequencies where the useful radiation
was from the vertical portion of the antenna. The simplest flat-top is a
T-antenna. They were used instead of an inverted L-antenna as the
radiation from the horizontal portion of the antenna was cancelled by the
symmetry of the two horizontal sections. In essence, the flat-top
portion of the antenna was a "capacity hat" in modern parlance. The more
the number of horizontal wires, the more capacitance, and the more the
antenna efficiency was increased (although it was still extremely small).
Better efficiency was obtained by arranging the horizontal wires in a
conical or cylindrical fashion as in a truly flat flat-top, the antenna
current tends to concentrate in the outer wires.

Probably the best information about these low frequency antennas can be
found in "Radio Antenna Engineering" by Edmund Laport. I believe a copy
is now posted online. To illustrate a flat-top design, I will post a
drawing to the alt.binaries.pictures.radio Usenet newsgroup. Since the
"alt" groups are not carried by news.eternal-september.org, I will have
to post using nntp.charter.net which frequently does not work.

73, Dr. Barry L. Ornitz wa4vzqNO
.....

Here's a link to a download of "Radio Antenna Engineering" by Edmund
Laport. It has been reported to have lots of info an low frequency antennas.
Mikek

592. Re: Old-time antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-23 17:12:09 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjmpbn9.8od.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2559

Sal <sobars@aol.com> wrote:
>
> "Padraigh ProAmerica" <ogrowup@webtv.net> wrote in message
> news:15870-4F6BDF32-11@storefull-3173.bay.webtv.net...
>>I was looking at an engraving of an early ham shack. One thing about
>> these old-time images that has always piqued my interest is the antenna-
>> usually 4-5 parallel wires evenly spaced above the roof.
>>
>> What type of antenna is it? End-fed or mid-feed making it a type of
>> dipole? You don't see them any more, so they must not work too well,
>> right?
>>
>> Anyone have anything to offer?
>
>
> I believe it is called a flat top antenna. I've seen them in old pictures
> of Navy ships, strung between masts and/or stacks. A bit of research seems
> to indicate they could either be center-fed as dipoles or end fed as
> inverted-L's. (If center-fed, I don't know why it wouldn't just be a fan
> dipole.)
>
> My experience with Navy antennas is fairly extensive and I never saw one on
> any ship, so apparently they gave way to the fan-wire antenna. The fan

In the sixties we had offshore medium wave "pirate radio" ships, and
one of them had an antenna like that. I once tried to get details about
how this antenna was supposed to work, but never got a reply.

The ship initially transmitted in the high end of the band, and the
antenna looked like 5 wires spaced about a metre apart between the
two masts of the coaster, with a vertical wire in the middle connecting
to all 5 wires in parallel and leading down to a tuning unit in a small
housing on the deck. My theory is that it indeed was a vertical radiator
with a capacitive top hat. The height was only about 20 metres, so the
vertical was maybe 1/8 wavelength.

Later, the station went QSY to the lower end of the (medium wave) band,
and the antenna had to be changed. It must have been a big technical
challenge, to construct an antenna that small for a medium wave
transmitter at 556 kHz. What I have been able to find about it describes
the antenna (which still looked the same) as a vertical that ran to the
top hat, which now no longer was 5 parallel wires but a single wire that
ran zig-zag between the endpoints. So, 4 times forward and backward
between the ends (about 20 metres apart) and then to the middle and down
to the tuning unit.

How that did ever work reasonably is beyond me.

593. Re: Old-time antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-23 17:54:06 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <uupu39-lnk.ln1@radagast.org>
Source record: 2560

In article <ebba8$4f6c98ef$4b4c116f$11978@KNOLOGY.NET>,
amdx <amdx@knology.net> wrote:

>Probably the best information about these low frequency antennas can be
>found in "Radio Antenna Engineering" by Edmund Laport. I believe a copy
>is now posted online. To illustrate a flat-top design, I will post a
>drawing to the alt.binaries.pictures.radio Usenet newsgroup. Since the
>"alt" groups are not carried by news.eternal-september.org, I will have
>to post using nntp.charter.net which frequently does not work.
>
>73, Dr. Barry L. Ornitz wa4vzqNO
>.....................................
>
>Here's a link to a download of "Radio Antenna Engineering" by Edmund
>Laport. It has been reported to have lots of info an low frequency antennas.

It does indeed, and it does discuss flat-top LF antennas in some
detail (they're basically capacitively-loaded verticals, as stated).

http://snulbug.mtview.ca.us/books/RadioAntennaEngineering/ will get
you to several download links.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

594. Re: Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-24 00:00:19 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jkj2n1$6ls$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2561

"Channel Jumper" <Channel.Jumper.9b1bbd8@radiobanter.com> wrote in message
news:Channel.Jumper.9b1bbd8@radiobanter.com...

> I see a couple of different types of people.

> The dumb asses
>
> the old guys -

> the old hams - the guys that were licensed as teen agers,

> That thinks that
> the world owes them something. Wants to be the section manager or
> regional manager of the ARRL.

> The low life scum that thinks that it is political.

> clubs where the President makes
> all the rules and demands that everyone else just blindly follow them.

> The followers thinks [sic] that belonging to a club will automatically
> make
> them ham radio operators - yet the President and the officers don't
> actually teach anything, doesn't actually Elmer anyone and their only
> goal is to use the club as a stepping stone - get the votes to become
> the section manager etc and then the people who helped get them to where
> they are at - are forgotten.
>
> Just look at the officers of the ARRL and see where they came from, and
> their age, and the people who are lining up to take their jobs.
>
> Then you have the Vultures.

> Most people cannot take traffic and are unwilling to even talk on the
> radio.
> They are of no use to anyone in a emergency

I recognize some of the characterizations you cite but they are uncommon.
You aver that they're all you know. Your post was so negative! I have a
hard time grasping why you've stayed in the hobby. If you have anything
upbeat to post, I'll read it.

"Sal"

595. Re: Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-24 02:59:32 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jkjdbvslj1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2562

On 3/22/2012 10:10 PM, Channel Jumper wrote:
> David Quest;788733 Wrote:
>> It's alive and well......Spread the word
>
> The problem is not if it is alive or dead, it is the quality of people
> involved with amateur radio today.

Does this include you? Or are you a non participant?

>
> I see a couple of different types of people.
> The leaders
> The followers
> The Sheep
> The dumb asses with the walkie talkies, cell phones, voip - computer -
> that doesn't want to do Ham Radio - they want to do Cell Phone and
> Computer radio.

That's four types, not a couple.. Although I suppose there is some
redundancy involved. IE: many dumbasses are sheep, many sheep are
followers, and most followers tend to follow the leader. :/

>
> Then you have the old guys - who have done it all and doesn't want to
> help anyone - is too old to buy anything new, spends most of their time
> tuning up over other peoples QSO's and only talks on nets.

Maybe they are tired. And they probably already own everything they
need, and thus have no need to buy more stuff. As far as the tuning
and netting, I would consider that a personal problem..

>
> Then you have the old hams - the guys that were licensed as teen agers,
> realizes that the old hams are going to die or retire. That thinks that
> the world owes them something. Wants to be the section manager or
> regional manager of the ARRL. The low life scum that thinks that it is
> political.

I've been a radio buoy since I was a teen. So I guess I sort of fit
this category. And I do realize that everyone retires, and then dies,
sooner or later. This is another personal problem that all must deal
with sooner or later. Novice through Extra.. All are gonna be worm
food some day.. Death is not picky, and death took the 20 wpm
code test, so even CW ops don't get a pass on death. :|

Thinks the world owes me something? What would that be?
As far as I know, no one owes me anything, and as far as myself,

I owe very little.. :/

But, if the world owes me something like you say, I'll take an old Ford
GT-40. I'm not too picky about the color.

Want to be section manager or regional manager of the ARRL?
Are you kidding me? You couldn't pay me enough to involve myself
with such silliness..

> Who gets the sheep to blindly follow them, gets the followers to follow
> them - with the promise that they will help them someday - maybe.

I don't want anyone to follow me..

> Assumes the role of leaders at their local clubs - but doesn't really do
> much of anything.

I don't do clubs..

> For the most part - you have a lot of clubs where the President makes
> all the rules and demands that everyone else just blindly follow them.

I don't do clubs..

> The followers thinks that belonging to a club will automatically make
> them ham radio operators - yet the President and the officers don't
> actually teach anything, doesn't actually Elmer anyone and their only
> goal is to use the club as a stepping stone - get the votes to become
> the section manager etc and then the people who helped get them to where
> they are at - are forgotten.

I don't do clubs..

>
> Just look at the officers of the ARRL and see where they came from, and
> their age, and the people who are lining up to take their jobs.

Why would I waste my time? I could care less about the officers of
the ARRL, and I could care less where they came from.
And if someone wants their jobs, how long is this line?
Are they as long as the lines that form outside of shopping malls
when a new brand of sneaker comes out?

>
>
> Then you have the Vultures.

I've never seen a bird get a ham license... I guess they can
pass it now that they did away with the code tests.. :|

> You know who you are!

Yes, I know who I am. :/

> The ones that circles a mans house when he is dead or dying.
> Looking to steal all of his / her ham radio equipment when they die.

Radios, radios, and more radios!!!! Yee-haw!!!!

> Probably the main reason why there are so few hams who becomes
> Generals.

Maybe so. After all, why would one upgrade to a higher license,
if one has to constantly worry about some vulture flying over and
dropping a vulture turd or two on their heads... :|
They practice this you know.. It's kind of like learning to drop
fire fighting mud and chemicals on forest fires, except on a smaller
scale.

>
> Once people gets their Technician Class License, finds out how much new
> radios cost, can't afford a used radio - even if it is available and
> just drops out after a couple of months or years - because there is no
> incentive to advance.

Life's a bitch, and then some people make the mistake of
marrying one.. :/
But realistically, it sounds like they need a better job, more
than they need a ham license.

I have loads of radios.. So many, I can't even keep track of
them all. Big radios, little radios, and many radios in between.
I think they secretly breed when I'm away, and spawn more little
radios and radioettes..

>
> The clubs preaches public service and ECOM - but doesn't really do much
> of anything about it.

I don't do clubs..

> Most people cannot take traffic and are unwilling to even talk on the
> radio.

Well, why don't you teach them then..
BTW, myself, I can handle traffic. I'm ex-MARS, where they actually
do run a bit of traffic from time to time..
But very few people rely on amateur radio to pass traffic these days.
So even though I can handle traffic, I rarely have the chance to
show off such advanced radio skillery. :/

> They are of no use to anyone in a emergency - unless the only traffic
> you want to pass is their call sign and No Traffic - because that is all
> that they have said on the local nets all of their ham radio careers.

I'm of total use in an emergency. I can do anything anyone might
want to do, and I can do it from any location on the planet.

But, I rarely do nets.. Too boring for my blood.

My idea of ham radio is sitting out in the middle of the woods,
sucking down a few cold ones, kicking back, and talking to all them

good ole buoys on the radio.

No one ever follows me. My woods are so secluded, no one would ever find me even if they tried.
I do see some vultures from time to time, but then again, I see a lot of birds out in the woods.

Worrying about nets, managers, clubs, and vultures is no way to go through amateur radio. Sounds pretty danged boring too..

596. Techniques of radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-24 08:22:36 UTC
From: PRABHU NATARAJAN <prabhunatarajann31@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <1b507236-272b-4b8e-8719-dbaeba6df242@ms3g2000pbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2563

http://123maza.com/46/gold962/

597. SWR explained in layman's terms. - Kevin needs to see this one.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-24 15:32:19 UTC
From: Arky Bob <Arky_Bob_Rules@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <15dd72a9-a378-4362-87ca-ee9e73f5a724@z31g2000vbt.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2564

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zOOihiLLS4I&feature=related

Kevin - let us know what you think.

598. Re: SWR explained in layman's terms. - Kevin needs to see this one.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-24 15:52:49 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jkkqkp$8f1$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2565

"Arky Bob" wrote in message
news:15dd72a9-a378-4362-87ca-ee9e73f5a724@z31g2000vbt.googlegroups.com...

#http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zOOihiLLS4I&feature=related

#Kevin - let us know what you think.
-
Well, that certainly explains it all.

599. Re: SWR explained in layman's terms. - Kevin needs to see this one.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-24 16:09:07 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <DeedneKRLPE_bPDSnZ2dnUVZ_judnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2566

"Arky Bob" <Arky_Bob_Rules@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:15dd72a9-a378-4362-87ca-ee9e73f5a724@z31g2000vbt.googlegroups.com...
> http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zOOihiLLS4I&feature=related
>
>

I watched this and some of his other vidios a week or so back.

I have learned more from him than I got from any other books I have read..
Seems that all the other books were wrong. I had a First Class Phone
license almost 40 years ago and an Associate degree in Electronics
Engineering.

I need to ge back to school and see what has changed. Maybe he is using the
new math to calculate the SWR.
Must be government matn.

600. Re: SWR explained in layman's terms. - Kevin needs to see this one.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-24 16:11:33 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <6hsrm79kt022t1ovn1kgtn1a5ocml50ugp@4ax.com>
Source record: 2567

On Sat, 24 Mar 2012 08:32:19 -0700 (PDT), Arky Bob
<Arky_Bob_Rules@yahoo.com> wrote:

>http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zOOihiLLS4I&feature=related
>
>Kevin - let us know what you think.

Thank you for the laugh!

w.

601. Re: SWR explained in layman's terms. - Kevin needs to see this one.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-24 17:58:20 UTC
From: Kickin' Ass and Takin' Names <PopUlist349@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <5p2sm75754ggqq7kg19fbdl0lr5oel31tu@6ax.com>
Source record: 2568

On Sat, 24 Mar 2012 08:32:19 -0700 (PDT), Arky Bob
<Arky_Bob_Rules@yahoo.com> wrote:

>http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zOOihiLLS4I&feature=related
>
>Kevin - let us know what you think.

SWR rule: If you don't worry about it, it doesn't matter. So don't
measure it and you won't worry about it.

602. Re: SWR explained in layman's terms. - Kevin needs to see this one.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-24 18:29:26 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jknrm7$iq1$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2569

"Arky Bob" <Arky_Bob_Rules@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:15dd72a9-a378-4362-87ca-ee9e73f5a724@z31g2000vbt.googlegroups.com...
> http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zOOihiLLS4I&feature=related
>
> Kevin - let us know what you think.

What were the references to "the three-field" and "the five field" or maybe
"the far field"? Did anybody make that out? (Started around the 1:45 mark.)

He does say "a lot of CB'ers" once, which identifies him, I think.

"Sal"

603. Re: Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-25 20:35:57 UTC
From: John Ferrell <W8CCW@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <d00vm75u87cbjomc5bef3q03kaqr2krqn0@4ax.com>
Source record: 2570

50+ years & going stronger than ever!
Antennas, PSK, SDR, the current favorite areas.
Some places have a higher noise level than others. What are called
Trolls now were LIDs way back, easy to outflank.

Where ever you go, you will be as happy as you choose to be.
I plan to live until I die!

See y'all at the meeting, Hamfest, Church or where ever.
de W8CCW

On Thu, 22 Mar 2012 21:57:18 -0600, "Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca>
wrote:

>Just moved into a Senior's Lodge and am waiting for some new
>gear I purchased to arrive. I'll be QRP but was always a QRP advocate
>and seldom ran more than a few watts. It's going to be tricky here and
>I will have to use all my experience and expertise to get some form of
>invisible or very low profile antenna out of my window which has
>a small opening. I should have everything ready to go in a month or so.
>
>Irv VE6BP
>
>54 years of endless fun on ham radio!
>
>
>"David Quest" <wa7kqs@gmail.com> wrote in message
>news:f1f9053c-9842-41df-a907-aa365d74611a@x10g2000pbi.googlegroups.com...
>> It's alive and well......Spread the word
>>
>
John Ferrell W8CCW

604. Helium balloons to lift DIY 5/8 antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-25 21:22:15 UTC
From: MLNJ <1776nj@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <589a79c9-7c70-4a5f-94a3-ad4127abf1a3@k6g2000vbz.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2571

Looking at portable and easy to deploy method of putting up a 5/8 omni directional antenna for CB/10-11m trans/rec. Is hooking up an antenna wire to a helium balloon on the "top" end and connecting it to coax at the "bottom" a possible option? Obviously there are many environmental limitations with the concept, and it is a strictly single use application. But for camping or emergency back up use, the concept sounds at least plausible. Anyone have any technical reasons why this is not feasible? Better yet, anyone have any experience with anything similar?

605. Re: Helium balloons to lift DIY 5/8 antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-25 23:34:46 UTC
From: christofire <christofire@talktalk.net>
Message-ID: <8tydnQSc9tE8NvLSnZ2dnUVZ8vWdnZ2d@brightview.co.uk>
Source record: 2572

"MLNJ" <1776nj@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:589a79c9-7c70-4a5f-94a3-ad4127abf1a3@k6g2000vbz.googlegroups.com...
> Looking at portable and easy to deploy method of putting up a 5/8 omni
> directional antenna for CB/10-11m trans/rec. Is hooking up an antenna
> wire to a helium balloon on the "top" end and connecting it to coax at
> the "bottom" a possible option? Obviously there are many
> environmental limitations with the concept, and it is a strictly
> single use application. But for camping or emergency back up use, the
> concept sounds at least plausible. Anyone have any technical reasons
> why this is not feasible? Better yet, anyone have any experience with
> anything similar?

If you include operation in the rain then the balloon needs to be attached to a low-voltage point on the antenna - certainly not the end of a dipole element because a wet string leading to a wet balloon would likely detune it. Some people I used to know used discones in this application, and the centre of the disc is a relatively low-voltage/low-impedance part of the antenna. The technique was used extensively in planning the UHF transmitter network for television broadcasting in the UK, before computer modelling and simulation was allowed to take over with remarkably little proof of its accuracy!

Chris

606. Re: Helium balloons to lift DIY 5/8 antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-26 00:39:32 UTC
From: Wimpie <wimabctel@tetech.nl>
Message-ID: <4ed20$4f6fb93d$5355cd8e$406@cache70.multikabel.net>
Source record: 2573

El 25-03-12 23:22, MLNJ escribii¿½:
> Looking at portable and easy to deploy method of putting up a 5/8 omni
> directional antenna for CB/10-11m trans/rec. Is hooking up an antenna
> wire to a helium balloon on the "top" end and connecting it to coax at
> the "bottom" a possible option? Obviously there are many
> environmental limitations with the concept, and it is a strictly
> single use application. But for camping or emergency back up use, the
> concept sounds at least plausible. Anyone have any technical reasons
> why this is not feasible? Better yet, anyone have any experience with
> anything similar?

I would not use a 5/8 antenna, as this requires 1/4 lambda radials,
and has (virtually) no advantage over a half wave. A half wave wire
end-fed antenna design can be used without radials mostly.

If you use grease impregnated wire, or monofilament line to tie the
antenna to the balloon, it will not reduce efficiency, even under wet
conditions. Of course you could also use a plastic insulator. you may
know raising the antenna will enhance ground wave propagation, but
above a certain height will not improve ionospheric propagation.

Why not use a fiberglass mast?

--
Wim
PA3DJS
www.tetech.nl
Please remove abc first in case of PM

607. HOT SEXY SUPER VIDEOS AND CUTE KISS PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-26 00:59:10 UTC
From: 866434 <iashjbbxdhvv@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <a7138d23-b9f2-4135-ba1b-0f11de6dc1fa@t6g2000pba.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2574

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

jobs
http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

mobile

mobile games free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-games-free-download.html

mobile ringtones free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-ringtones-free-download.html

608. Re: SWR explained in layman's terms. - Kevin needs to see this one.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-26 01:38:08 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f6fc87e$0$79799$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2575

On 3/24/2012 1:29 PM, Sal wrote:
> "Arky Bob"<Arky_Bob_Rules@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> news:15dd72a9-a378-4362-87ca-ee9e73f5a724@z31g2000vbt.googlegroups.com...
>> http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zOOihiLLS4I&feature=related
>>
>> Kevin - let us know what you think.
>
> What were the references to "the three-field" and "the five field" or maybe
> "the far field"? Did anybody make that out? (Started around the 1:45 mark.)
>
> He does say "a lot of CB'ers" once, which identifies him, I think.
>
> "Sal"
>
>

I remember it as 3 pills and 5 pills, but I listened to it yesterday and
he, well he just wasn't.

Maybe pills are tubes?

tom
K0TAR

609. Re: SWR explained in layman's terms. - Kevin needs to see this one.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-26 03:37:17 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <nkovm7dkoc70l4f633iajsdrj5vqvdlct1@4ax.com>
Source record: 2576

On Sun, 25 Mar 2012 20:38:08 -0500, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>I remember it as 3 pills and 5 pills, but I listened to it yesterday and
>he, well he just wasn't.
>
>Maybe pills are tubes?

Nope. A "pill" is a ceramic case RF power transistor that looks like
a large pill.
<http://www.cbslang.com/dictionary/pills>

This might help (or ruin your technical vocabulary):
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_CB_slang>
<http://www.cbslang.com>

We gone...

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

610. Batterycharger ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-27 00:22:09 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <JK7cr.43877$M%7.39334@newsfe10.iad>
Source record: 2577

Hi
Anyone familiar with the Energiser CHDC-CA Battery Charger? That just happens to be the model number of the one I have but very common all over the place and just the typical AAA and AA battery charger. Charges 4 at a time. It is timer operated meaning it operates for about 8.5 hours and shuts off preventing over charging. The manual says it will charge 2650mah AA batteries in 8.8 hours then shuts off automatically. I try to deplete the batter as much as possible. The unit's output is 2.8v 360mh . Now I believe also its max charge time is 8.5 hours or auto shuts off at 8.5 hours.
Now, my new batteries ni mh are 3000 mah . Now if you cross mulitply you end up with a 10 hour charge time mathematically, that can be done, just charge 1.2 (or 1.5) hours longer and remember to stop it. But if you factor it differently as the 3000mah divided by the 360 equals the 8.3 hours to charge, not needing the additional charging.

Anyone have experience with these? Just typical rechargable batteries for camera. Any tips on charging these properly?

Thnx 73s

611. Re: Batterycharger ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-27 02:52:10 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jkr9vj$o9d$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2578

" Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote in message
news:JK7cr.43877$M%7.39334@newsfe10.iad...
> Hi
> Anyone familiar with the Energiser CHDC-CA Battery Charger? That just
> happens to be the model number of the one I have but very common all over
> the place and just the typical AAA and AA battery charger. Charges 4 at a
> time. It is timer operated meaning it operates for about 8.5 hours and
> shuts off preventing over charging. The manual says it will charge 2650mah
> AA batteries in 8.8 hours then shuts off automatically. I try to deplete
> the batter as much as possible. The unit's output is 2.8v 360mh . Now I
> believe also its max charge time is 8.5 hours or auto shuts off at 8.5
> hours.
> Now, my new batteries ni mh are 3000 mah . Now if you cross mulitply you
> end up with a 10 hour charge time mathematically, that can be done, just
> charge 1.2 (or 1.5) hours longer and remember to stop it. But if you
> factor it differently as the 3000mah divided by the 360 equals the 8.3
> hours to charge, not needing the additional charging.
>
> Anyone have experience with these? Just typical rechargable batteries for
> camera. Any tips on charging these properly?
>
> Thnx 73s
>
>

I can contribute only a little: Ni-MH batteries and Ni-Cd batteries are
different as to how they take a charge. While many Ni-Cd's no longer
display a memory effect, some do. As far as I know, there's no memory
effect for Ni-MH. This means you need to treat each type differently.

Would I be out of line to ask you what kind of battery you use and then
narrow the discussion to that type?

"Sal"

612. Re: SWR explained in layman's terms. - Kevin needs to see this one.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-27 02:54:11 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f712bd1$0$74948$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2579

On 3/25/2012 10:37 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Sun, 25 Mar 2012 20:38:08 -0500, tom<news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>
>> I remember it as 3 pills and 5 pills, but I listened to it yesterday and
>> he, well he just wasn't.
>>
>> Maybe pills are tubes?
>
> Nope. A "pill" is a ceramic case RF power transistor that looks like
> a large pill.
> <http://www.cbslang.com/dictionary/pills>
>
> This might help (or ruin your technical vocabulary):
> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_CB_slang>
> <http://www.cbslang.com>
>
> We gone...
>
>

Thanks Jeff, I missed that part of history I guess.

tom
K0TAR

613. Re: Batterycharger ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-27 03:08:06 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <iaacr.17053$GV1.768@newsfe12.iad>
Source record: 2580

Hi Sal

I bought the ones off ebay that came from hong kong in about two weeks. Package of 24 aa batteries and aaa batteries. These are nickle metal hidryde. There shouldn't be a memory like the cadnium ones. These are the 3000 mah batteries and just wondering about charging them with my older battery charger that only explaines about the 2650, so I don't believe my batteries are charging to full capacity. Not even close.

"Sal" <sobars@aol.com> wrote in message news:jkr9vj$o9d$1@dont-email.me...
>
> " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote in message
> news:JK7cr.43877$M%7.39334@newsfe10.iad...
>> Hi
>> Anyone familiar with the Energiser CHDC-CA Battery Charger? That just
>> happens to be the model number of the one I have but very common all over
>> the place and just the typical AAA and AA battery charger. Charges 4 at a
>> time. It is timer operated meaning it operates for about 8.5 hours and
>> shuts off preventing over charging. The manual says it will charge
>> 2650mah AA batteries in 8.8 hours then shuts off automatically. I try to
>> deplete the batter as much as possible. The unit's output is 2.8v 360mh .
>> Now I believe also its max charge time is 8.5 hours or auto shuts off at
>> 8.5 hours.
>> Now, my new batteries ni mh are 3000 mah . Now if you cross mulitply you
>> end up with a 10 hour charge time mathematically, that can be done, just
>> charge 1.2 (or 1.5) hours longer and remember to stop it. But if you
>> factor it differently as the 3000mah divided by the 360 equals the 8.3
>> hours to charge, not needing the additional charging.
>>
>> Anyone have experience with these? Just typical rechargable batteries for
>> camera. Any tips on charging these properly?
>>
>> Thnx 73s
>>
>>
>
> I can contribute only a little: Ni-MH batteries and Ni-Cd batteries are
> different as to how they take a charge. While many Ni-Cd's no longer
> display a memory effect, some do. As far as I know, there's no memory
> effect for Ni-MH. This means you need to treat each type differently.
>
> Would I be out of line to ask you what kind of battery you use and then
> narrow the discussion to that type?
>
> "Sal"

>
>

614. Re: Batterycharger ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-27 03:25:56 UTC
From: Allodoxaphobia <knock_yourself_out@example.net>
Message-ID: <slrnjn2ct9.1q94.knock_yourself_out@shell.config.com>
Source record: 2581

On Mon, 26 Mar 2012 20:22:09 -0400, Tuuk wrote:
> Hi
> Anyone familiar with the Energiser CHDC-CA Battery Charger? That just
> happens to be the model number of the one I have but very common all over
> the place and just the typical AAA and AA battery charger. Charges 4 at a
> time. It is timer operated meaning it operates for about 8.5 hours and shuts
> off preventing over charging. The manual says it will charge 2650mah AA
> batteries in 8.8 hours then shuts off automatically. I try to deplete the
> batter as much as possible. The unit's output is 2.8v 360mh . Now I believe
> also its max charge time is 8.5 hours or auto shuts off at 8.5 hours.
> Now, my new batteries ni mh are 3000 mah . Now if you cross mulitply you end
> up with a 10 hour charge time mathematically, that can be done, just charge
> 1.2 (or 1.5) hours longer and remember to stop it. But if you factor it
> differently as the 3000mah divided by the 360 equals the 8.3 hours to
> charge, not needing the additional charging.
>
> Anyone have experience with these?

As an ANTENNA???!!!

615. Re: Old-time antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-27 07:36:55 UTC
From: Brian Howie <brian@nospam.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <XtlMd7AX4WcPFwHp@b-howie.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 2582

In message <15870-4F6BDF32-11@storefull-3173.bay.webtv.net>, Padraigh ProAmerica <ogrowup@webtv.net> writes
>I was looking at an engraving of an early ham shack. One thing about
>these old-time images that has always piqued my interest is the antenna-
>usually 4-5 parallel wires evenly spaced above the roof.
>
>What type of antenna is it? End-fed or mid-feed making it a type of
>dipole? You don't see them any more, so they must not work too well,
>right?
>
>Anyone have anything to offer?

It's a T antenna (top loaded vertical)

Topband_160m_T_Antenna1.jpg

The top wires are a capacity hat. The vertical wire does the radiating.

73 Brian GM4DIJ
--
Brian Howie

616. Re: Batterycharger ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-27 15:32:50 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <s4lcr.16537$yD7.3953@newsfe15.iad>
Source record: 2583

I have called almost every Henry's and the Energiser's tech line.

Now Energiser cannot advise anything, they only sell batteries up to 2500mah and chargers to same. Now I imagine soon they will be selling 3000mah batteries as Panasonic and so many other mfgs do already. The batter charger I have is obsolete now, 2 years old and actually they still sell it at Henrys.

So I suppose my options are to buy a battery charger that is smart charger that measures through trickle the capacity of the charging battery and shuts off when trickle gets low enough. Or, use this charger and after its 8.5 hour automatic shut off time to pull out then push back into wall plug to add about 1.5 hours of charge and not forget or it will run the cycle of 8.5 more hours and dissapate heat or overcharge the batteries reducing their life.

The batteries measure 1.38 to 1.39 volts after the 8.5 hour plus the extra about 1.5 hours charge. They measure about 1.17volts when empty.

Whats a poor boy to do? Come on Dave, I know you know. And you know that I know that you know that These are for that battery pack for the HT that I use to measure the gnd radiation for my sauna rocks. Very important.

"Allodoxaphobia" <knock_yourself_out@example.net> wrote in message news:slrnjn2ct9.1q94.knock_yourself_out@shell.config.com...
> On Mon, 26 Mar 2012 20:22:09 -0400, Tuuk wrote:
>> Hi
>> Anyone familiar with the Energiser CHDC-CA Battery Charger? That just
>> happens to be the model number of the one I have but very common all over
>> the place and just the typical AAA and AA battery charger. Charges 4 at a
>> time. It is timer operated meaning it operates for about 8.5 hours and
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>> off preventing over charging. The manual says it will charge 2650mah AA
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>> batter as much as possible. The unit's output is 2.8v 360mh . Now I
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>> also its max charge time is 8.5 hours or auto shuts off at 8.5 hours.
>> Now, my new batteries ni mh are 3000 mah . Now if you cross mulitply you
>> end
>> up with a 10 hour charge time mathematically, that can be done, just
>> charge
>> 1.2 (or 1.5) hours longer and remember to stop it. But if you factor it
>> differently as the 3000mah divided by the 360 equals the 8.3 hours to
>> charge, not needing the additional charging.
>>
>> Anyone have experience with these?

>
> As an ANTENNA???!!!
>

617. Re: Batterycharger ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-27 23:31:12 UTC
From: Robby <IHM@com.net>
Message-ID: <j0j4n7h1smpu8uff5pm5d4664rkh14g1kg@4ax.com>
Source record: 2584

On 27 Mar 2012 03:25:56 GMT, Allodoxaphobia <knock_yourself_out@example.net>
wrote:

>On Mon, 26 Mar 2012 20:22:09 -0400, Tuuk wrote:
>> Hi
>> Anyone familiar with the Energiser CHDC-CA Battery Charger? That just
>> happens to be the model number of the one I have but very common all over
>> the place and just the typical AAA and AA battery charger. Charges 4 at a
>> time. It is timer operated meaning it operates for about 8.5 hours and shuts
>> off preventing over charging. The manual says it will charge 2650mah AA
>> batteries in 8.8 hours then shuts off automatically. I try to deplete the
>> batter as much as possible. The unit's output is 2.8v 360mh . Now I believe
>> also its max charge time is 8.5 hours or auto shuts off at 8.5 hours.
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>> up with a 10 hour charge time mathematically, that can be done, just charge
>> 1.2 (or 1.5) hours longer and remember to stop it. But if you factor it
>> differently as the 3000mah divided by the 360 equals the 8.3 hours to
>> charge, not needing the additional charging.
>>
>> Anyone have experience with these?
>
>As an ANTENNA???!!!

He's an idiot. He doesn't care that his posts are always off topic, and at least
some people doubt he even has a license. He clearly doesn't understand batteries
and charging them, nor much of anything else it seems. Just do what most people
do - ignore him.

618. Re: Batterycharger ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-28 00:27:53 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <3Wscr.24969$cd7.3794@newsfe06.iad>
Source record: 2585

Hi Robby
Thanks for the repy. I assure you I am not an idiot but can you tell me
about the batteries?

"Robby" <IHM@com.net> wrote in message
news:j0j4n7h1smpu8uff5pm5d4664rkh14g1kg@4ax.com...
> On 27 Mar 2012 03:25:56 GMT, Allodoxaphobia
> <knock_yourself_out@example.net>
> wrote:
>
>>On Mon, 26 Mar 2012 20:22:09 -0400, Tuuk wrote:
>>> Hi
>>> Anyone familiar with the Energiser CHDC-CA Battery Charger? That just
>>> happens to be the model number of the one I have but very common all
>>> over
>>> the place and just the typical AAA and AA battery charger. Charges 4 at
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>>> time. It is timer operated meaning it operates for about 8.5 hours and
>>> shuts
>>> off preventing over charging. The manual says it will charge 2650mah AA
>>> batteries in 8.8 hours then shuts off automatically. I try to deplete
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>>> batter as much as possible. The unit's output is 2.8v 360mh . Now I
>>> believe
>>> also its max charge time is 8.5 hours or auto shuts off at 8.5 hours.
>>> Now, my new batteries ni mh are 3000 mah . Now if you cross mulitply you
>>> end
>>> up with a 10 hour charge time mathematically, that can be done, just
>>> charge
>>> 1.2 (or 1.5) hours longer and remember to stop it. But if you factor it
>>> differently as the 3000mah divided by the 360 equals the 8.3 hours to
>>> charge, not needing the additional charging.
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>>> Anyone have experience with these?
>>
>>As an ANTENNA???!!!
>
> He's an idiot. He doesn't care that his posts are always off topic, and at
> least
> some people doubt he even has a license. He clearly doesn't understand
> batteries
> and charging them, nor much of anything else it seems. Just do what most
> people
> do - ignore him.

>

619. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-28 01:06:47 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <xutcr.44652$M%7.769@newsfe10.iad>
Source record: 2586

Yes, just call the cable company, tell them you will change to satelite
because it doesn't work.

They will do it for nothing and very quickly.

"Jim Higgins" <invalid@invalid.invalid> wrote in message
news:nfi8j7ddofe3occ4bt84lou9miamooo9fp@4ax.com...
> On Wed, 08 Feb 2012 13:00:12 -0600, amdx <amdx@knology.net> wrote:
>
>>Hi All,
>>I'm on a boat, about 170ft from the utility post.
>>Recently our cable company switched to the wonderful world of
>>Digital TV. I got the new digital converter and had no picture.
>>I took the box back and got a second box, still no picture. So now I
>>suspect a weak signal and confirm that it is the cable length. The cable
>>company came out and gave me a better cable than I had installed. At
>>this point I have a picture but it is intermittent. The signal at the
>>utility post has 3 outputs and had a four way splitter, I suggested the
>>cable guy put in two 2 way splitters and give me the stronger (first) tap.
>> That got my signal to work almost all the time. I'd like to get the
>>signal to work 100% of the time.
>> I don't has access to electricity at the utility post, so an amp is
>>out. Although I could try an amp at the cable box end. Is that reasonable?
>>I would run two cables if there was a way to make it increase signal
>>strength.
>> Getting anymore from the cable company is not an option.
>> Any ideas to get a better signal?
>
>
> Yes, ask the cable company to change the tap in the distribution
> amplifier from (for example) -40dB to -34 dB. IOW, they can up the
> signal level in the cable vs installing a lower loss cable. (You're
> probably at the point where there isn't a significantly lower loss
> cable available anyhow.)
>
> Actually, first ask them to measure your signal strength at the
> distribution point on your boat where their cable attaches and look
> over their shoulder as they do that. They have specs and they need to
> meet their specs. I had a ton of problems with Internet here until
> doing that - finding they didn't meet their own specs - and when I
> made them meet their own specs all was fine. They met their specs by
> changing the tap.
>
>

620. Re: Batterycharger ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-28 02:10:12 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <thr4n719vrbnmandb0d6a0ijfq31d4pv3m@4ax.com>
Source record: 2587

On Mon, 26 Mar 2012 20:22:09 -0400, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
wrote:

>Anyone familiar with the Energiser CHDC-CA Battery Charger?

Yep. I have one. Piece of junk. Works only with NiMH. It will kill
a NiCd battery and will overcharge a partly charged battery.
<http://data.energizer.com/PDFs/chdc.pdf>
"Best used with Energizer NiMH batteries."
Note that it's obsolete.

>Now, my new batteries ni mh are 3000 mah.

Maybe, under ideal conditions and with a very small load. Otherwise,
I've never seen a 3000ma-hr battery.

I have a West Mtn Radio CBA-II battery analyzer:
<http://www.westmountainradio.com/product_info.php?products_id=cba3&navcode=/cbaLink1>
I've tested a few of the flea market NiMH batteries claiming to be
3000ma-hr and found them lacking. I'll post the graphs (if I can find
them).

Incidentally, did you know that it requires one or two initial charge
cycles to get an NiMH battery up to full capacity? I didn't believe
it so I ran some tests:
<http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/NiMH/>
It's not much, but it's certainly real. Note that the load was on the
high side at 1C resulting in measured battery capacity lower than
claimed. This is normal, but I was in a hurry.

>Anyone have experience with these? Just typical rechargable batteries for
>camera. Any tips on charging these properly?

If it's only run by a timer, it's a piece of junk. It probably
assumes that the batteries to be charged are totally discharged, and
after 8.5 hrs of charging, will be fully charged. That sucks because
a half charged battery will be overcharged by that method. If the
batteries get warm, they're being overcharged.

What it should do is look for a decrease in terminal voltage,
indicating EOC (end of charge).
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nickel%E2%80%93metal_hydride_battery#.CE.94V_charging_method
>

More:
<http://batteryuniversity.com/learn/article/charging_nickel_metal_hydride>

Now, can be get back to antennas?

```
--
# Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
# 831-336-2558
# http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
# http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS
```

621. Re: Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-28 02:15:29 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <hqs4n75soj41mppjfjce7v00go3dh8rko0@4ax.com>
Source record: 2588

On Wed, 21 Mar 2012 23:01:51 -0700 (PDT), David Quest
<wa7kqs@gmail.com> wrote:

>It's alive and well......Spread the word

W......O......R......D

Is that sufficiently spread out?

--
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622. Re: SWR explained in layman's terms. - Kevin needs to see this one.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-28 02:29:26 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <b8t4n7lkp2p7hs6u7pshna9glecchra8eq@4ax.com>
Source record: 2589

On Mon, 26 Mar 2012 21:54:11 -0500, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>On 3/25/2012 10:37 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>> We gone...

>Thanks Jeff, I missed that part of history I guess.
>tom
>K0TAR

Full disclosure: I got my start in radio in about 1965 with an EICO model something CB radio. Ham radio was available, but I was too lazy to study for the license. CB was also cheaper and easier. Many years later, I worked for several companies that manufactured or sold CB radios in addition to their commercial radio products. I also designed a CB paging system (that was never produced). When I owned part of a land mobile radio shop, we also sold and serviced CB radios. It's really difficult to work in commercial radio, and also avoid CB. I don't see how you've made it this far, and missed all the CB history.

While much of the CB lingo is fairly new and amazingly creative, some of it is based on ham radio lingo, which is not so new or as creative. Somehow, I think we missed a splendid opportunity to add our mark on technical slang.

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
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http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

623. Re: Batterycharger ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-28 03:44:36 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <vOvcr.14237$Yx.4127@newsfe04.iad>
Source record: 2590

Hi Jeff, Thanks for the info. That pdf is where I learned that this charger only runs for 8.5 hours and it recommends stopping at certain times for certain mah batteries. It works nice for me because I can plug it into 120 or 220 where ever I am. And my batteries are always depleted before I charge them.
Only problem is that I bought the battery pack for my ht and it takes 10 but charger only charges 4.

http://www.ebay.com/itm/160593039544?ssPageName=STRK:MEWNX:IT&_trksid=p3984.m1497.l2649

But the batteries I bought were these ones

http://www.ebay.com/itm/New-Camera-Rechargeable-Battery-8pcs-AA-3000mAh-NiMH-F1-/330538074900?pt=US_Batteries&hash=item4cf59ac314

I have bought these batteries before for my home phones and they work great. The home phones batteries lasts for weeks without putting back on the charger. I guess I am used to the ni cads because I like to deplete 100%, just a habit.

But that charger pumps out 360 ma at 2.8v and if I do the math that tells me they charge completely at 8.3 hours. That falls within the operating range of the charger. Why does the instructions say 8.5 hours for the 2650 mah battery for full charge? Is the charger that innefficient that there is 20% loss? Or were the first couple charges not effective like you said. This is the third charge and the HT emptied quickly. Plus I am now pulling the charger and plugging in again only for about 1.5 hours. Would you recommend that?

Since it is for my HT I would only assume it qualifies for antenna subject,

I am surprised that absolutely none of the dozen local electronic stores and box stores had any idea what I was talking about, even the energizer tech support line were scratching their heads, yet seems so logical a question for me because I want those battery lives to last as long as possible and charging is the answer there. Hense my original question about the charger.

These batteries measure all 1.38 volts when charged pretty consistantly and 1.17v when depleted, other than that I cannot measure the efficiency of the charger to predict time of charge, according to the manufacture it should be 9.9 hours, according to the math 3000mha devided by 360 ma of the unit says 8.3 hours to charge full capacity.

Which is it?

73s

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
news:thr4n719vrbnmandb0d6a0ijfq31d4pv3m@4ax.com...
> On Mon, 26 Mar 2012 20:22:09 -0400, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
> wrote:
>
>>Anyone familiar with the Energiser CHDC-CA Battery Charger?
>
> Yep. I have one. Piece of junk. Works only with NiMH. It will kill
> a NiCd battery and will overcharge a partly charged battery.
> <http://data.energizer.com/PDFs/chdc.pdf>
> "Best used with Energizer NiMH batteries."
> Note that it's obsolete.
>
>>Now, my new batteries ni mh are 3000 mah.
>
> Maybe, under ideal conditions and with a very small load. Otherwise,
> I've never seen a 3000ma-hr battery.
>
> I have a West Mtn Radio CBA-II battery analyzer:
> <http://www.westmountainradio.com/product_info.php?products_id=cba3&navcode=/cbaLink1>
> I've tested a few of the flea market NiMH batteries claiming to be
> 3000ma-hr and found them lacking. I'll post the graphs (if I can find
> them).
>
> Incidentally, did you know that it requires one or two initial charge
> cycles to get an NiMH battery up to full capacity? I didn't believe
> it so I ran some tests:
> <http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/NiMH/>
> It's not much, but it's certainly real. Note that the load was on the
> high side at 1C resulting in measured battery capacity lower than
> claimed. This is normal, but I was in a hurry.
>
>>Anyone have experience with these? Just typical rechargable batteries for
>>camera. Any tips on charging these properly?
>
> If it's only run by a timer, it's a piece of junk. It probably
> assumes that the batteries to be charged are totally discharged, and
> after 8.5 hrs of charging, will be fully charged. That sucks because
> a half charged battery will be overcharged by that method. If the
> batteries get warm, they're being overcharged.
>
> What it should do is look for a decrease in terminal voltage,
> indicating EOC (end of charge).
> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nickel%E2%80%93metal_hydride_battery#.CE.94V_charging_meth
od>
>
> More:
> <http://batteryuniversity.com/learn/article/charging_nickel_metal_hydride>
>
> Now, can be get back to antennas?
>

> --
> # Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
> # 831-336-2558
> # http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
> # http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS
>

624. Re: SWR explained in layman's terms. - Kevin needs to see this one.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-28 03:58:42 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jku281heo1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2591

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
news:b8t4n7lkp2p7hs6u7pshna9glecchra8eq@4ax.com...

< snip >

> Somehow, I think we missed a splendid opportunity to add our mark on
> technical slang.

How about this story:

A mad scientist invented the Ultimate Brain Machine. At the press of a
button, he could aim a ray at somebody's head and change their IQ.

First, he tested it on a plumber. He pressed "UP," waited a few seconds and
pressed "STOP." The plumber started quoting Shakespeare and explained
relativity in simple terms.

Next , he tested it on an electrical engineering professor, who was also an
Extra Class ham. He pressed the "DOWN" button and waited a few moments.
Just then, the phone rang. It was a call from his nasty, old wife and he
got into a shouting match with her.

When he hung up, he raced over to the machine, now overheated and smoking.
He pressed "STOP and asked the professor if he was all right.

The professor replied, "That's a big 10-4, good buddy!"

Sal

625. Re: Batterycharger ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-28 07:49:43 UTC
From: "Mark Arilss"
Message-ID: <uhg5n712cm82tg3no8ia2too3c3ao9s3mq@4ax.com>
Source record: 2592

On Tue, 27 Mar 2012 23:44:36 -0400, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote:

>Since it is for my HT I would only assume it qualifies for antenna subject,

You ASSume wrong oh brainless one! You can't really be that stupid can you?

626. Re: SWR explained in layman's terms. - Kevin needs to see this one.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-28 12:12:23 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f73002a$0$74950$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2593

On 3/27/2012 9:29 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>
> Full disclosure: I got my start in radio in about 1965 with an EICO
> model something CB radio. Ham radio was available, but I was too lazy
> to study for the license. CB was also cheaper and easier. Many years
> later, I worked for several companies that manufactured or sold CB
> radios in addition to their commercial radio products. I also
> designed a CB paging system (that was never produced). When I owned
> part of a land mobile radio shop, we also sold and serviced CB radios.
> It's really difficult to work in commercial radio, and also avoid CB.
> I don't see how you've made it this far, and missed all the CB
> history.
>
> While much of the CB lingo is fairly new and amazingly creative, some
> of it is based on ham radio lingo, which is not so new or as creative.
> Somehow, I think we missed a splendid opportunity to add our mark on
> technical slang.

I think I've heard most of it, I just hadn't heard "pill". The short time I was into the CB craze it was in a pretty rural part of northern NY, so maybe that term hadn't made it there.

tom

627. Re: Batterycharger ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-28 12:26:57 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <asDcr.37772$QC3.22692@newsfe16.iad>
Source record: 2594

Ok
So one calles me an idiot, another calls me brainless.

One chap partially answers my question, thank you very much.

What happened to Hams? Used to be such a knowledgeable bunch, still are however there are lots who are wanna bees and you can patrol the newsgroups looking for whatever.

I have a pretty good question here Mark, Robby, just because you don't know the answer, don't make it look like you are smarter than me.

So Robby, you called me an idiot, yet I asked the question, and you haven't any idea about the question. Same to you Mark. Just because you don't know about rechargeable AA batteries, keep your ignorance to yourselves. I am asking, and just because you don't know a thing about AA batteries, well, I recommend either you asking or take a course.

The best thing for you two to do is when someone asks a question, and you don't know the answer, haven't even a clue. Just hang on the side there and watch (or listen) and you will learn also.

I think I may have answered it myself anyway, I am charging for a full charge then about 15% more which re-sets the timer. And I also agree with Jeff, the first few charges in their genisis are important.

So there you go Mark and Robby, see you learned something here today, you can thank me. Why not thank someone who helps you learn, instead you call them names, fling some mud.

Good luck

73s

"Mark Arilss" wrote in message
news:uhg5n712cm82tg3no8ia2too3c3ao9s3mq@4ax.com...
> On Tue, 27 Mar 2012 23:44:36 -0400, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
> wrote:
>
>>Since it is for my HT I would only assume it qualifies for antenna
>>subject,
>
> You ASSume wrong oh brainless one! You can't really be that stupid can
> you?
>

628. Re: Batterycharger ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-28 15:18:21 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <TYFcr.10639$Ce4.10093@newsfe21.iad>
Source record: 2595

Hi guys

I think i have answered my own question again. Jeff you are right, the
charger I have is lower end and while good for traveling, it is lmited.

The older chargers aren't suitable for the newer batteries. With 3000 and
3500 mah batteries out now and these older chargers are only good for lower
amp hour batteries, you need the smart chargers. Here is one I am going to
try and will give you all a report later on as to its workability.

http://www.thomasdistributing.com/Accupower-AccuEvolution-Smart-12-Slot-AAAAA-NiMHNiCd-LCD
-Fast-Charger_p_3012.html

If anyone has comments on this charger, I sure would like to hear. Seems
like it is a good smart charger but only runs up to 2900 mah so my batteries
that are 3000 mah may work well.

73s

" Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote in message
news:asDcr.37772$QC3.22692@newsfe16.iad...
> Ok
> So one calles me an idiot, another calls me brainless.
>
> One chap partially answers my question, thank you very much.
>
> What happened to Hams? Used to be such a knowledgeable bunch, still are
> however there are lots who are wanna bees and you can patrol the
> newsgroups looking for whatever.
>
> I have a pretty good question here Mark, Robby, just because you don't
> know the answer, don't make it look like you are smarter than me.
>
> So Robby, you called me an idiot, yet I asked the question, and you
> haven't any idea about the question. Same to you Mark. Just because you
> don't know about rechargeable AA batteries, keep your ignorance to
> yourselves. I am asking, and just because you don't know a thing about AA
> batteries, well, I recommend either you asking or take a course.
>
> The best thing for you two to do is when someone asks a question, and you
> don't know the answer, haven't even a clue. Just hang on the side there
> and watch (or listen) and you will learn also.
>
> I think I may have answered it myself anyway, I am charging for a full
> charge then about 15% more which re-sets the timer. And I also agree with
> Jeff, the first few charges in their genisis are important.

>
> So there you go Mark and Robby, see you learned something here today, you
> can thank me. Why not thank someone who helps you learn, instead you call
> them names, fling some mud.
>
> Good luck
>
> 73s
>
>
>
>
>
> "Mark Arilss" wrote in message
> news:uhg5n712cm82tg3no8ia2too3c3ao9s3mq@4ax.com...
>> On Tue, 27 Mar 2012 23:44:36 -0400, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
>> wrote:
>>
>>>Since it is for my HT I would only assume it qualifies for antenna
>>>subject,
>>
>> You ASSume wrong oh brainless one! You can't really be that stupid can
>> you?
>>
>
>

629. Re: Batterycharger ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-28 16:40:07 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <cue6n79211am43ufpeutauja8h8rrn0pe0@4ax.com>
Source record: 2596

On Wed, 28 Mar 2012 11:18:21 -0400, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
wrote:

>I think i have answered my own question again. Jeff you are right, the
>charger I have is lower end and while good for traveling, it is lmited.

I didn't say it was limited. I said it was a piece of junk. I have
mine in my digital camera bag, for use only in emergencies.

My favorite cheap NiMH AA charger is another piece of junk that I
picked up at Radio Shock. Model 23-1305.
<http://www.digicircle.com/item_desc.php?make=RadioShack&model=23-1305%2030-Minute%20Battery%20Charger&id=29506745>
Works with AA NiMH only, charges in 30 mins, and hasn't killed any
cells, yet. It's smart enough to recognize that a cell is partly or
fully charged. I erratically retest my NiMH batteries for capacity
loss after charging with my CMA-II battery analyzer. No problems yet.

If you want to do something better, try converting your HT battery
pack to Li-Ion. You'll need an external Li-Ion charger and some
mechanical work, but the resultant huge increase in capacity will be
worthwhile. I've done this for a few home toys (flashlights, alarm
system, battery backup, etc) but have not tried it with an HT. See
model airplane and model auto sites for chargers.

If not, go shopping for an NiMH "smart" charger.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

630. Re: Batterycharger ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-28 18:01:26 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jkvjkemds1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2597

" Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote in message
news:vOvcr.14237$Yx.4127@newsfe04.iad...

< snip >

> These batteries measure all 1.38 volts when charged pretty consistantly
> and 1.17v when depleted, other than that I cannot measure the efficiency
> of the charger to predict time of charge, according to the manufacture it
> should be 9.9 hours, according to the math 3000mha devided by 360 ma of
> the unit says 8.3 hours to charge full capacity.

Math always works but it won't give you a good answer if you use bad
numbers.

Here's what I mean: Yes, 360 mA times 8.3 hours equals approximately 3000
mAh but you have overlooked a widely-acknowledged rule for recharging:

Charge at 0.1C for about 16 hours, where "C" is the nominal capacity. Using
that rule, you charge a 3000 mA-h cell at 300 mA for 16 hours. (A battery
maker may impose or recommend something else. I'm parroting what I have
picked up.)

Not all the energy is stored by chemical conversion. Some is lost as heat,
which explains why you need to run the charger longer than you calculated.
(9.9 hours gets you closer but I bet they want to stop short of a maximum
charge to avoid having the cells vent.)

Some support for my views, plus helpful advice here:
http://www.powerstream.com/NiMH.htm

"Sal"

631. Re: SWR explained in layman's terms. - Kevin needs to see this one.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-28 20:27:02 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <19527206.555.1332966422980.JavaMail.geo-discussion-forums@vbw10>
Source record: 2598

On Saturday, March 24, 2012 3:32:19 PM UTC, Arky Bob wrote:
> http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zOOihiLLS4I&feature=related
>
> Kevin - let us know what you think.

Probably works as good as any eplanation for most people.

Jimmie

632. Re: Batterycharger ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-28 22:49:18 UTC
From: Robby <IHM@com.net>
Message-ID: <ft27n7lbbahd8oq2qe89mi248cof1nj80u@4ax.com>
Source record: 2599

On Wed, 28 Mar 2012 08:26:57 -0400, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote:

>So one calles me an idiot, another calls me brainless.
>One chap partially answers my question, thank you very much.

If someone wants to answer an off topic post, that's is up to them, I, and several others don't encourage them by refusing to answer. Your logic(?) is flawed if you think owning an HT that has an antenna means your battery questions are relevant - they are not. That same logic would give you or anyone else the right to ask about an automobile engine simply because the car has an antenna, be it 10, 6 or 2 meter, it doesn't make it on topic. Only an idiot wouldn't understand that.

>What happened to Hams? Used to be such a knowledgeable bunch, still are
>however there are lots who are wanna bees and you can patrol the newsgroups
>looking for whatever.

When you become one, be sure to LEARN about the basics, or at least learn where to go to be on topic. A good general information place to start would be alt.ham.radio but be forewarned, don't ask about your sauna rocks, or any other non-amateur radio related subject, it will only give you away as an idiot or troll. Your "handle" seems appropriate at least. If you are going to insist you are a licensed ham, prove it first. You have certainly provided enough information to prove you aren't. One more time, if your question doesn't relate to the title of the group, don't bother asking there, go to any group that is simply a ham radio group, not an antenna group, not a digital group, nor any other group your question directly relates to, not because you happen to have an antenna in the next room, or a modem packed away in a box somewhere.

>I have a pretty good question here Mark, Robby, just because you don't know
>the answer, don't make it look like you are smarter than me.

Your attempt to egg us on, well, I can only speak for myself at least, will not work. I can't speak for Mark, but I will only state that I most assuredly know about this topic, and let me add, your musings are so far off base, they have been entertaining, if nothing else. I, like many, do not encourage repeated abuse by people like yourself. People who, in spite of being told repeatedly that your posts are off topic in this group, continue to IGNORE those who tried to help you by pointing you to one of the other groups where your ignorance will be hidden from view by virtue of not being off topic. If you continue to ignore this fact, then you are rightly labeled as ignorant. I can only surmise you are either a politician, or a salesman of some sort. A car salesman perhaps? Or maybe a tire, (or do you spell it tyre there) jockey? Oh, and I don't have to be ignorant of batteries, (I am quite knowledgeable in fact) to make it look like I'm smarter than you are, you are proving that just fine all by yourself thank you. You would have been much better off not responding to my post.

>So Robby, you called me an idiot, yet I asked the question, and you haven't
>any idea about the question. Same to you Mark. Just because you don't know
>about rechargeable AA batteries, keep your ignorance to yourselves. I am
>asking, and just because you don't know a thing about AA batteries, well, I
>recommend either you asking or take a course.

Again, your crude attempt to provoke an answer out of me at least won't work. I'll leave it to Mark to give you his response, if he even bothers to give you one.

Speaking of responses, this will be my last, regardless of how much you try to provoke one. I can only speak for myself, but I would hope everyone else here ignores your future off topic posts, as amusing as they might be, they have no place here. If you feel this is unfair, comment about it in alt.ham.radio, or better yet, find a Canadian amateur radio group, perhaps they will have more lax rules.

633. Re: Batterycharger ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-28 22:56:16 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.9b95078@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.9b95078@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 2600

Mark Arilss;788944 Wrote:
> On Tue, 27 Mar 2012 23:44:36 -0400, " Tuuk" abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca
> wrote:
> -
> Since it is for my HT I would only assume it qualifies for antenna
> subject,-
>
> You ASSume wrong oh brainless one! You can't really be that stupid can
> you?

Come on now Mark Play Nice.

You can't fix stupid!

Handitalkies are for idiots.
WHY?
Because they don't do anything!
Yes they are great for public service events, for hamfests where you want to keep track of each individual person in your group, in emergencies where most communications has been wiped out.

But they suck if you cannot hit the repeaters and their LOS is determined by the size of the ANTENNA, and the height of the antenna above ground.

Two rules of thumb - transmitter range is usually LOS - Line of Sight, even when it is line of sight, the range even for a good antenna is about 1.15 miles per each foot the antenna is held above ground.

Rule number 2 - most educated people, builds repeaters in high places. Mountain tops, tall buildings, on top of tall towers etc....
The repeater by rule of thumb - usually has a hi gain antenna and a transmitter of 10 - 150 watts..

This extends the range of the hand held as well as the repeater.

The funny thing is - most people are so uneducated - they do not realize that the repeater does all of the work.
All that they are concerned with is that they can buy some type of handitalkie for $50 - $250.00 and are free of the expense of a radio, a power supply, a length of coax, a tower or piece of pipe, grounding, a hi gain antenna - which all costs money!

If the only radio a person owns is a handitalkie - they are not HAMS - they are CB;rs....
Why?
Because when MR. Tornado comes to town and wipes out the repeater - they

are of no use to anyone except the local group which handles traffic from the EOC to the hospital, Police, Fire, Ambulance - locally.

Most of those people - because they have no radio experience, is dumbfounded when it comes to putting up temporary repeaters, handling traffic, being of any real value. Because the Handitalkie pretty much reminds them of being on a phone - they end up talking most times as if they were on a telephone. That in return makes us all look bad!

Most times when a emergency does happen, the walkie talkie is still sitting in the drawer - where it was kept for emergencies -with dead batteries and of no use to anyone.

At least the OP didn't waste their money on one of these new Bofung handheld $50.00 radios. Their battery lifespan while transmitting is about 45 minutes max. What does a person do after a hour and a half when both the battery and the spare is dead? They run back to the EOC for another radio or another task to perform.

My personal opinion is that if a person had a GOTA bag with a 50 watt mobile transceiver, a dual band antenna, 6 sticks of 4' fiberglass pole, a ground rod, a 40' length of coax and one of those 850 CCA jump starter battery packs - they could effectively reduce transmit power if needed and could transmit for hours on a single charge. It could be recharged off a vehicle battery, and if it had cross repeat / could be used as a repeater in a emergency to go between the walkie talkies and a more distant repeater...

--
Channel Jumper

634. Re: Batterycharger ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-28 23:55:23 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <CxNcr.29743$_C5.22448@newsfe09.iad>
Source record: 2501

Nice work Sal

Thats what I am talking about. I knew you had it in ya.

I decided to buy a smart charger, the

http://www.adorama.com/ANCE8.html?utm_term=Other&utm_medium=Shopping%20Site&utm_campaign=Other&utm_source=dealtime

I bought it from a different source at much cheaper the price online
including shipping to my door.

While my other rigs are 1970ish, the HT is mostly for local stuff, the boat,
the company channels, the marine band and the grs bands. Very handy
actually, and practical because programable for a lot of uses. Once it was
opened up.

Thanks for the feedback, sorry for the off topic question and always
appreciate your expertise on here. 73s

"Sal" <sobars@aol.com> wrote in message news:jkvjkemds1@dont-email.me...
>
> " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote in message
> news:vOvcr.14237$Yx.4127@newsfe04.iad...
>
> < snip >
>
>> These batteries measure all 1.38 volts when charged pretty consistantly
>> and 1.17v when depleted, other than that I cannot measure the efficiency
>> of the charger to predict time of charge, according to the manufacture it
>> should be 9.9 hours, according to the math 3000mha devided by 360 ma of
>> the unit says 8.3 hours to charge full capacity.
>
> Math always works but it won't give you a good answer if you use bad
> numbers.
>
> Here's what I mean: Yes, 360 mA times 8.3 hours equals approximately 3000
> mAh but you have overlooked a widely-acknowledged rule for recharging:
>
> Charge at 0.1C for about 16 hours, where "C" is the nominal capacity.
> Using that rule, you charge a 3000 mA-h cell at 300 mA for 16 hours. (A
> battery maker may impose or recommend something else. I'm parroting what
> I have picked up.)
>
> Not all the energy is stored by chemical conversion. Some is lost as
> heat, which explains why you need to run the charger longer than you

> calculated. (9.9 hours gets you closer but I bet they want to stop short
> of a maximum charge to avoid having the cells vent.)
>
> Some support for my views, plus helpful advice here:
> http://www.powerstream.com/NiMH.htm
>
> "Sal"
>
>
>

635. Re: Batterycharger ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-29 03:01:47 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f73d099$0$74947$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2502

On 3/28/2012 7:26 AM, Tuuk wrote:
> Ok
> So one calles me an idiot, another calls me brainless.
>
> One chap partially answers my question, thank you very much.
>
> What happened to Hams? Used to be such a knowledgeable bunch, still are
> however there are lots who are wanna bees and you can patrol the
> newsgroups looking for whatever.
>
> I have a pretty good question here Mark, Robby, just because you don't
> know the answer, don't make it look like you are smarter than me.
>
> So Robby, you called me an idiot, yet I asked the question, and you
> haven't any idea about the question. Same to you Mark. Just because you
> don't know about rechargeable AA batteries, keep your ignorance to
> yourselves. I am asking, and just because you don't know a thing about
> AA batteries, well, I recommend either you asking or take a course.
>
> The best thing for you two to do is when someone asks a question, and
> you don't know the answer, haven't even a clue. Just hang on the side
> there and watch (or listen) and you will learn also.
>
> I think I may have answered it myself anyway, I am charging for a full
> charge then about 15% more which re-sets the timer. And I also agree
> with Jeff, the first few charges in their genisis are important.
>
> So there you go Mark and Robby, see you learned something here today,
> you can thank me. Why not thank someone who helps you learn, instead you
> call them names, fling some mud.
>
> Good luck
>
> 73s

My apologies for the group that used to be here.

Many of the people answering lately are not hams.

Those that are will show their calls. Those that hide are not hams.

tom
K0TAR

636. Re: SWR explained in layman's terms. - Kevin needs to see this one.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-29 04:41:25 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <XnsA0259F9BF34ABnonenowhere@88.198.244.100>
Source record: 2503

Arky Bob <Arky_Bob_Rules@yahoo.com> wrote in news:15dd72a9-a378-4362-87ca-ee9e73f5a724@z31g2000vbt.googlegroups.com:

> http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zOOihiLLS4I&feature=related

I didn't listen to it for long, but long enough to see that it had no merit.

But, do you think the average ham has a sound understanding?

What about Wikipedia... here is a little extract:

"SWR is used as an efficiency measure for transmission lines, electrical cables that conduct radio frequency signals, used for purposes such as connecting radio transmitters and receivers with their antennas, and distributing cable television signals. A problem with transmission lines is that impedance mismatches in the cable tend to reflect the radio waves back toward the source end of the cable, preventing all the power from reaching the destination end. SWR measures the relative size of these reflections. An ideal transmission line would have an SWR of 1:1, with all the power reaching the destination and no reflected power. An infinite SWR represents complete reflection, with all the power reflected back down the cable. The SWR of a transmission line can be measured with an instrument called an SWR meter, and checking the SWR is a standard part of installing and maintaining transmission lines."

So, from the quote "SWR measures the relative size of those reflections", and when there is no reflection, the "line would have an SWR of 1:1". It is internally inconsistent. This is just as flawed as the videos example of a "radio doin' 10W and only 8W gettin' out, then you have a signal wave ratio of 1.2".

Now, Widipedia started with a fairly correct statement "standing wave ratio (SWR) is the ratio of the amplitude of a partial standing wave at an antinode (maximum) to the amplitude at an adjacent node (minimum), in an electrical transmission line", just someone had to expand that and turn it into gobbledegook.

No wonder people get confused.

And Wiki having given a common formula for VSWR(rho) looks like they considers only a subset of real transmission lines, a rare subset at that, distortionless lines, when they say "As rho, the magnitude of Gamma, always falls in the range [0,1], the VSWR is always >= +1." (Gamma is a complex quantity, yet they specify the range in scalar terms, and it is wrong.)

The difference between hams and chooks is probably one of degree, and becoming less with passage of time.

Owen

637. Re: Batterycharger ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-29 10:40:32 UTC
From: David <no@spam.please>
Message-ID: <jl1e70nfj1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2504

On Tue, 27 Mar 2012 19:31:12 -0400, Robby wrote:

> On 27 Mar 2012 03:25:56 GMT, Allodoxaphobia
> <knock_yourself_out@example.net> wrote:
>
>>On Mon, 26 Mar 2012 20:22:09 -0400, Tuuk wrote:
>>> Hi Anyone familiar with the Energiser CHDC-CA Battery Charger? That
>>> just happens to be the model number of the one I have but very common
>>> all over the place and just the typical AAA and AA battery charger.
>>> Charges 4 at a time. It is timer operated meaning it operates for
>>> about 8.5 hours and shuts off preventing over charging. The manual
>>> says it will charge 2650mah AA batteries in 8.8 hours then shuts off
>>> automatically. I try to deplete the batter as much as possible. The
>>> unit's output is 2.8v 360mh . Now I believe also its max charge time
>>> is 8.5 hours or auto shuts off at 8.5 hours.
>>> Now, my new batteries ni mh are 3000 mah . Now if you cross mulitply
>>> you end up with a 10 hour charge time mathematically, that can be
>>> done, just charge 1.2 (or 1.5) hours longer and remember to stop it.
>>> But if you factor it differently as the 3000mah divided by the 360
>>> equals the 8.3 hours to charge, not needing the additional charging.
>>>
>>> Anyone have experience with these?
>>
>>As an ANTENNA???!!!
>
> He's an idiot. He doesn't care that his posts are always off topic, and
> at least some people doubt he even has a license. He clearly doesn't
> understand batteries and charging them, nor much of anything else it
> seems. Just do what most people do - ignore him.

Maybe he needs the batteries for his sauna.

638. Re: Batterycharger ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-29 13:32:27 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <MvZcr.46842$IQ1.14458@newsfe18.iad>
Source record: 2505

Hi David

Batteries for my sauna? Now I never thought about that. 6000 watts ? Now
that is awsome.

I am afraid that the gnd radiation from the granite rocks I used might
interfere with the pulse charging action of today's smart chargers.

But I wonder how many AA batteries would have to be used inline to deliver
6000 watts for about an hours sauna?

You tell me that David and I will tip my hat to ya.

"David" <no@spam.please> wrote in message news:jl1e70nfj1@dont-email.me...
> On Tue, 27 Mar 2012 19:31:12 -0400, Robby wrote:
>
>> On 27 Mar 2012 03:25:56 GMT, Allodoxaphobia
>> <knock_yourself_out@example.net> wrote:
>>
>>>On Mon, 26 Mar 2012 20:22:09 -0400, Tuuk wrote:
>>>> Hi Anyone familiar with the Energiser CHDC-CA Battery Charger? That
>>>> just happens to be the model number of the one I have but very common
>>>> all over the place and just the typical AAA and AA battery charger.
>>>> Charges 4 at a time. It is timer operated meaning it operates for
>>>> about 8.5 hours and shuts off preventing over charging. The manual
>>>> says it will charge 2650mah AA batteries in 8.8 hours then shuts off
>>>> automatically. I try to deplete the batter as much as possible. The
>>>> unit's output is 2.8v 360mh . Now I believe also its max charge time
>>>> is 8.5 hours or auto shuts off at 8.5 hours.
>>>> Now, my new batteries ni mh are 3000 mah . Now if you cross mulitply
>>>> you end up with a 10 hour charge time mathematically, that can be
>>>> done, just charge 1.2 (or 1.5) hours longer and remember to stop it.
>>>> But if you factor it differently as the 3000mah divided by the 360
>>>> equals the 8.3 hours to charge, not needing the additional charging.
>>>>
>>>> Anyone have experience with these?
>>>
>>>As an ANTENNA???!!!
>>
>> He's an idiot. He doesn't care that his posts are always off topic, and
>> at least some people doubt he even has a license. He clearly doesn't
>> understand batteries and charging them, nor much of anything else it
>> seems. Just do what most people do - ignore him.
>
> Maybe he needs the batteries for his sauna.
>

639. Re: Batterycharger ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-29 13:45:50 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <jlZcr.44660$OX6.3573@newsfe13.iad>
Source record: 2506

Hi Tom

Thanks for the comment. But I respectully disagree. While I have qso with some of (in my opinion) the most intelligent people I can talk with on the HF and VHF bands. Especially on the HF bands because you must identify yourself regularly. However on the internet I find when you have a conversation with someone they are always asking you what color underwear you are wearing or something stupid like that. Not the same as on my HF rigs. I prefer the HF to the internet anyday. However, I do use this group as a resource for information, my server doesn't give me many newsgroups related to the questions I have asked. But if I ask the question, I get 10 responses, and half of them are flinging mud at me, the other half some useful information I feel good. And I am thankful. And I still say there is a lot of intelligence in here, and I love it.

I learned more about batteries this last week and today's way of dealing with them and I know many readers here did also. Big win win. Crazy thing is, I just refreshed my memory as I learned all this long ago, but forgot it. Damn for braincell degeneration. Anyone recommend anything for that? Scotch and vodka and vitamin b doesn't work. I can contest to that.

But back to your opinion of identifying yourself each time, and identifying yourself entirely. Remember those 50% who fling mud? Well they are capable of anything these days and anonamously throwing rocks through your windows late at night is possible with some of these wackos. So the reason some don't identify themselves all the time may not be because they are not hams, they just want annonamity (spelling?) to keep their guard up as this internet really brings out the worst in some people.

73s

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
news:4f73d099$0$74947$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 3/28/2012 7:26 AM, Tuuk wrote:
>> Ok
>> So one calles me an idiot, another calls me brainless.
>>
>> One chap partially answers my question, thank you very much.
>>
>> What happened to Hams? Used to be such a knowledgeable bunch, still are
>> however there are lots who are wanna bees and you can patrol the
>> newsgroups looking for whatever.
>>
>> I have a pretty good question here Mark, Robby, just because you don't
>> know the answer, don't make it look like you are smarter than me.
>>

>> So Robby, you called me an idiot, yet I asked the question, and you
>> haven't any idea about the question. Same to you Mark. Just because you
>> don't know about rechargeable AA batteries, keep your ignorance to
>> yourselves. I am asking, and just because you don't know a thing about
>> AA batteries, well, I recommend either you asking or take a course.
>>
>> The best thing for you two to do is when someone asks a question, and
>> you don't know the answer, haven't even a clue. Just hang on the side
>> there and watch (or listen) and you will learn also.
>>
>> I think I may have answered it myself anyway, I am charging for a full
>> charge then about 15% more which re-sets the timer. And I also agree
>> with Jeff, the first few charges in their genisis are important.
>>
>> So there you go Mark and Robby, see you learned something here today,
>> you can thank me. Why not thank someone who helps you learn, instead you
>> call them names, fling some mud.
>>
>> Good luck
>>
>> 73s
>
> My apologies for the group that used to be here.
>
> Many of the people answering lately are not hams.
>
> Those that are will show their calls. Those that hide are not hams.
>
> tom
> K0TAR
>

640. Re: Batterycharger ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-30 04:51:41 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jl3fq9$o5e$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2507

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
news:4f73d099$0$74947$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>
> Many of the people answering lately are not hams.
>
> Those that are will show their calls. Those that hide are not hams.

Well, maybe. I don't have a defined sig with my call. I mention my call
periodically in case anybody wants to do a lookup.

"Sal"
(KD6VKW)

641. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-31 02:50:12 UTC
From: AI4QJ <d.j.p.finn@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <601e1e7e-13e0-432c-8c22-e9bd5721bc52@l7g2000vbw.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2508
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

On Feb 8, 4:36 pm, Fred Bloggs <bloggs.fredbloggs.f...@gmail.com>
wrote:
> On Feb 8, 2:00 pm, amdx <a...@knology.net> wrote:

Those amps with power inserters, available from Radio Shack for around
$40-50 as I recall, do work well, HOWEVER, I have had 2 of them burn
out on me. They do run rather hot. But when they work, they usually do
the trick. You power it from the TV end and the inline amp has a
blocking cap so you don't put DC on the whole system. Theoreticaslly,
that is what you need. I think you should put one amp every 50 feet
but that may not be possible for you.

> Use a 15dB gain drop amp with power inserter, but that's just a guess.
> Would help if you actually knew signal levels like what the receiver
> requires for optimum reception and what the cable co sources. Putting
> the amplifier at source gives you a typical system noise figure of
> 3dB, but putting it at your end limits your NF to 10dB minimum from
> the start.

642. Re: Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-03-31 16:55:10 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <PFGdr.6036$qw7.4623@newsfe08.iad>
Source record: 2509

Hi Channel Jumper

How do you actually see people? I mean that is what you said.

"Channel Jumper" <Channel.Jumper.9b1bbd8@radiobanter.com> wrote in message
news:Channel.Jumper.9b1bbd8@radiobanter.com...
>
> David Quest;788733 Wrote:
>> It's alive and well.....Spread the word
>
> The problem is not if it is alive or dead, it is the quality of people
> involved with amateur radio today.
>
> I see a couple of different types of people.
> The leaders
> The followers
> The Sheep
> The dumb asses with the walkie talkies, cell phones, voip - computer -
> that doesn't want to do Ham Radio - they want to do Cell Phone and
> Computer radio.
>
> Then you have the old guys - who have done it all and doesn't want to
> help anyone - is too old to buy anything new, spends most of their time
> tuning up over other peoples QSO's and only talks on nets.
>
> Then you have the old hams - the guys that were licensed as teen agers,
> realizes that the old hams are going to die or retire. That thinks that
> the world owes them something. Wants to be the section manager or
> regional manager of the ARRL. The low life scum that thinks that it is
> political.
> Who gets the sheep to blindly follow them, gets the followers to follow
> them - with the promise that they will help them someday - maybe.
> Assumes the role of leaders at their local clubs - but doesn't really do
> much of anything.
> For the most part - you have a lot of clubs where the President makes
> all the rules and demands that everyone else just blindly follow them.
> The followers thinks that belonging to a club will automatically make
> them ham radio operators - yet the President and the officers don't
> actually teach anything, doesn't actually Elmer anyone and their only
> goal is to use the club as a stepping stone - get the votes to become
> the section manager etc and then the people who helped get them to where
> they are at - are forgotten.
>
> Just look at the officers of the ARRL and see where they came from, and
> their age, and the people who are lining up to take their jobs.

>
>
> Then you have the Vultures.
> You know who you are!
> The ones that circles a mans house when he is dead or dying.
> Looking to steal all of his / her ham radio equipment when they die.
> Probably the main reason why there are so few hams who becomes
> Generals.
>
> Once people gets their Technician Class License, finds out how much new
> radios cost, can't afford a used radio - even if it is available and
> just drops out after a couple of months or years - because there is no
> incentive to advance.
>
> The clubs preaches public service and ECOM - but doesn't really do much
> of anything about it.
> Most people cannot take traffic and are unwilling to even talk on the
> radio.
> They are of no use to anyone in a emergency - unless the only traffic
> you want to pass is their call sign and No Traffic - because that is all
> that they have said on the local nets all of their ham radio careers.
>
>
>
>
> --
> Channel Jumper
>

643. parts for j-poles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-01 05:54:03 UTC
From: "Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjnfr4k.91u.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>
Source record: 2510

I am going to move in a few months to a new apartment. The best antenna I can put up that I know of at this time is a twinlead J-pole. I need to put up several of them, due to the different aspects of the apartment and buildings being in between some windows and others.

I need advice on sources for the following that will take internet orders, preferaby with paypal and send the items to Israel:

1. 300 ohm CLEAR twin lead. I would prefer current manufacture (assuming it is still made) than 20 year old new old stock (NOS).

25 feet would be enough, but if I had to, I would buy 50 or 100.

2. Thin coax, such as RG-174, preferably in white.

3. Connectors for the coax. BNC would be best. I have tools to apply compression connectors such as used for RG-6, but I have never seen a compression connector for RG-174. Even compression F connectors would be good.

If I can't buy them, then lengths of RG-174 with the connectors already in place would be a ok, but I expect expensive.

Thanks in advance and 73,

Geoff.

--
Geoffrey S. Mendelson, N3OWJ/4X1GM
My high blood pressure medicine reduces my midichlorian count. :-(

644. Crossposting Permitted to rec.radio.amateur.moderated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-01 06:00:02 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting-1-1333260001@panix.com>
Source record: 2511
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting
Revision: 1.2 2011/11/02 04:08:53
Posting-Frequency: posted monthly
URL: http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rram/index.html

Changes followed by "|".

After a 30-day public discussion and feedback period to gauge reader
opinions in March of 2009:

http://groups.google.com/group/rec.radio.amateur.moderated/browse_thread/thread/d7d337db35
f23326

the rec.radio.amateur.moderated Moderation Team had decided to consider |
amending its charter, and permit limited simultaneous crossposting to
rec.radio.amateur.moderated and one other unmoderated
amateur-radio-related discussion newsgroup. After a successful trial |
period (90 days, through early July 2009), we decided to adopt this |
change permanently. |

Approved rec.radio.amateur.* newsgroups are those that are currently
listed in the latest version of the "List of Big Eight Newsgroups" which
is crossposted monthly to news.announce.newgroups, news.groups, and
news.lists.misc.

Approved alt.radio.amateur.* and alt.ham-radio.* newsgroups are those
that have been created consistent with the suggestions in "So You Want
to Create an Alt Newsgroup" at:

http://www.faqs.org/faqs/alt-creation-guide/

Approved regional hierarchy newsgroups are those that contain either
"radio.amateur" or "ham-radio" in their names, including
uk.radio.amateur and aus.radio.amateur.misc.

We will make every reasonable effort to keep our list of approved
newsgroups up-to-date. In case we have overlooked any, and a submission
is rejected in error as a result, the rejected submitter can E-mail us
at our administrative contact address (in the signature at the bottom of
this article, and the default Reply-To for the rejection message)
requesting that it be added, and that the article be approved. We may
still choose to reject articles crossposted to any alt.* newsgroup with
an inappropriate name, including obscene language, embedded
name-calling, or encouragement of unlawful conduct.
```

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-amateur-moderated-request@panix.com.

645. Re: parts for j-poles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-01 06:31:49 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <6lsfn75kg6h4jd7b5qb3huao68acnj4rfv@4ax.com>
Source record: 2512

On Sun, 1 Apr 2012 05:54:03 +0000 (UTC), "Geoffrey S. Mendelson"
<gsm@mendelson.com> wrote:

>2. Thin coax, such as RG-174, preferably in white.

RG-188a/u or Belden 83269 is the PTFE version of RG-174, which usually
has a white outer PTFE jacket.
<http://www.belden.com/techdatas/metric/83269.pdf>
<http://www.ebay.com/itm/130669565253>

The most common crimp connector for RG-174 is an SMA. BNC is also
available. Plenty of both on eBay.

Buy an assortment of crimpers, so you can make your own cables:
<http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/antennas/Misc/slides/crimpers.html>
The green handles are HT-336G crimpers.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

646. Re: parts for j-poles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-01 06:33:33 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <te9l49-ovq.ln1@radagast.org>
Source record: 2513

In article <slrnjnfr4k.91u.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>,
Geoffrey S. Mendelson <gsm@mendelson.com> wrote:

>1. 300 ohm CLEAR twin lead. I would prefer current manufacture (assuming it
> is still made) than 20 year old new old stock (NOS).
>
> 25 feet would be enough, but if I had to, I would buy 50 or 100.

I see some on eBay right now... reportedly LEVITON 003-X3300-100,
"new" (dunno if it's freshmade or NOS). Auction 350494793319.

Neither Newark nor Allied seem to carry this stuff in their wire
catalogs any more, as far as I can tell.

>2. Thin coax, such as RG-174, preferably in white.

I'm not sure I've seen RF coax that small, in white. I've seen some
with a clear, or clear-golden outer jacket, through which the silver
braid can be seen... in fact I think I've got a spool of each of these
types. It's fairly stiff compared to a vinyl-jacketed coax of the
same size.

>3. Connectors for the coax. BNC would be best. I have tools to apply
> compression connectors such as used for RG-6, but I have never seen
> a compression connector for RG-174. Even compression F connectors would
> be good.

L-com.com and others have these... googling "RG-174 crimp BNC" turns
up numerous sources.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

647. Re: parts for j-poles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-01 09:19:03 UTC
From: "Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjng7be.npn.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>
Source record: 2514

Dave Platt wrote:

> I see some on eBay right now... reportedly LEVITON 003-X3300-100,
> "new" (dunno if it's freshmade or NOS). Auction 350494793319.

Gotta love eBay, only sold "Buy It Now" for $65/100 feet or $.65 a foot.

Plus they only ship to the US.

:-(

Geoff.

--
Geoffrey S. Mendelson, N3OWJ/4X1GM
My high blood pressure medicine reduces my midichlorian count. :-(

648. Re: parts for j-poles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-01 12:07:28 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <RrOdnWOxQfOd2OXSnZ2dnUVZ_vednZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2515

On Sun, 01 Apr 2012 09:19:03 +0000, Geoffrey S. Mendelson wrote:

> Dave Platt wrote:
>
>> I see some on eBay right now... reportedly LEVITON 003-X3300-100, "new"
>> (dunno if it's freshmade or NOS). Auction 350494793319.
>
> Gotta love eBay, only sold "Buy It Now" for $65/100 feet or $.65 a foot.
>
> Plus they only ship to the US.
>
> :-(
>
> Geoff.

Do these guys ship to Israel? They have twin-lead.

http://www.nevadaradio.co.uk/cables-leads-plugs/open-wire-feeder/

649. Re: Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-01 13:17:50 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.9be4218@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.9be4218@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 2516

Think about it - Net time - those old hams - their knobs are set in stone and they refuse to operate except on that one frequency.
It might as well be channelized.
40 meters - most people won't even turn the knob and you almost never hear anyone yelling CQ - because the net people has their own little channel where they talk and when they are done talking - they shut the radio off.
20 meters on the weekend and evenings is just as bad.

10 meters is so quiet - the only people you get to talk to most times is someone from somewhere else.
Then when the retarded contests comes along - you can barely find a place to talk between 28.300 and 28.500 mhz.

80 and 160 meters at night is just as bad.
All the cussing and swearing and sex talk going on.

Then you have these new hams - the ones with the cell phones, the internet and walkie talkies - because they do not understand how transmitting works and they refuse to spend any money.

At the same time - you can't buy used equipment anymore, because the vultures scarfs up all the used equipment they can find from the SK hams.
Half the times it is sold on flea bay for more then it is worth!

The quality of people - with the CB radio crowd and kids taking it over - it might as well be CB radio.
You can't teach people who's ears are closed and mouths are open.

At the same time, the doors on the old hams houses might as well be made out of solid steel - because very few people gets into their shacks and you definitely don't get to talk on their equipment.

Because the old hams refuses to teach the new hams, and because some of the old hams are lousy LIDS and doesn't know how to operate in the first place - nothing is being taught.

Its hard to teach ham radio to these people who's only radio is a hand held.
What is there for them to learn except how to program it.

--
Channel Jumper

650. Re: Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-01 18:43:47 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jla7juiuc1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2517

"Channel Jumper" <Channel.Jumper.9be4218@radiobanter.com> wrote in message
news:Channel.Jumper.9be4218@radiobanter.com...
>
>
< Multiple snippages of blah-blah-blah >
>
>
> --
> Channel Jumper

CJ: Would you mind advertising your malcontentment somewhere else?

"Sal"
(a happy guy in almost total disagreement with all that whining)

651. Re: Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-01 20:25:42 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jladk7$ib1$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2518

"Channel Jumper" <Channel.Jumper.9be4218@radiobanter.com> wrote in message
news:Channel.Jumper.9be4218@radiobanter.com...
>
> Think about it - Net time - those old hams - their knobs are set in
> stone and they refuse to operate except on that one frequency.
> It might as well be channelized.
> 40 meters - most people won't even turn the knob and you almost never
> hear anyone yelling CQ - because the net people has their own little
> channel where they talk and when they are done talking - they shut the
> radio off.
> 20 meters on the weekend and evenings is just as bad.
>
> 10 meters is so quiet - the only people you get to talk to most times is
> someone from somewhere else.
> Then when the retarded contests comes along - you can barely find a
> place to talk between 28.300 and 28.500 mhz.
>
> 80 and 160 meters at night is just as bad.
> All the cussing and swearing and sex talk going on.
>
> Then you have these new hams - the ones with the cell phones, the
> internet and walkie talkies - because they do not understand how
> transmitting works and they refuse to spend any money.
>
> At the same time - you can't buy used equipment anymore, because the
> vultures scarfs up all the used equipment they can find from the SK
> hams.
> Half the times it is sold on flea bay for more then it is worth!
>
> The quality of people - with the CB radio crowd and kids taking it over
> - it might as well be CB radio.
> You can't teach people who's ears are closed and mouths are open.
>
> At the same time, the doors on the old hams houses might as well be made
> out of solid steel - because very few people gets into their shacks and
> you definitely don't get to talk on their equipment.
>
> Because the old hams refuses to teach the new hams, and because some of
> the old hams are lousy LIDS and doesn't know how to operate in the first
> place - nothing is being taught.
>
> Its hard to teach ham radio to these people who's only radio is a hand
> held.
> What is there for them to learn except how to program it.

>
I haven't seen it that way over 50+ years of hamming. What I have seen are hams off pursuing their own particular technical interests. Some ragchew on one frequency on 75, and others are always working on moonbounce antennas, etc. Some are heavily involved in clubs and examinations.

You'll find a diversity of activites among hams throughout the years if you look at the overall picture.

652. Re: Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-01 22:00:31 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jlaj6p$ng1$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2519

On 4/1/2012 8:17 AM, Channel Jumper wrote:
> Think about it - Net time - those old hams - their knobs are set in
> stone and they refuse to operate except on that one frequency.
> It might as well be channelized.

I guess you would know, being as you call yourself the "channel
jumper"... :/

> 40 meters - most people won't even turn the knob and you almost never
> hear anyone yelling CQ - because the net people has their own little
> channel where they talk and when they are done talking - they shut the
> radio off.

Well, of course... I never call CQ on phone.. Only pikers and
people with bad radio breath need to call CQ on phone..

> 20 meters on the weekend and evenings is just as bad.

People have been known to turn off their radios after
operation for years and years..

>
> 10 meters is so quiet - the only people you get to talk to most times is
> someone from somewhere else.
> Then when the retarded contests comes along - you can barely find a
> place to talk between 28.300 and 28.500 mhz.

Well now.. lets see 28.300-28.500.. That's the old "novice"
phone band. Which is a fairly tiny sliver of 10m.
I guess it never occurred to you to maybe bump it up the
band a bit?
>
> 80 and 160 meters at night is just as bad.
> All the cussing and swearing and sex talk going on.

BS.. You will hear very little of this on 160m..
And not nearly as much as you might think on 75..
>
> Then you have these new hams - the ones with the cell phones, the
> internet and walkie talkies - because they do not understand how
> transmitting works and they refuse to spend any money.

What about them? As long as they don't bother me, I could care
less what they do. If they want to prowl the neighborhood with
a belt full of HT's, how would this effect you?

>
> At the same time - you can't buy used equipment anymore, because the
> vultures scarfs up all the used equipment they can find from the SK
> hams.

BS again.. No one is scarfing up anything unless the estate
decides to sell, and they are the ones in a position to decide
a price.

> Half the times it is sold on flea bay for more then it is worth!

Only in America is such a thing possible.. :|

>
> The quality of people - with the CB radio crowd and kids taking it over
> - it might as well be CB radio.

It's obvious that you really don't have a clue.. CB radio crowd?
There is no CB radio crowd, and there hasn't been a CB radio crowd
for many years. I listened to an old E.F. Johnson CB the other day,
when I dug one out of my vast supply of radios, and gave it away
to a friend of mine.
I didn't test it out before I took it over there, but we plugged
it in at his house. It worked. But there was no crowd on the CB
spectrum. :/ You would be lucky to hear a lost truck driver..
BTW, my friend is not a CBer per say.. He just likes to overhaul
these old radios and then sell them on flea bay for vast amounts
of money.

> You can't teach people who's ears are closed and mouths are open.

You also can't teach people who spend all their time channel
jumping..
>
> At the same time, the doors on the old hams houses might as well be made
> out of solid steel - because very few people gets into their shacks and
> you definitely don't get to talk on their equipment.

This is true. I don't want any hairy legged whiners bothering me.
My door isn't steel, but it's fairly thick wood, and I'm quite well
armed. :) So if the door doesn't stop you, I will, when one comes
crashing through it. And I never miss.

But also, you have to consider that if you have seen one shack,
you have pretty much seen them all. :/
Also, I'm generally bored with radio at the house, and spend much more
time tinkering with and flying my 737 NG simulator these days,
than playing with all my radios.
I spend much more time on the radio when I'm at my recreational
living center, than I do at home.

>
> Because the old hams refuses to teach the new hams, and because some of
> the old hams are lousy LIDS and doesn't know how to operate in the first

> place - nothing is being taught.

Life is a bitch, and then some end whining about it..

>
> Its hard to teach ham radio to these people who's only radio is a hand
> held.
> What is there for them to learn except how to program it.

Funny.. I had no problem learning about ham radio, even when I
had no ham radios at all.

653. Re: Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-02 01:19:55 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <g7CdnQbqF_AmY-XSnZ2dnUVZ_qydnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2520

On Sun, 01 Apr 2012 13:17:50 +0000, Channel Jumper wrote:

> Think about it - Net time - those old hams - their knobs are set in
> stone and they refuse to operate except on that one frequency. It might
> as well be channelized.
> 40 meters - most people won't even turn the knob and you almost never
> hear anyone yelling CQ - because the net people has their own little
> channel where they talk and when they are done talking - they shut the
> radio off.
> 20 meters on the weekend and evenings is just as bad.
>
> 10 meters is so quiet - the only people you get to talk to most times is
> someone from somewhere else.
> Then when the retarded contests comes along - you can barely find a
> place to talk between 28.300 and 28.500 mhz.
>
> 80 and 160 meters at night is just as bad. All the cussing and swearing
> and sex talk going on.
>
> Then you have these new hams - the ones with the cell phones, the
> internet and walkie talkies - because they do not understand how
> transmitting works and they refuse to spend any money.
>
> At the same time - you can't buy used equipment anymore, because the
> vultures scarfs up all the used equipment they can find from the SK
> hams.
> Half the times it is sold on flea bay for more then it is worth!
>
> The quality of people - with the CB radio crowd and kids taking it over
> - it might as well be CB radio.
> You can't teach people who's ears are closed and mouths are open.
>
> At the same time, the doors on the old hams houses might as well be made
> out of solid steel - because very few people gets into their shacks and
> you definitely don't get to talk on their equipment.
>
> Because the old hams refuses to teach the new hams, and because some of
> the old hams are lousy LIDS and doesn't know how to operate in the first
> place - nothing is being taught.
>
> Its hard to teach ham radio to these people who's only radio is a hand
> held.
> What is there for them to learn except how to program it.

Have you considered a Digital mode? There are still mindless babblers but at least you don't have to hear them. I run psk31 QRP DX. If I make a QSO it is very short and to the point.

654. Re: parts for j-poles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-02 02:15:03 UTC
From: Bob <rmiller47@satx.rr.com>
Message-ID: <4k2in7l82i4oidn955nddkafoihomvq6m6@4ax.com>
Source record: 2521

On Sun, 1 Apr 2012 05:54:03 +0000 (UTC), "Geoffrey S. Mendelson"
<gsm@mendelson.com> wrote:

>I am going to move in a few months to a new apartment. The best antenna I
>can put up that I know of at this time is a twinlead J-pole. I need
>to put up several of them, due to the different aspects of the apartment
>and buildings being in between some windows and others.
>
>I need advice on sources for the following that will take internet orders,
>preferaby with paypal and send the items to Israel:
>
>1. 300 ohm CLEAR twin lead. I would prefer current manufacture (assuming it
> is still made) than 20 year old new old stock (NOS).

Go to the Radio Shack website. Do a search for "fm dipole antenna".
They still sell them, and they are made of clear 300 ohm twinlead. The
one I have has about a 6-foot feeder, and a 4-foot flattop. Price is
about 7 dollars American.

Bob
k5qwg

>
> 25 feet would be enough, but if I had to, I would buy 50 or 100.
>
>2. Thin coax, such as RG-174, preferably in white.
>
>3. Connectors for the coax. BNC would be best. I have tools to apply
> compression connectors such as used for RG-6, but I have never seen
> a compression connector for RG-174. Even compression F connectors would
> be good.
>
> If I can't buy them, then lengths of RG-174 with the connectors already in
> place would be a ok, but I expect expensive.
>
>Thanks in advance and 73,
>
>Geoff.

655. Re: parts for j-poles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-02 02:31:23 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <gb2in7l555klvr0beske833bfu10dok281@4ax.com>
Source record: 2522

On Sun, 1 Apr 2012 05:54:03 +0000 (UTC), "Geoffrey S. Mendelson"
<gsm@mendelson.com> wrote:

>I am going to move in a few months to a new apartment. The best antenna I
>can put up that I know of at this time is a twinlead J-pole. I need
>to put up several of them, due to the different aspects of the apartment
>and buildings being in between some windows and others.

May I suggest an alternative to a J-Pole? Just build a 1/2 wave
vertical dipole or folded dipole. It's the same size as a J-pole, has
the same gain, is easier to build, and doesn't require invisible
twin-lead. Add a 1:1 coaxial balun for the simple dipole, or 4:1 for
the folded dipole to reduce feed line radiation. The only real
benefit to the J-pole is that it can be end mounted, which is handy
for rooftop mountings. However, for tower, window, cantilevered, or
creative mounting, the center mounted dipole or folded dipole is
easier and batter. As an added bonus, your radiation angle will be
toward the horizon, rather than towards the sky.

Hint: The bandwidth of all of the aforementioned antennas is largely
controlled by the diameter of the wire. If you're only concerned
about a small part of the 2m band, then a thin wire will be just fine.
If you're using high power, or want good VSWR across a wide range for
frequencies, consider going to larger diameter rod or tubing.
<http://www.orionmicro.com/ant/jpole.html>

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

656. Re: parts for j-poles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-02 07:49:04 UTC
From: "Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjnima6.q6t.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>
Source record: 2523

Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>
> May I suggest an alternative to a J-Pole? Just build a 1/2 wave
> vertical dipole or folded dipole. It's the same size as a J-pole, has
> the same gain, is easier to build, and doesn't require invisible
> twin-lead. Add a 1:1 coaxial balun for the simple dipole, or 4:1 for
> the folded dipole to reduce feed line radiation. The only real
> benefit to the J-pole is that it can be end mounted, which is handy
> for rooftop mountings. However, for tower, window, cantilevered, or
> creative mounting, the center mounted dipole or folded dipole is
> easier and batter. As an added bonus, your radiation angle will be
> toward the horizon, rather than towards the sky.
>
> Hint: The bandwidth of all of the aforementioned antennas is largely
> controlled by the diameter of the wire. If you're only concerned
> about a small part of the 2m band, then a thin wire will be just fine.
> If you're using high power, or want good VSWR across a wide range for
> frequencies, consider going to larger diameter rod or tubing.
><http://www.orionmicro.com/ant/jpole.html>

Thanks,

My reasons for choosing a J-Pole were:

1. I know how to make them and tune them.

2. The clear ones can easily be taped to a window, or glass door, so they don't need any holes to get out.

3. They are bottom fed, so that they can be taped to a window and the coax run along the wall (white) to the floor and then to the radio.

Bandwidth is not an issue, they need to be tuned for 145.025, with a possibility of 145.250. Anything else is gravy, and unlikely to be used.

For example, I currently am using an MFJ "pocket linear" from 1996. This is just a base loaded telescoping whip (I love Jue's marketing prose). It sits on a small Yaseu SWR/power meter and has a 19 inch counterpoise out the bottom.

Works great, has a low SWR and annoys everyone else in the family. So an inivisble antenna and feedline is what I need in the new location. :-)

Geoff.

--
Geoffrey S. Mendelson, N3OWJ/4X1GM

My high blood pressure medicine reduces my midichlorian count. :-(

657. Re: parts for j-poles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-02 08:14:04 UTC
From: "Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjninpf.sij.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>
Source record: 2524

Bob wrote:
> Go to the Radio Shack website. Do a search for "fm dipole antenna".
> They still sell them, and they are made of clear 300 ohm twinlead. The
> one I have has about a 6-foot feeder, and a 4-foot flattop. Price is
> about 7 dollars American.

They don't ship here. :-(

Looking at eBay, the best I can do is $10 for one including postage, which just happens to be the price of 150 feet of brown twinlead without postage, from a US online vendor I found with Google.

Unfortunately the only thing I can find with Google when I search for "300 ohm clear twinlead" is articles telling you to keep twinlead clear of any obstructions, metal etc. I must be looking up to many antenna articles. :-(

Geoff.

--
Geoffrey S. Mendelson, N3OWJ/4X1GM
My high blood pressure medicine reduces my midichlorian count. :-(

658. Re: parts for j-poles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-02 16:44:34 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <26kjn7dhssh5m6t2oqn2g83q8p6ekrgvoh@4ax.com>
Source record: 2525

On Mon, 2 Apr 2012 07:49:04 +0000 (UTC), "Geoffrey S. Mendelson"
<gsm@mendelson.com> wrote:

>My reasons for choosing a J-Pole were:
>
>1. I know how to make them and tune them.

Dipoles are easier to build and tune.

>2. The clear ones can easily be taped to a window, or glass door, so they don't
> need any holes to get out.

Check if you will have Low-E IR reflecting glass, which will block RF.

>3. They are bottom fed, so that they can be taped to a window and the coax
> run along the wall (white) to the floor and then to the radio.

Try horizontally polarized. After a few bounces off buildings, the
polarization will be almost random.

>Bandwidth is not an issue, they need to be tuned for 145.025, with a
>possibility of 145.250. Anything else is gravy, and unlikely to be used.

No problem. Thin wire will work.

>For example, I currently am using an MFJ "pocket linear" from 1996. This
>is just a base loaded telescoping whip (I love Jue's marketing prose).
>It sits on a small Yaseu SWR/power meter and has a 19 inch counterpoise
>out the bottom.
>
>Works great, has a low SWR and annoys everyone else in the family. So an
>inivisble antenna and feedline is what I need in the new location. :-)

It's difficult to build an invisible antenna. Methinks a camouflage
antenna might be a better solution.

You want end fed. 2nd best would be a coaxial vertical dipole, also
known as a sleeve dipole. Peel off 49cm of outer jacket from one end
of a length of coaxial cable, and fold it over the cable. The exposed
center conductor is the driven element. The coax cable is the other
element. It's a 75 ohm antenna, so there will be some VSWR. Try to
build it with some air space between the braid and the coax outer
jacket. Watch the exposed coax length, as it shrinks as the braid
diameter is "stretched". I build mine with RG6a/u 75 ohm coax
(because it's cheap). If I'm ambitious, I put a plastic sleeve over
the coax, and use aluminum duct tape over the braid.

<http://www.repeater-builder.com/antenna/pdf/qst-2009-07-coaxial-dipole.pdf>
<http://www.hamuniverse.com/vertbazooka.html>
<http://books.google.com/books?id=uxQP2Rfv44MC&pg=SA7-PA23>

Another possibility is to shrink the antenna so that it won't be so annoying. A loop antenna should suffice:
<http://users.tpg.com.au/users/ldbutler/VHFLoopAntenna.htm>
It's very narrow bandwidth, but that's not a problem with your requirements. Since there was only one pair of plates, I build my own butterfly capacitor. Note the voltage across the capacitor.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

659. Re: parts for j-poles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-02 16:52:11 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <24mjn7hn485tbpdc4mt6399ff0ro9onv0u@4ax.com>
Source record: 2526

On Mon, 02 Apr 2012 09:44:34 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
wrote:

>Another possibility is to shrink the antenna so that it won't be so
>annoying. A loop antenna should suffice:

VHF Delta Loop:
<http://www.k2zs.com/indoor-vhf-antennas/delta-loop.php>
"I was able to see a marked increase in usability
over a commercially made J-Pole antenna."

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

660. Re: parts for j-poles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-02 16:59:03 UTC
From: "Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjnjmh2.3gk.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>
Source record: 2527

Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Mon, 02 Apr 2012 09:44:34 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
> wrote:
>
>>Another possibility is to shrink the antenna so that it won't be so
>>annoying. A loop antenna should suffice:
>
> VHF Delta Loop:
><http://www.k2zs.com/indoor-vhf-antennas/delta-loop.php>
> "I was able to see a marked increase in usability
> over a commercially made J-Pole antenna."
>

Thanks very much for the advice. I appreciate it.
73,

Geoff.
--
Geoffrey S. Mendelson, N3OWJ/4X1GM
My high blood pressure medicine reduces my midichlorian count. :-(

661. Re: parts for j-poles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-02 16:59:04 UTC
From: "Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjnjmjp.3gk.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>
Source record: 2528

Bob wrote:
>
> Go to the Radio Shack website. Do a search for "fm dipole antenna".
> They still sell them, and they are made of clear 300 ohm twinlead. The
> one I have has about a 6-foot feeder, and a 4-foot flattop. Price is
> about 7 dollars American.

Thanks,

Geoff.

--
Geoffrey S. Mendelson, N3OWJ/4X1GM
My high blood pressure medicine reduces my midichlorian count. :-(

662. Re: parts for j-poles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-02 16:59:04 UTC
From: "Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjnjmiv.3gk.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>
Source record: 2529

Dave Platt wrote:

> L-com.com and others have these... googling "RG-174 crimp BNC" turns
> up numerous sources.

Thanks, Geoff.

--
Geoffrey S. Mendelson, N3OWJ/4X1GM
My high blood pressure medicine reduces my midichlorian count. :-(

663. Re: parts for j-poles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-02 18:49:53 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jlcsce$i2j$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2530

"Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com> wrote in message
news:slrnjnima6.q6t.gsm@cable.mendelson.com...

< snip >

>
> My reasons for choosing a J-Pole were:
>
> 1. I know how to make them and tune them.
>
> 2. The clear ones can easily be taped to a window, or glass door, so they
> don't
> need any holes to get out.
>
> 3. They are bottom fed, so that they can be taped to a window and the coax
> run along the wall (white) to the floor and then to the radio.

Geoff, have you considered fabricating a j-pole from solid copper wire?
Yes, it's probably too flexible to be self-supporting from the bottom, as
would a copper-pipe j-pole, but if attached to something rigid, like a strip
of hard plastic, it might work for you.

"Sal"

664. Re: parts for j-poles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-02 19:04:04 UTC
From: "Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjnjtuv.clj.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>
Source record: 2531

Sal wrote:

> Geoff, have you considered fabricating a j-pole from solid copper wire?
> Yes, it's probably too flexible to be self-supporting from the bottom, as
> would a copper-pipe j-pole, but if attached to something rigid, like a strip
> of hard plastic, it might work for you.
>

No, I had not. Thanks for the suggestion, it would work.

Geoff.

--
Geoffrey S. Mendelson, N3OWJ/4X1GM
My high blood pressure medicine reduces my midichlorian count. :-(

665. HOT SEXY VIDEOS OPEN FOR SEXY GIRLS PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-03 00:58:37 UTC
From: 866434 <iashjbbxdhvv@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <0bd8186f-154a-4328-8e97-60ffb1beaf5d@vy9g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2532

A TO Z INFORMATION SEE IN THIS SITE

http://atwoztopic.blogspot.in/

ALL HOT PHOTOS SUPER SEXY PHOTOS

http://alltoux.blogspot.in/2010/09/hot-lip-kiss-135.html

ALL JOBS SITES FREE SEE

http://jobstwo.blogspot.in/

HOT VIDEOS

http://hotvideotoou.blogspot.in/2011/01/kiss-videos.html

hot lip kiss
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-lip-kiss.html
hot kisses
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-kisses.html
hollywood hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hollywood-hot-videos.html
real hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/real-hot-videos.html

666. Re: Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-03 03:01:00 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.9c03c58@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.9c03c58@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 2533

dave;789060 Wrote:
> On Sun, 01 Apr 2012 13:17:50 +0000, Channel Jumper wrote:
> -
> Think about it - Net time - those old hams - their knobs are set in
> stone and they refuse to operate except on that one frequency. It
> might
> as well be channelized.
> 40 meters - most people won't even turn the knob and you almost never
> hear anyone yelling CQ - because the net people has their own little
> channel where they talk and when they are done talking - they shut the
> radio off.
> 20 meters on the weekend and evenings is just as bad.
>
> 10 meters is so quiet - the only people you get to talk to most times
> is
> someone from somewhere else.
> Then when the retarded contests comes along - you can barely find a
> place to talk between 28.300 and 28.500 mhz.
>
> 80 and 160 meters at night is just as bad. All the cussing and
> swearing
> and sex talk going on.
>
> Then you have these new hams - the ones with the cell phones, the
> internet and walkie talkies - because they do not understand how
> transmitting works and they refuse to spend any money.
>
> At the same time - you can't buy used equipment anymore, because the
> vultures scarfs up all the used equipment they can find from the SK
> hams.
> Half the times it is sold on flea bay for more then it is worth!
>
> The quality of people - with the CB radio crowd and kids taking it
> over
> - it might as well be CB radio.
> You can't teach people who's ears are closed and mouths are open.
>
> At the same time, the doors on the old hams houses might as well be
> made
> out of solid steel - because very few people gets into their shacks
> and
> you definitely don't get to talk on their equipment.
>
> Because the old hams refuses to teach the new hams, and because some

> of
> the old hams are lousy LIDS and doesn't know how to operate in the
> first
> place - nothing is being taught.
>
> Its hard to teach ham radio to these people who's only radio is a hand
> held.
> What is there for them to learn except how to program it.-
>
> Have you considered a Digital mode? There are still mindless babblers
> but
> at least you don't have to hear them. I run psk31 QRP DX. If I make a
> QSO
> it is very short and to the point.

There is two TNC's on the floor - in a box.
That is probably the best place for them.
As long as people thinks that the only reason for APRS is to play
Where's Waldo - there is no use putting up the antenna and turning it
on.

It looks to me like I hurt some of the forum retards feelings.
I guess there is more then one person on this forum - who's only
transceiver is a walkie talkie or that uses echo link to get their radio
fix - because they are too cheap or too poor to go out and buy a real
radio.

A forum name can be what ever you want.
I could post my call sign - but that wouldn't prove who I am - just that
I am a licensed amateur.
Even that does not tell the whole story - since I have been around this
longer then what most people who calls themselves old hams has been.

The purpose of most nets is to reserve a certain frequency at a certain
time so retards who are mindless and cannot make a QSO or take traffic
can get on the air and say their call sign and no traffic and feel like
real hams.

Most of them goes into panic mode when you try to pass traffic.
Even the PA 80 meter phone and traffic net is mostly made up of people
like that.
So the only thing we can do is wait and see if these people will someday
die off and the net die's due to a lack of participation and we get rid
of many of these useless / unnecessary nets.

--
Channel Jumper

667. Re: Increasing Cable TV signal strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-03 14:48:08 UTC
From: "Michael A. Terrell" <mike.terrell@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <94WdnQmoQeQvkObSnZ2dnUVZ_rqdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2534
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics.repair,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,sci.electronics.design

AI4QJ wrote:
>
> On Feb 8, 4:36 pm, Fred Bloggs <bloggs.fredbloggs.f...@gmail.com>
> wrote:
> > On Feb 8, 2:00 pm, amdx <a...@knology.net> wrote:
>
> Those amps with power inserters, available from Radio Shack for around
> $40-50 as I recall, do work well, HOWEVER, I have had 2 of them burn
> out on me. They do run rather hot. But when they work, they usually do
> the trick. You power it from the TV end and the inline amp has a
> blocking cap so you don't put DC on the whole system. Theoreticaslly,
> that is what you need. I think you should put one amp every 50 feet
> but that may not be possible for you.

What kind of coax has 10 dB loss per 50 feet, and at what frequency?
Those RS amps have no equalization, so the low channels would overlaod
the front end, and the high channels would still be snowy if you need
more than one or two..

--
You can't have a sense of humor, if you have no sense.

668. Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-04 07:42:27 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f7bfb63$0$26690$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2535

"Tesla coil circuits were used commercially in sparkgap radio transmitters
for wireless telegraphy until the 1920s,[1"
From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DRSSTC

But in 1929 was wrote: "It is not generally appreciated that this curious
apparatus, often associated with pretty or spectacular demonstrations of
high voltage electricity, is really a fundamental part of modern radio. For
all the tuning apparatus and circuits in every transmitting and receiving
set are simply variations of Tesla coils and Tesla coil circuits".
From: http://www.tfcbooks.com/tesla/1929-09-22.htm

Now is 2012. Is " this curious apparatus" the "fundamental part of modern
radio"? Of course in form of the " variations of Tesla coils and Tesla
coil circuits".
S*

669. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-04 08:54:04 UTC
From: "Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjno2rs.ib0.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>
Source record: 2536

Jeff wrote:

> No and yes. Tesla coils are not used to provide high voltages and
> sparks, but resonant circuits, which a Tesla coil is, are used.
>

On the other hand, did anyone else notice that Tesla Motors Inc, makes an Edison designed car? :-)

Geoff.

--
Geoffrey S. Mendelson, N3OWJ/4X1GM
My high blood pressure medicine reduces my midichlorian count. :-(

670. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-04 11:40:47 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <52158be9-b593-4925-a5b4-ff8158ac88d3@z17g2000yqf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2537

On Apr 4, 2:42 am, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bia...@wp.pl> wrote:
> Now is 2012. Is " this curious apparatus" the "fundamental part of modern
> radio"?

Here is a paper that will help explain the similarities:

http://hamwaves.com/antennas/inductance/corum.pdf

In Figure 2, the diagram of the Tesla coil looks identical to a 75m
mobile antenna with top hat.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

671. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-04 16:09:54 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f7c7255$0$26687$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2538

Uzytkownik "Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jlh1o4aek1@speranza.aioe.org...
> On 04/04/2012 08:42, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> "Tesla coil circuits were used commercially in sparkgap radio
>> transmitters
>> for wireless telegraphy until the 1920s,[1"
>> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DRSSTC
>>
>> But in 1929 was wrote: "It is not generally appreciated that this
>> curious
>> apparatus, often associated with pretty or spectacular demonstrations of
>> high voltage electricity, is really a fundamental part of modern radio.
>> For
>> all the tuning apparatus and circuits in every transmitting and receiving
>> set are simply variations of Tesla coils and Tesla coil circuits".
>> From: http://www.tfcbooks.com/tesla/1929-09-22.htm
>>
>> Now is 2012. Is " this curious apparatus" the "fundamental part of
>> modern
>> radio"? Of course in form of the " variations of Tesla coils and Tesla
>> coil circuits".
>> S*
>>
>>
>
> No and yes. Tesla coils are not used to provide high voltages and sparks,
> but resonant circuits, which a Tesla coil is, are used.

So in your transmitters are the coils made of wires?
Where can I find the scheme of a simple todays transmitter with the coils?

S*

672. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-04 16:43:58 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f7c7a4f$0$1210$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2539

U&#65533;ytkownik "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:4f7c7255$0$26687$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> Uzytkownik "Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jlh1o4aek1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> On 04/04/2012 08:42, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> "Tesla coil circuits were used commercially in sparkgap radio
>>> transmitters
>>> for wireless telegraphy until the 1920s,[1"
>>> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DRSSTC
>>>
>>> But in 1929 was wrote: "It is not generally appreciated that this
>>> curious
>>> apparatus, often associated with pretty or spectacular demonstrations of
>>> high voltage electricity, is really a fundamental part of modern radio.
>>> For
>>> all the tuning apparatus and circuits in every transmitting and
>>> receiving
>>> set are simply variations of Tesla coils and Tesla coil circuits".
>>> From: http://www.tfcbooks.com/tesla/1929-09-22.htm
>>>
>>> Now is 2012. Is " this curious apparatus" the "fundamental part of
>>> modern
>>> radio"? Of course in form of the " variations of Tesla coils and Tesla
>>> coil circuits".
>>> S*
>>>
>>>
>>
>> No and yes. Tesla coils are not used to provide high voltages and
>> sparks, but resonant circuits, which a Tesla coil is, are used.
>
> So in your transmitters are the coils made of wires?
> Where can I find the scheme of a simple todays transmitter with the coils?
>
I have found this: http://ham-resources.blogspot.com/2011_03_01_archive.html
There is the scheme with the coils.
"L1: L2:
(primary/collector windings) (secondary/antenna windings)
160m--60 turns, tapped at 20 160m-- 8 turns
80m--45 turns, tapped at 15 80m---6 turns"

Does it means that the Tesla coils are in all modern ham transmitters?
S*

673. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-04 18:18:06 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <urfu49-s19.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2540

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> I have found this: http://ham-resources.blogspot.com/2011_03_01_archive.html
> There is the scheme with the coils.
> "L1: L2:
> (primary/collector windings) (secondary/antenna windings)
> 160m--60 turns, tapped at 20 160m-- 8 turns
> 80m--45 turns, tapped at 15 80m---6 turns"
>
> Does it means that the Tesla coils are in all modern ham transmitters?
> S*

No, you babbling moron.

A Tesla coil specifically refers to a resonant transformer specifically
designed to produce high voltages, typically much higher than 10,000 volts.

The coils in radio transmitters and receivers are part of resonant circuits
specifically designed to provide either bandwidth limiting or impedance
matching or sometimes both.

674. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-05 07:38:00 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f7d4bdc$0$1213$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2541

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:urfu49-s19.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> I have found this:
>> http://ham-resources.blogspot.com/2011_03_01_archive.html
>> There is the scheme with the coils.
>> "L1: L2:
>> (primary/collector windings) (secondary/antenna windings)
>> 160m--60 turns, tapped at 20 160m-- 8 turns
>> 80m--45 turns, tapped at 15 80m---6 turns"
>>
>> Does it means that the Tesla coils are in all modern ham transmitters?
>> S*
>
> No, you babbling moron.
>
> A Tesla coil specifically refers to a resonant transformer specifically
> designed to produce high voltages, typically much higher than 10,000
> volts.
>
> The coils in radio transmitters and receivers are part of resonant
> circuits
> specifically designed to provide either bandwidth limiting or impedance
> matching or sometimes both.

Who was the inventor of this "coils in radio transmitters"?
S*

675. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-05 07:40:15 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f7d4c61$0$26690$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2542

"Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jli0b8$q82$2@speranza.aioe.org...
>
>>>> No and yes. Tesla coils are not used to provide high voltages and
>>>> sparks, but resonant circuits, which a Tesla coil is, are used.
>>>
>>> So in your transmitters are the coils made of wires?
>>> Where can I find the scheme of a simple todays transmitter with the
>>> coils?
>>>
>> I have found this:
>> http://ham-resources.blogspot.com/2011_03_01_archive.html
>> There is the scheme with the coils.
>> "L1: L2:
>> (primary/collector windings) (secondary/antenna windings)
>> 160m--60 turns, tapped at 20 160m-- 8 turns
>> 80m--45 turns, tapped at 15 80m---6 turns"
>>
>> Does it means that the Tesla coils are in all modern ham transmitters?
>> S*
>>
>>
>
> No, no Tesla coils but resonant circuits usually are.

Who was the inventor of the "resonant circuits"?
S*

676. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-05 10:57:36 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <gkuqn79id0uaup0s5fo41gdevkh6qqqjt9@4ax.com>
Source record: 2543

```
On Thu, 5 Apr 2012 09:38:00 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
wrote:

>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisaï¿½ w wiadomoï¿½ci
>news:urfu49-s19.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> I have found this:
>>> http://ham-resources.blogspot.com/2011_03_01_archive.html
>>> There is the scheme with the coils.
>>> "L1: L2:
>>> (primary/collector windings) (secondary/antenna windings)
>>> 160m--60 turns, tapped at 20 160m-- 8 turns
>>> 80m--45 turns, tapped at 15 80m---6 turns"
>>>
>>> Does it means that the Tesla coils are in all modern ham transmitters?
>>> S*
>>
>> No, you babbling moron.
>>
>> A Tesla coil specifically refers to a resonant transformer specifically
>> designed to produce high voltages, typically much higher than 10,000
>> volts.
>>
>> The coils in radio transmitters and receivers are part of resonant
>> circuits
>> specifically designed to provide either bandwidth limiting or impedance
>> matching or sometimes both.
>
>Who was the inventor of this "coils in radio transmitters"?

Marconi.

w.
```

677. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-05 12:18:40 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.9c38819@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.9c38819@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 2544

I think Jeff - what the problem is, is that the VEC hands out Ham Radio Licenses like purple Quaalude's at a Grateful Dead Concert.

When your only goal is to increase the number of licensed amateurs, with no concern as to the education portion of the hobby, you end up with a pool of known nothing amateurs, who's only radio set up consists of a single or multiple single or dual band walkie talkies.

Even the local REACT chapter has more money invested in their cb radios and antenna's then the actual amateur radio - Technician Class license holder today.

The burden of proof is the fact that Amateur Radio Clubs in my area are being operated by people who have had their license for less then 5 years, and by people who has no actual real knowledge of how their radio actually works.

The Technology aspect of the club environment has been changed by coffee and doughnuts. " I pity the fool that gets between those club members and the coffee pot when the meeting is over!"

Because of that, most people feels that it is not necessary to join any club, or find a Elmer once you get a license. The people who holds a license isn't qualified to be a Elmer anyways. So basically these people are free to wander the earth, hopelessly lost. Not knowing what purpose Amateur Radio really serves. The ARRL, in hopes of attracting new members, says that the purpose of Amateur Radio is to do Ecom... ONLY Ecom requires training and participation and the use of more then just a simple walkie talkie.

When all else fails - amateur radio still works. - YES
But when all else fails - if your radio equipment does not work - you go hungry, Bow Wow Wow!

People sees something or they read something or they are spoon fed from the QST Magazine they get every month from their membership from the ARRL and they see the articles in the magazine, but the magazines real purpose is to sell stuff. The advertisers is what keeps the magazine going.
I say it over and over again. They are not going to say anything bad about amplifiers - because the first ad you usually see is for some type of amplifier.

People are like Tim the Toolman Taylor - More Power arugh arugh arugh! Only there is no one around willing to stand up on the soap box and tell them that if you have a 100 watt transceiver, to move the S meter one S unit between S - 1 and S-8, you need to increase the power 4 times /

hence you need 400 watts just to move the S meter one S unit.
All signals reduce at the square of the distance away!
1200 watts is only 2 S units.
Yet everyone thinks that with a 1500 watt amplifier, you are going to set the world on fire...
That's only one S Unit - if you were 10/S-9, or two S units if you were less then S-7 with 100 watts...

The stuff that Tesla was doing, would have burned the hair off your head while you stood there and looked at it.
He was able to send electricity through the air for something like 26 miles.
The reason why we don't use Tesla's model of electric transmission is due to the fact that if we did. all we would have to do is stick a antenna up in the air and receive electricity. They wouldn't even have to meter it, because it would be so cheap. The problem is - trying to get these cheap skates to pay for it.

Now think back - gee, stick a antenna in the air and receive free electricity.
Isn't that what we are doing with Amateur Radio?
Or antenna is a electrostatically charged device.
We create power when we transmit and we receive power when we receive someone else's signal..
Maybe what Tesla didn't understand was Broadcasting!
Maybe that was the reason why his coil was dismantled at the start of WW II - because the government knew that if it fell into enemy hands, it could be used to transmit anytime, day or night, globally - any information that someone wanted to send.

Even the largest transmitters of the time - such as WLW's Big Arse Transmitter couldn't compete with the one Tesla built....
http://www.ominous-valve.com/wlw.html

--
Channel Jumper

678. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-05 17:08:31 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f7dd192$0$26691$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2545

"Helmut Wabnig" <hwabnig@.- --- -.dotat> napisal w wiadomosci
news:gkuqn79id0uaup0s5fo41gdevkh6qqqjt9@4ax.com...
> On Thu, 5 Apr 2012 09:38:00 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
> wrote:
>
>>
>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
>>news:urfu49-s19.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>
>>>> I have found this:
>>>> http://ham-resources.blogspot.com/2011_03_01_archive.html
>>>> There is the scheme with the coils.
>>>> "L1: L2:
>>>> (primary/collector windings) (secondary/antenna windings)
>>>> 160m--60 turns, tapped at 20 160m-- 8 turns
>>>> 80m--45 turns, tapped at 15 80m---6 turns"
>>>>
>>>> Does it means that the Tesla coils are in all modern ham transmitters?
>>>> S*
>>>
>>> No, you babbling moron.
>>>
>>> A Tesla coil specifically refers to a resonant transformer specifically
>>> designed to produce high voltages, typically much higher than 10,000
>>> volts.
>>>
>>> The coils in radio transmitters and receivers are part of resonant
>>> circuits
>>> specifically designed to provide either bandwidth limiting or impedance
>>> matching or sometimes both.
>>
>>Who was the inventor of this "coils in radio transmitters"?
>
> Marconi.

So this:

"A Magnifying Transmitter is an advanced version of Tesla's tesla coil, a
high power radio transmitter. Often cited as Tesla's greatest invention, the
Magnifying Transmitter consisted of three coils: an air-core transformer
plus a third coil operated as a grounded-base quarter-wave waveguide. In
Colorado Springs, Nikola Tesla constructed the first "Magnifying
Transmitter". From: http://www.wordiq.com/definition/Magnifying_Transmitter

is not true?
S*

679. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-05 17:53:36 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <0q2159-2lh.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2546

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:urfu49-s19.ln1@mail.specsol.com...

>> No, you babbling moron.
>>
>> A Tesla coil specifically refers to a resonant transformer specifically
>> designed to produce high voltages, typically much higher than 10,000
>> volts.
>>
>> The coils in radio transmitters and receivers are part of resonant
>> circuits
>> specifically designed to provide either bandwidth limiting or impedance
>> matching or sometimes both.
>
> Who was the inventor of this "coils in radio transmitters"?
> S*

The first person to NOTICE that resonance exists in a capacitor and inductor circuit, thus forming a tuned circuit, was Felix Savary in 1826.

The first patent for a spark-gap transmitter and a receiver with tuned circuits in them was filed by Oliver Lodge in 1897.

680. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-05 18:58:16 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <ihqrn7hcro28n1n8nlo3raonu9j6fr2rid@4ax.com>
Source record: 2547

On Thu, 05 Apr 2012 19:27:08 +0100, Jeff <jeff@jsystems.com> wrote:

>
>>>>
>>>> Who was the inventor of this "coils in radio transmitters"?
>>>
>>> Marconi.
>>
>> So this:
>>
>> "A Magnifying Transmitter is an advanced version of Tesla's tesla coil, a
>> high power radio transmitter. Often cited as Tesla's greatest invention, the
>> Magnifying Transmitter consisted of three coils: an air-core transformer
>> plus a third coil operated as a grounded-base quarter-wave waveguide. In
>> Colorado Springs, Nikola Tesla constructed the first "Magnifying
>> Transmitter". From: http://www.wordiq.com/definition/Magnifying_Transmitter
>>
>> is not true?
>> S*
>>
>
> That may or may not be a true account of a particular transmitter, but
>has no bearing on the question that you asked, not being the first
>transmitter to incorporate a coil.
>
Marconi tried to sell his communication system to the US army.
They refused to accept because the system would receive
from all ships simultaneously without selection.
Then he added selective tuneable circuits.

Tesla on the contrary polluted the whole radio band with his
broadband lightning towers and poked fun at those "Hertzian waves".
Tesla never understood and went bancrupt for senile stubborness.

w.

681. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-06 00:50:55 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f7e3ded$0$74949$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2548

```
On 4/5/2012 2:40 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "Jeff"<jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jli0b8$q82$2@speranza.aioe.org...
>>
>>>>> No and yes. Tesla coils are not used to provide high voltages and
>>>>> sparks, but resonant circuits, which a Tesla coil is, are used.
>>>>
>>>> So in your transmitters are the coils made of wires?
>>>> Where can I find the scheme of a simple todays transmitter with the
>>>> coils?
>>>>
>>> I have found this:
>>> http://ham-resources.blogspot.com/2011_03_01_archive.html
>>> There is the scheme with the coils.
>>> "L1: L2:
>>> (primary/collector windings) (secondary/antenna windings)
>>> 160m--60 turns, tapped at 20 160m-- 8 turns
>>> 80m--45 turns, tapped at 15 80m---6 turns"
>>>
>>> Does it means that the Tesla coils are in all modern ham transmitters?
>>> S*
>>>
>>>
>>
>> No, no Tesla coils but resonant circuits usually are.
>
> Who was the inventor of the "resonant circuits"?
> S*
>
>

God.
```

682. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-06 00:53:50 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f7e3e9c$0$74949$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2549

On 4/5/2012 7:18 AM, Channel Jumper wrote:
> I think Jeff - what the problem is, is that the VEC hands out Ham Radio
> Licenses like purple Quaalude's at a Grateful Dead Concert.
<snip crap>
>
> Even the largest transmitters of the time - such as WLW's Big Arse
> Transmitter couldn't compete with the one Tesla built....
> http://www.ominous-valve.com/wlw.html
>

And this has what to do with the subject?

Nothing at all.

tom
K0TAR

683. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-06 01:10:15 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jllfr3$5pn$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2550

On 4/5/2012 12:08 PM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:

>
> So this:
>
> "A Magnifying Transmitter is an advanced version of Tesla's tesla coil, a
> high power radio transmitter. Often cited as Tesla's greatest invention, the
> Magnifying Transmitter consisted of three coils: an air-core transformer
> plus a third coil operated as a grounded-base quarter-wave waveguide. In
> Colorado Springs, Nikola Tesla constructed the first "Magnifying
> Transmitter". From: http://www.wordiq.com/definition/Magnifying_Transmitter
>
> is not true?
> S*
>
>

I'm not sure where all this is heading, but always keep in mind that
there is no free lunch, and at certain locations, lunch is very
overpriced for what you actually get for your money.

684. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-06 01:10:24 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.9c430d8@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.9c430d8@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 2451

Actually, if you read Tom Edisons Bio - it says that he owed Tesla money
and refused to pay.
Tesla was mad at Edison and said he was so stupid, he was willing to do
something wrong 100 times until he found the right answer, then to spend
the money and pay someone once to show him how to do it the right way.
Tom was the one who was hard headed.
Tesla's family was the ones who benefited by his death.
They were able to settle his estate and collect what was owed to them
and were well off with the money that they received after his death.

Tesla was just stuck on trying to transmit electricity.
If you think about all the money spent on telephone poles, rights of
ways, copper wire etc - if he could have perfected it - it would have
made him a millionaire.

I would chock it up the same as the Tucker Automobile.
It was so far ahead of everyone else - as far as technology went that no
one understood it and the Big 3 refused to allow him to make it, or they
would have had to comply with the standards he invented and it would
have cost them money, both in sales and in market share.

It was easier to get rid of Tucker then to allow him to produce his
automobile and show the world how wrong the rest of the world was.

Things like air cooled engines, seat belts, padded dash boards, recessed
knobs..

--
Channel Jumper

685. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-06 07:39:27 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f7e9db2$0$1308$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2452

"Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jlko63gvg1@speranza.aioe.org...
>
>>>>
>>>> Who was the inventor of this "coils in radio transmitters"?
>>>
>>> Marconi.
>>
>> So this:
>>
>> "A Magnifying Transmitter is an advanced version of Tesla's tesla coil, a
>> high power radio transmitter. Often cited as Tesla's greatest invention,
>> the
>> Magnifying Transmitter consisted of three coils: an air-core transformer
>> plus a third coil operated as a grounded-base quarter-wave waveguide. In
>> Colorado Springs, Nikola Tesla constructed the first "Magnifying
>> Transmitter". From:
>> http://www.wordiq.com/definition/Magnifying_Transmitter
>>
>> is not true?
>> S*
>>
>
> That may or may not be a true account of a particular transmitter, but
> has no bearing on the question that you asked, not being the first
> transmitter to incorporate a coil.

My question was:
"Now is 2012. Is " this curious apparatus" the "fundamental part of modern
radio"? Of course in form of the " variations of Tesla coils and Tesla
coil circuits".

In 1924 Marx invented the High Voltage Generator without coils.
Tesla Coil is also HVG.

So I modify may question: "Are in todays transmitters "variations of Tesla
coils" or the "variations of Marx generators".
Or "is possible to do the transmitter without coils"?
If Yes, when was the first?
S*

686. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-06 07:49:56 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f7ea026$0$1303$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2453

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:0q2159-2lh.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
>> news:urfu49-s19.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>
>>> No, you babbling moron.
>>>
>>> A Tesla coil specifically refers to a resonant transformer specifically
>>> designed to produce high voltages, typically much higher than 10,000
>>> volts.
>>>
>>> The coils in radio transmitters and receivers are part of resonant
>>> circuits
>>> specifically designed to provide either bandwidth limiting or impedance
>>> matching or sometimes both.
>>
>> Who was the inventor of this "coils in radio transmitters"?
>> S*
>
> The first person to NOTICE that resonance exists in a capacitor and
> inductor
> circuit, thus forming a tuned circuit, was Felix Savary in 1826.
>
> The first patent for a spark-gap transmitter and a receiver with tuned
> circuits in them was filed by Oliver Lodge in 1897.

But the transmitter was very weak. To be efficient it must has "the resonant
transformer specifically designed to produce high voltages".
Who was the inventor of the "the resonant transformer specifically designed
to produce high voltages".
S*

687. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-06 07:57:43 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjnt8fn.lnm.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2454

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:0q2159-2lh.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
>>> news:urfu49-s19.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>
>>>> No, you babbling moron.
>>>>
>>>> A Tesla coil specifically refers to a resonant transformer specifically
>>>> designed to produce high voltages, typically much higher than 10,000
>>>> volts.
>>>>
>>>> The coils in radio transmitters and receivers are part of resonant
>>>> circuits
>>>> specifically designed to provide either bandwidth limiting or impedance
>>>> matching or sometimes both.
>>>
>>> Who was the inventor of this "coils in radio transmitters"?
>>> S*
>>
>> The first person to NOTICE that resonance exists in a capacitor and
>> inductor
>> circuit, thus forming a tuned circuit, was Felix Savary in 1826.
>>
>> The first patent for a spark-gap transmitter and a receiver with tuned
>> circuits in them was filed by Oliver Lodge in 1897.
>
> But the transmitter was very weak. To be efficient it must has "the resonant
> transformer specifically designed to produce high voltages".
> Who was the inventor of the "the resonant transformer specifically designed
> to produce high voltages".
> S*

When you are so obsessed with history, why don't you do your own research?

Asking questions here will never be useful for you because you are not
the type of man to accept any answer.
```

688. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-06 08:14:20 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f7ea5de$0$1217$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2455

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjnt8fn.lnm.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>> news:0q2159-2lh.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>
>>>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
>>>> news:urfu49-s19.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>>
>>>>> No, you babbling moron.
>>>>>
>>>>> A Tesla coil specifically refers to a resonant transformer
>>>>> specifically
>>>>> designed to produce high voltages, typically much higher than 10,000
>>>>> volts.
>>>>>
>>>>> The coils in radio transmitters and receivers are part of resonant
>>>>> circuits
>>>>> specifically designed to provide either bandwidth limiting or
>>>>> impedance
>>>>> matching or sometimes both.
>>>>
>>>> Who was the inventor of this "coils in radio transmitters"?
>>>> S*
>>>
>>> The first person to NOTICE that resonance exists in a capacitor and
>>> inductor
>>> circuit, thus forming a tuned circuit, was Felix Savary in 1826.
>>>
>>> The first patent for a spark-gap transmitter and a receiver with tuned
>>> circuits in them was filed by Oliver Lodge in 1897.
>>
>> But the transmitter was very weak. To be efficient it must has "the
>> resonant
>> transformer specifically designed to produce high voltages".
>> Who was the inventor of the "the resonant transformer specifically
>> designed
>> to produce high voltages".
>> S*
>
> When you are so obsessed with history, why don't you do your own research?

>
> Asking questions here will never be useful for you because you are not
> the type of man to accept any answer.

I am not "obsessed with history".

"My question was:
"Now is 2012. Is " this curious apparatus" the "fundamental part of modern radio"? Of course in form of the " variations of Tesla coils and Tesla coil circuits".

In 1924 Marx invented the High Voltage Generator without coils.
Tesla Coil is also HVG.

So I modify may question: "Are in today transmitters the "variations of Tesla
coils" or the "variations of Marx generators".
Or "is possible to do the transmitter without coils"?
If Yes, when was the first?

I have never seen a transmitter (even that in a mobile phone).
S*

689. Re: Old-time antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-06 15:50:59 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <fcb5cd3a-fd00-49ee-9d31-ffdc3cd9d9e0@a8g2000pbe.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2457

On Mar 23, 10:54 am, dpl...@radagast.org (Dave Platt) wrote:
> In article <ebba8$4f6c98ef$4b4c116f$11...@KNOLOGY.NET>,
>
> amdx <a...@knology.net> wrote:
> >Probably the best information about these low frequency antennas can be
> >found in "Radio Antenna Engineering" by Edmund Laport. I believe a copy
> >is now posted online. To illustrate a flat-top design, I will post a
> >drawing to the alt.binaries.pictures.radio Usenet newsgroup. Since the
> >"alt" groups are not carried by news.eternal-september.org, I will have
> >to post using nntp.charter.net which frequently does not work.
>
> >73, Dr. Barry L. Ornitz wa4vzqNO
> >.....
>
> >Here's a link to a download of "Radio Antenna Engineering" by Edmund
> >Laport. It has been reported to have lots of info an low frequency antennas.
>
> It does indeed, and it does discuss flat-top LF antennas in some
> detail (they're basically capacitively-loaded verticals, as stated).
>
> http://snulbug.mtview.ca.us/books/RadioAntennaEngineering/will get
> you to several download links.
>
> --
> Dave Platt <dpl...@radagast.org>   AE6EO
> Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
>   I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
>   boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

Thanks for the link, Dave. Guess I'd heard of Laport's book, but
never seen it. Downloaded it last night, and a quick look this
morning tells me it's a very good book to learn some new things from.

Cheers,
Tom

690. Re: parts for j-poles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-06 15:51:31 UTC
From: Chuck Olson <chuckolson01@REMOVETHIScomcast.net>
Message-ID: <jln3eh$t27$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2456

"Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com> wrote in message
news:slrnjnfr4k.91u.gsm@cable.mendelson.com...
>I am going to move in a few months to a new apartment. The best antenna I
> can put up that I know of at this time is a twinlead J-pole. I need
> to put up several of them, due to the different aspects of the apartment
> and buildings being in between some windows and others.

I wasted a lot of time trying to build a twinlead J-pole. The problem was very limited SWR bandwidth. That's when the idea of making the radiator section thicker came to me - - check out a "Slim Jim Antenna". (I assume you will be using an SWR meter to get the feed tap right.) Good luck on your quest for materials.

Chuck W6PKP

691. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-06 16:35:32 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f7f1b55$0$26700$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2458

"Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jlmc86lpd1@speranza.aioe.org...
>
>>
>> So I modify may question: "Are in today transmitters the "variations of
>> Tesla
>> coils" or the "variations of Marx generators".
>> Or "is possible to do the transmitter without coils"?
>> If Yes, when was the first?
>>
>> I have never seen a transmitter (even that in a mobile phone).
>> S*
>
> Neither, some of Tesla's equipment may have made use resonance, but they
> are not the root of resonant circuits used in modern equipment.
> ie Tesla coils did not turn into the circuits used today.

"is possible to do the transmitter without any coils"?
S*

692. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-06 17:21:04 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <09l359-vcq.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2459

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jlko63$gvg$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>
>>>>>
>>>>> Who was the inventor of this "coils in radio transmitters"?
>>>>
>>>> Marconi.
>>>
>>> So this:
>>>
>>> "A Magnifying Transmitter is an advanced version of Tesla's tesla coil, a
>>> high power radio transmitter. Often cited as Tesla's greatest invention,
>>> the
>>> Magnifying Transmitter consisted of three coils: an air-core transformer
>>> plus a third coil operated as a grounded-base quarter-wave waveguide. In
>>> Colorado Springs, Nikola Tesla constructed the first "Magnifying
>>> Transmitter". From:
>>> http://www.wordiq.com/definition/Magnifying_Transmitter
>>>
>>> is not true?
>>> S*
>>>
>>
>> That may or may not be a true account of a particular transmitter, but
>> has no bearing on the question that you asked, not being the first
>> transmitter to incorporate a coil.
>
> My question was:
> "Now is 2012. Is " this curious apparatus" the "fundamental part of modern
> radio"? Of course in form of the " variations of Tesla coils and Tesla
> coil circuits".
>
> In 1924 Marx invented the High Voltage Generator without coils.
> Tesla Coil is also HVG.
>
> So I modify may question: "Are in todays transmitters "variations of Tesla
> coils" or the "variations of Marx generators".
> Or "is possible to do the transmitter without coils"?
> If Yes, when was the first?
> S*

None of the above.
```

Modern recievers and transmitters contain coils but by no stretch of the imagination could they be called Tesla coils.

693. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-06 17:24:07 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <nel359-vcq.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2460

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:0q2159-2lh.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
>>> news:urfu49-s19.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>
>>>> No, you babbling moron.
>>>>
>>>> A Tesla coil specifically refers to a resonant transformer specifically
>>>> designed to produce high voltages, typically much higher than 10,000
>>>> volts.
>>>>
>>>> The coils in radio transmitters and receivers are part of resonant
>>>> circuits
>>>> specifically designed to provide either bandwidth limiting or impedance
>>>> matching or sometimes both.
>>>
>>> Who was the inventor of this "coils in radio transmitters"?
>>> S*
>>
>> The first person to NOTICE that resonance exists in a capacitor and
>> inductor
>> circuit, thus forming a tuned circuit, was Felix Savary in 1826.
>>
>> The first patent for a spark-gap transmitter and a receiver with tuned
>> circuits in them was filed by Oliver Lodge in 1897.
>
> But the transmitter was very weak. To be efficient it must has "the resonant
> transformer specifically designed to produce high voltages".

No, that is utter nonsense that shows you know nothing about anything you
are talking about.

> Who was the inventor of the "the resonant transformer specifically designed
> to produce high voltages".
> S*

Tesla, you babbling idiot, and it is called a Tesla coil.
```

694. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-06 17:28:42 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <anl359-vcq.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2461

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jlmc86lpd1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>
>>>
>>> So I modify may question: "Are in today transmitters the "variations of
>>> Tesla
>>> coils" or the "variations of Marx generators".
>>> Or "is possible to do the transmitter without coils"?
>>> If Yes, when was the first?
>>>
>>> I have never seen a transmitter (even that in a mobile phone).
>>> S*
>>
>> Neither, some of Tesla's equipment may have made use resonance, but they
>> are not the root of resonant circuits used in modern equipment.
>> ie Tesla coils did not turn into the circuits used today.
>
> "is possible to do the transmitter without any coils"?
> S*

Yes.

Microwave transmitters routinely use resonant devices other than coils and
capacitors.

695. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-06 22:35:46 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jlnr4gaev1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2462

On 4/5/2012 8:10 PM, Channel Jumper wrote:

>
> Tesla was just stuck on trying to transmit electricity.
> If you think about all the money spent on telephone poles, rights of
> ways, copper wire etc - if he could have perfected it - it would have
> made him a millionaire.

Dunno.. Transmitting electricity through the air strikes me as
quite lossy, and if using a broad pattern to enable many people to use
it, the amount of recoverable energy vs what is transmitted would be
fairly small. A large amount would go off into space totally wasted.
If his method were actually practical, I suspect someone would be
using it by now on some scale.
There are enough loss just using a direct connection with wire.
I can light a florescent light bulb using the energy from my
HF mobile antenna. But only if I have the tube right next to
the antenna. Five feet away, fugettaboutit..

696. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-06 23:32:32 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <g1b459-ats.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2463

NM5K <none@invalid.net> wrote:
> On 4/5/2012 8:10 PM, Channel Jumper wrote:
>
>>
>> Tesla was just stuck on trying to transmit electricity.
>> If you think about all the money spent on telephone poles, rights of
>> ways, copper wire etc - if he could have perfected it - it would have
>> made him a millionaire.
>
> Dunno.. Transmitting electricity through the air strikes me as
> quite lossy, and if using a broad pattern to enable many people to use
> it, the amount of recoverable energy vs what is transmitted would be
> fairly small. A large amount would go off into space totally wasted.
> If his method were actually practical, I suspect someone would be
> using it by now on some scale.

Exactly why the idea isn't used for anything much heavy duty than charging
a cell phone or a cordless toothbrush.

But system efficiency and losses were not something Tesla took into
concideration, nor was much thought put into how one whould charge
customers when they could have built the "receiver" end themselves
and obtained his electricity for free. Not a viable bussiness model.

697. Re: parts for j-poles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-07 01:21:53 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jlo4p4oqg1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2464

"Chuck Olson" <chuckolson01@REMOVETHIScomcast.net> wrote in message
news:jln3eh$t27$1@dont-email.me...
>
> "Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com> wrote in message
> news:slrnjnfr4k.91u.gsm@cable.mendelson.com...
>>I am going to move in a few months to a new apartment. The best antenna I
>> can put up that I know of at this time is a twinlead J-pole. I need
>> to put up several of them, due to the different aspects of the apartment
>> and buildings being in between some windows and others.
>
> I wasted a lot of time trying to build a twinlead J-pole. The problem was
> very limited SWR bandwidth. That's when the idea of making the radiator
> section thicker came to me - - check out a "Slim Jim Antenna". (I assume
> you will be using an SWR meter to get the feed tap right.) Good luck on
> your quest for materials.
>
> Chuck W6PKP

I have made only a couple of twinlead j-poles. However, I have made about two dozen from copper pipe. In the course of this, I discovered that no matter what I did with the feed tap, I wasn't getting any to match 1:1 at the low point in-band. About that time, I was reading about the gamma match, whereby the 50-ohm point on one element is fed through a capacitor. The text said it served to null the natural inductance of the elements.

That was an "Aha!" moment for me. The next time I made a copper pipe J-pole, I found my same SWR issue, so after trimming for the best SWR in-band, I placed a 100 uuF cap (100 picoFarads) between connector's center pin and the long side of the J, this in place of a straight piece of wire.

Bingo!

Take it from there, gang.

"Sal"
(KD6VKW)

PS: Weatherproofing the feed point leaves you with an unsightly blob. Tolerable; some days I, myself, am an unsightly blob.

PPS: Don't omit a choke on the feedline, close to the antenna. Otherwise, current on the shield may give you bogus SWR meter readings. Google for <feedline choke> or <feedline choking>.

698. Re: parts for j-poles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-07 03:00:46 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jloalv$g54$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2465

On 4/6/2012 8:21 PM, Sal wrote:
> "Chuck Olson"<chuckolson01@REMOVETHIScomcast.net> wrote in message
> news:jln3eh$t27$1@dont-email.me...
>>
>> "Geoffrey S. Mendelson"<gsm@mendelson.com> wrote in message
>> news:slrnjnfr4k.91u.gsm@cable.mendelson.com...
>>> I am going to move in a few months to a new apartment. The best antenna I
>>> can put up that I know of at this time is a twinlead J-pole. I need
>>> to put up several of them, due to the different aspects of the apartment
>>> and buildings being in between some windows and others.
>>
>> I wasted a lot of time trying to build a twinlead J-pole. The problem was
>> very limited SWR bandwidth. That's when the idea of making the radiator
>> section thicker came to me - - check out a "Slim Jim Antenna". (I assume
>> you will be using an SWR meter to get the feed tap right.) Good luck on
>> your quest for materials.
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>> Chuck W6PKP
>
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> two dozen from copper pipe. In the course of this, I discovered that no
> matter what I did with the feed tap, I wasn't getting any to match 1:1 at
> the low point in-band. About that time, I was reading about the gamma
> match, whereby the 50-ohm point on one element is fed through a capacitor.
> The text said it served to null the natural inductance of the elements.
>
> That was an "Aha!" moment for me. The next time I made a copper pipe
> J-pole, I found my same SWR issue, so after trimming for the best SWR
> in-band, I placed a 100 uuF cap (100 picoFarads) between connector's center
> pin and the long side of the J, this in place of a straight piece of wire.
>
> Bingo!
>
> Take it from there, gang.
>
> "Sal"
> (KD6VKW)

I do the same when using the base fed 1/2 waves. But I build
them as a ringo, and use a single turn tapped coil, and a length of
coax as the capacitor. Never had any trouble getting a good match with
those. And the value of the cap or length of coax is fairly non
critical as long as you are in the basic ballpark.
Cushcraft used this design, and other variations for a lot of

half wave verticals.
Sometimes with the tapped single turn coil, you can get a decent
match with no cap, but if it's a bit high at it's lowest point, you
can add the cap.
For instance, about 16-17 inches is a good length for 10m. And I
think that is fairly close to 50 pf or so, but I'd have to check.
So for 2m, you could use 20% of that length for a good starting point,
which is about 3.5 inches. BTW, those are for RG-8 type coax..
You might have to adjust for others as far as the pf per foot.

>
> PS: Weatherproofing the feed point leaves you with an unsightly blob.
> Tolerable; some days I, myself, am an unsightly blob.
>
> PPS: Don't omit a choke on the feedline, close to the antenna. Otherwise,
> current on the shield may give you bogus SWR meter readings. Google for
> <feedline choke> or<feedline choking>.

I used to use radial sets below the half waves for decoupling.
Wide sleeves would probably be even better, but radial sets are much
easier to construct.. :/
I think most of them, I had the radial set 1/4 wave below the
feed point of the half wave element. Seemed to work fairly well.

In an apartment, I'd be about as likely to make a quick
quarter wave ground plane from stiff wire, and hang it from the
ceiling as anything.. For 2m, add a 19 inch wire to the center
conductor, slap a few wire radials to the shield and let them
slope down, stick it to the ceiling with a tack, and you are off
to the races. No matching fuss, and they work within .3 db of the
usual half wave on paper. I've got one in the attic hung from the
rafters. I think I'm using 6 radials on that one. The more radials,
the better the decoupling, if one uses no further decoupling methods
below the feed point.

699. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-07 04:26:29 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <WIPfr.54155$M%7.25992@newsfe10.iad>
Source record: 2466

Well darnitall! There goes my idea for a wireless extension cord!

Irv VE6BP

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
news:g1b459-ats.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> NM5K <none@invalid.net> wrote:
>> On 4/5/2012 8:10 PM, Channel Jumper wrote:
>>
>>>
>>> Tesla was just stuck on trying to transmit electricity.
>>> If you think about all the money spent on telephone poles, rights of
>>> ways, copper wire etc - if he could have perfected it - it would have
>>> made him a millionaire.
>>
>> Dunno.. Transmitting electricity through the air strikes me as
>> quite lossy, and if using a broad pattern to enable many people to use
>> it, the amount of recoverable energy vs what is transmitted would be
>> fairly small. A large amount would go off into space totally wasted.
>> If his method were actually practical, I suspect someone would be
>> using it by now on some scale.
>
> Exactly why the idea isn't used for anything much heavy duty than charging
> a cell phone or a cordless toothbrush.
>
> But system efficiency and losses were not something Tesla took into
> concideration, nor was much thought put into how one whould charge
> customers when they could have built the "receiver" end themselves
> and obtained his electricity for free. Not a viable bussiness model.
>
>
>
>

700. Seeking New FAQ/Intro Maintainers for rec.radio.amateur.*

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-07 06:05:00 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/recruitment-1-1333778700@panix.com>
Source record: 2467
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/recruitment
Revision: 1.2 2009/11/25 14:41:01
Posting-Frequency: posted monthly
URL: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/

Changes followed by "|".

The rec.radio.info newsgroup, first established in 1993, has been
recently revived by an active moderation team. We are currently seeking
suitable information, FAQ, and bulletin articles from the entire
rec.radio.* newsgroup hierarchy for simultaneous cross-posting to our
newsgroup.

We are seeking a replacement maintainer for the following information
bulletin formerly posted to rec.radio.amateur.* (and currently archived
at http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/ ):

radio/personal-intro
Subject: Guide to the rec.radio Newsgroups
Maintainer: jeffreyh@Hawaii.Edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Last Posted: 9 Nov 2001 06:18:17 GMT
Posting-Frequency: 15th of each month

One significant omission, requiring immediate updates, for this article |
is that it does not mention newer amateur radio newsgroups created since |
it was written, including: |

rec.radio.amateur.antenna |
rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors |
rec.radio.amateur.dx |
rec.radio.amateur.equipment |
rec.radio.amateur.homebrew |
rec.radio.amateur.moderated |
rec.radio.amateur.space |

We are willing to provide any technical support necessary to get this
article updated and automatically posted again at a regular interval.
This would include establishing contact with the original maintainer for
any necessary permissions. We would prefer to seek a new, dedicated
maintainer at this time, rather than start auto-posting the original
article ourselves.

For more information about our newsgroup, see:
```

http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rri/index.html

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-info-request@panix.com.

701. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-07 07:32:53 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f7feda6$0$26709$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2468

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:anl359-vcq.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:jlmc86lpd1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>>
>>>>
>>>> So I modify may question: "Are in today transmitters the "variations of
>>>> Tesla
>>>> coils" or the "variations of Marx generators".
>>>> Or "is possible to do the transmitter without coils"?
>>>> If Yes, when was the first?
>>>>
>>>> I have never seen a transmitter (even that in a mobile phone).
>>>> S*
>>>
>>> Neither, some of Tesla's equipment may have made use resonance, but they
>>> are not the root of resonant circuits used in modern equipment.
>>> ie Tesla coils did not turn into the circuits used today.
>>
>> "is possible to do the transmitter without any coils"?
>> S*
>
> Yes.
>
> Microwave transmitters routinely use resonant devices other than coils and
> capacitors.

Yes. It was impossible to "make" the microwave frequency using coils.
Magnetrons are for it.

But are the modern radio waves (ham) transmitters without any coils?
S*

702. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-07 15:48:19 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8061c5$0$1214$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2469

Uzytkownik "Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jlp1j2$n79$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>
>>> Microwave transmitters routinely use resonant devices other than coils
>>> and
>>> capacitors.
>>
>> Yes. It was impossible to "make" the microwave frequency using coils.
>> Magnetrons are for it.
>>
>> But are the modern radio waves (ham) transmitters without any coils?
>> S*
>>
>
> Generally they have coils, but NOT Tesla coils, it would be possible to
> not use coils, but it not usual. (Depending on what you call a coil,
> inductance would be a better word, as this can be generated in ways other
> than what would normally be termed a 'coil'.)

A coil is made of a wire.
Are "magnetrons" or simmilar device for yours transmitters?
S*

703. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-07 18:04:03 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <j5c659-999.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2470

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:anl359-vcq.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> "Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>>> news:jlmc86$lpd$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>> So I modify may question: "Are in today transmitters the "variations of
>>>>> Tesla
>>>>> coils" or the "variations of Marx generators".
>>>>> Or "is possible to do the transmitter without coils"?
>>>>> If Yes, when was the first?
>>>>>
>>>>> I have never seen a transmitter (even that in a mobile phone).
>>>>> S*
>>>>
>>>> Neither, some of Tesla's equipment may have made use resonance, but they
>>>> are not the root of resonant circuits used in modern equipment.
>>>> ie Tesla coils did not turn into the circuits used today.
>>>
>>> "is possible to do the transmitter without any coils"?
>>> S*
>>
>> Yes.
>>
>> Microwave transmitters routinely use resonant devices other than coils and
>> capacitors.
>
> Yes. It was impossible to "make" the microwave frequency using coils.

No, it is not "impossible", just more difficult the higher in frequency
you go.

At lower microwave frequencies it is a coin toss whether to use coils
and capacitors or other things.

> Magnetrons are for it.

Magnetrons are not relevevant to the question.

> But are the modern radio waves (ham) transmitters without any coils?
> S*
```

It is possible, at least at low HF, but not practical in general.

You are babbling.

704. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-07 18:07:47 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <jcc659-999.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2471

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> Uzytkownik "Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jlp1j2$n79$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>
>>>> Microwave transmitters routinely use resonant devices other than coils
>>>> and
>>>> capacitors.
>>>
>>> Yes. It was impossible to "make" the microwave frequency using coils.
>>> Magnetrons are for it.
>>>
>>> But are the modern radio waves (ham) transmitters without any coils?
>>> S*
>>>
>>
>> Generally they have coils, but NOT Tesla coils, it would be possible to
>> not use coils, but it not usual. (Depending on what you call a coil,
>> inductance would be a better word, as this can be generated in ways other
>> than what would normally be termed a 'coil'.)
>
> A coil is made of a wire.

Well, usually but not necessarily.

> Are "magnetrons" or simmilar device for yours transmitters?
> S*

Magnetrons are microwave oscillators and impractical to build much below
1 GHz.

Magnetrons have nothing to do with coils of any kind.

You are babbling.

705. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-08 05:35:28 UTC
From: Howard K0ACF <howardk0acf@knology.net>
Message-ID: <42196$4f812439$d8106a72$6463@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2472

Jeff is right, inductance would be the correct term but you want a coil made
of wire...Well what do you call a strip line used in VHF & UHF & beyond in
Ham Transmitters...I'm referring to a straight piece of wire (strip line)
that is not a coil & has no turns....Now you have your answer, it is
possible & is done with no coils...Howard K0ACF
"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f8061c5$0$1214$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> Uzytkownik "Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jlp1j2$n79$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>
>>>> Microwave transmitters routinely use resonant devices other than coils
>>>> and
>>>> capacitors.
>>>
>>> Yes. It was impossible to "make" the microwave frequency using coils.
>>> Magnetrons are for it.
>>>
>>> But are the modern radio waves (ham) transmitters without any coils?
>>> S*
>>>
>>
>> Generally they have coils, but NOT Tesla coils, it would be possible to
>> not use coils, but it not usual. (Depending on what you call a coil,
>> inductance would be a better word, as this can be generated in ways other
>> than what would normally be termed a 'coil'.)
>
> A coil is made of a wire.
> Are "magnetrons" or simmilar device for yours transmitters?
> S*
>
>

706. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-08 14:03:32 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <ucOdnYz-A-kuBxzSnZ2dnUVZ_hmdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2473

On 04/07/2012 10:35 PM, Howard K0ACF wrote:
> Jeff is right, inductance would be the correct term but you want a coil made
> of wire...Well what do you call a strip line used in VHF& UHF& beyond in
> Ham Transmitters...I'm referring to a straight piece of wire (strip line)
> that is not a coil& has no turns....Now you have your answer, it is
> possible& is done with no coils...Howard K0ACF
> "Szczepan Bialek"<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4f8061c5$0$1214$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> Uzytkownik "Jeff"<jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:jlp1j2$n79$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>>
>>>>> Microwave transmitters routinely use resonant devices other than coils
>>>>> and
>>>>> capacitors.
>>>>
>>>> Yes. It was impossible to "make" the microwave frequency using coils.
>>>> Magnetrons are for it.
>>>>
>>>> But are the modern radio waves (ham) transmitters without any coils?
>>>> S*
>>>>
>>>
>>> Generally they have coils, but NOT Tesla coils, it would be possible to
>>> not use coils, but it not usual. (Depending on what you call a coil,
>>> inductance would be a better word, as this can be generated in ways other
>>> than what would normally be termed a 'coil'.)
>>
>> A coil is made of a wire.
>> Are "magnetrons" or simmilar device for yours transmitters?
>> S*
>>
>>
>
>
The word is inductor. At certain frequencies inductors take the form of
coils. At high UHF the inductors take the form of hairpins (aka Bobby
pins) a half of a loop.

Tesla lives in every old car with a distributor

707. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-08 16:55:46 UTC
From: jimlux@earthlink.net
Message-ID: <32925069.626.1333904146764.JavaMail.geo-discussion-forums@ynbq18>
Source record: 2474

Many modern solid state transmitters have no "coils", per se, except perhaps in the output low pass filter or output matching network. The carrier is generated from a crystal oscillator (no coils, just caps and a hunk o' rock) and amplified in broadband stages.

708. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-08 17:59:16 UTC
From: dave <dave@dave.dave>
Message-ID: <YqadnXVbTbdpTBzSnZ2dnUVZ_smdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 2475

On 04/08/2012 09:55 AM, jimlux@earthlink.net wrote:
> Many modern solid state transmitters have no "coils", per se, except perhaps in the output low pass filter or output matching network. The carrier is generated from a crystal oscillator (no coils, just caps and a hunk o' rock) and amplified in broadband stages.
>
>
>
More like a switch mode power supply than a crystal oscillator, (the way
I visualize a modern AM transmitter without large coils.)

709. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-09 09:03:16 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f82a5d6$0$26691$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2476

"dave" <dave@dave.dave> napisal w wiadomosci
news:YqadnXVbTbdpTBzSnZ2dnUVZ_smdnZ2d@earthlink.com...
> On 04/08/2012 09:55 AM, jimlux@earthlink.net wrote:
>> Many modern solid state transmitters have no "coils", per se, except
>> perhaps in the output low pass filter or output matching network. The
>> carrier is generated from a crystal oscillator (no coils, just caps and a
>> hunk o' rock) and amplified in broadband stages.
>>
>>
> More like a switch mode power supply than a crystal oscillator, (the way I
> visualize a modern AM transmitter without large coils.)

Are such used by radio amateurs?
S*

710. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-09 16:55:22 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <qsgb59-42r.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2477

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "dave" <dave@dave.dave> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:YqadnXVbTbdpTBzSnZ2dnUVZ_smdnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>> On 04/08/2012 09:55 AM, jimlux@earthlink.net wrote:
>>> Many modern solid state transmitters have no "coils", per se, except
>>> perhaps in the output low pass filter or output matching network. The
>>> carrier is generated from a crystal oscillator (no coils, just caps and a
>>> hunk o' rock) and amplified in broadband stages.
>>>
>>>
>> More like a switch mode power supply than a crystal oscillator, (the way I
>> visualize a modern AM transmitter without large coils.)
>
> Are such used by radio amateurs?
> S*

Since you haven't a clue what he is talking about, your question is
meaningless.

Most current, modern transmitters, amateur or otherwise, generate their
carrier frequency through digital frequency synthesizers referenced to
a crystal oscillator.

A small percentage of transmitters that are designed for either fixed
frequency use or use over a limited frequency range just use crystal
oscillators.

The output power is produced by amplifier stages to raise the level to the
desired output.

If there were no regulations, that would be the end of it, but since there
are regulations on spectral purity of transmitters, there are resonant
circuits somewhere before the antenna to ensure no spurious frequencies
are transmitted at a significant level.

Below microwave frequencies the resonant circuits are almost always made
of discreet inductors and capacitors forming either band pass or low pass
filters.

711. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-09 17:45:15 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <ReFgr.10$IW4.1@newsfe03.iad>
Source record: 2478

Do you realize you are getting led down the garden path? I've been
following his participation (if you can call it that) in various discussions
for quite some time. I don't think he even as a license. He can almost
always be counted upon to totally disrupt an intelligent thread with
stupid questions and will continue to do so as long as he can suck
in a few responses.

Just ignore him for a while and he'll go away.

Irv VE6BP

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
news:qsgb59-42r.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "dave" <dave@dave.dave> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:YqadnXVbTbdpTBzSnZ2dnUVZ_smdnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>>> On 04/08/2012 09:55 AM, jimlux@earthlink.net wrote:
>>>> Many modern solid state transmitters have no "coils", per se, except
>>>> perhaps in the output low pass filter or output matching network. The
>>>> carrier is generated from a crystal oscillator (no coils, just caps and
>>>> a
>>>> hunk o' rock) and amplified in broadband stages.
>>>>
>>>>
>>> More like a switch mode power supply than a crystal oscillator, (the way
>>> I
>>> visualize a modern AM transmitter without large coils.)
>>
>> Are such used by radio amateurs?
>> S*
>
> Since you haven't a clue what he is talking about, your question is
> meaningless.
>
> Most current, modern transmitters, amateur or otherwise, generate their
> carrier frequency through digital frequency synthesizers referenced to
> a crystal oscillator.
>
> A small percentage of transmitters that are designed for either fixed
> frequency use or use over a limited frequency range just use crystal
> oscillators.
>
> The output power is produced by amplifier stages to raise the level to the
> desired output.

>
> If there were no regulations, that would be the end of it, but since there
> are regulations on spectral purity of transmitters, there are resonant
> circuits somewhere before the antenna to ensure no spurious frequencies
> are transmitted at a significant level.
>
> Below microwave frequencies the resonant circuits are almost always made
> of discreet inductors and capacitors forming either band pass or low pass
> filters.
>
>
>

712. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-09 18:00:28 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <smkb59-8hr.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2479

Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote:
> Do you realize you are getting led down the garden path? I've been
> following his participation (if you can call it that) in various discussions
> for quite some time. I don't think he even as a license. He can almost
> always be counted upon to totally disrupt an intelligent thread with
> stupid questions and will continue to do so as long as he can suck
> in a few responses.
>
> Just ignore him for a while and he'll go away.
>
> Irv VE6BP

Not being led anywhere.

Our little babbling idiot spent a lot of time on the sci.phyics.* groups where he was no better than he is here and his reception was a lot less friendly.

He does not have a license of any kind and apparently not much of an education of any kind other than skimming historical articles on Wiki.

His contact with the real world and every having seen any modern technology of any kind also appears to be extremly limited.

Hi is obsessed with historical stuff, primarily dating from the pre-WWI era.

He is incapable of understanding that any major historical player could have possibly not fully understood everything and have published something that later science has shown to be incorrect.

He can not understand that people like Maxwell, Tesla, Edison, etc. had no access to things that are common today like oscilloscopes, time domain reflectometers, spectrum analyzers, etc.

In summary, he is a babbling idiot.

The problem is most people when they first encounter him treat him like an ernest newbee needing help instead of the fixated idiot he is.

713. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-09 21:50:57 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <6RIgr.54120$IQ1.577@newsfe18.iad>
Source record: 2480

Thanks for the support. I was beginning to wonder if I was the
only one thinking of him that way. I don't like to think bad of
anyone, but this guy is just a pest! I hated to see others trying
to explain something to him knowing it would just go to waste.

Irv VE6BP

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
news:smkb59-8hr.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote:
>> Do you realize you are getting led down the garden path? I've been
>> following his participation (if you can call it that) in various
>> discussions
>> for quite some time. I don't think he even as a license. He can almost
>> always be counted upon to totally disrupt an intelligent thread with
>> stupid questions and will continue to do so as long as he can suck
>> in a few responses.
>>
>> Just ignore him for a while and he'll go away.
>>
>> Irv VE6BP
>
> Not being led anywhere.
>
> Our little babbling idiot spent a lot of time on the sci.phyics.* groups
> where he was no better than he is here and his reception was a lot less
> friendly.
>
> He does not have a license of any kind and apparently not much of an
> education of any kind other than skimming historical articles on Wiki.
>
> His contact with the real world and every having seen any modern
> technology
> of any kind also appears to be extremly limited.
>
> Hi is obsessed with historical stuff, primarily dating from the pre-WWI
> era.
>
> He is incapable of understanding that any major historical player could
> have possibly not fully understood everything and have published something
> that later science has shown to be incorrect.
>
> He can not understand that people like Maxwell, Tesla, Edison, etc. had
> no access to things that are common today like oscilloscopes, time domain
> reflectometers, spectrum analyzers, etc.

>
> In summary, he is a babbling idiot.
>
> The problem is most people when they first encounter him treat him like
> an ernest newbee needing help instead of the fixated idiot he is.
>
>
>
>

714. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-09 23:28:51 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jlvrak$b7k$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2481

"Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote in message
news:6RIgr.54120$IQ1.577@newsfe18.iad...
> Thanks for the support. I was beginning to wonder if I was the
> only one thinking of him that way. I don't like to think bad of
> anyone, but this guy is just a pest! I hated to see others trying
> to explain something to him knowing it would just go to waste.

A few of us might recall another guy. I do
Remember his name, but actually mentioning
The name might conjure up his presence.

Usually, he offered some fancilful ideas with
No sound theories to back them up. Some were
Wacky and some were merely odd. He came
In here about twice a month. He has
Not been around for quite some time.

"Sal"
(KD6VKW)

715. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-10 01:55:15 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f839303$0$79795$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2482

```
On 4/9/2012 4:03 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "dave"<dave@dave.dave> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:YqadnXVbTbdpTBzSnZ2dnUVZ_smdnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>> On 04/08/2012 09:55 AM, jimlux@earthlink.net wrote:
>>> Many modern solid state transmitters have no "coils", per se, except
>>> perhaps in the output low pass filter or output matching network. The
>>> carrier is generated from a crystal oscillator (no coils, just caps and a
>>> hunk o' rock) and amplified in broadband stages.
>>>
>>>
>> More like a switch mode power supply than a crystal oscillator, (the way I
>> visualize a modern AM transmitter without large coils.)
>
> Are such used by radio amateurs?
> S*
>
>
```

716. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-10 01:56:44 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f83935c$0$79795$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2483

```
On 4/9/2012 4:03 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "dave"<dave@dave.dave> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:YqadnXVbTbdpTBzSnZ2dnUVZ_smdnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>> On 04/08/2012 09:55 AM, jimlux@earthlink.net wrote:
>>> Many modern solid state transmitters have no "coils", per se, except
>>> perhaps in the output low pass filter or output matching network. The
>>> carrier is generated from a crystal oscillator (no coils, just caps and a
>>> hunk o' rock) and amplified in broadband stages.
>>>
>>>
>> More like a switch mode power supply than a crystal oscillator, (the way I
>> visualize a modern AM transmitter without large coils.)
>
> Are such used by radio amateurs?
> S*
>
>

Why don't you tell us? You are the expert. Google and Wikipedia are
your friend.

tom
K0TAR
```

717. Re: apartment antennas and rfi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-10 06:08:53 UTC
From: ml <m@di.net>
Message-ID: <m-9367E6.02085310042012@news.optonline.net>
Source record: 2484

In article <kcw4r.18314$vo2.12684@newsfe07.iad>,
" Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote:

> A good tuner helps.
>
> What about getting your appt on the top floor, then you can squeeze
> something up top a dipole or two.
>
> you know there are a lot of computer programs that allow you the use of ham
> bands online. That is an option.
>
> Any trees around you could rap a wire around? Any grounded towers already on
> the roof you can shunt feed?
>
> Some nice omni albanders out there very expensive, just get them high as
> possible. Or go mobile, get one of those vehicles with huge antennas on and
> drive to the mountain top and do your transmitting there. Lots of
> possibilities.
>
>
>
>
> "dave" <dave@dave.dave> wrote in message
> news:MaGdne06cfN19s_SnZ2dnUVZ_sWdnZ2d@earthlink.com...
> > On Sat, 03 Mar 2012 10:50:48 -0400, Codenut wrote:
> >
> >> Those of you who are using apartment antenna I would love to know of
> >> your experience.
> >>
> >> Now that satellite dishes are allowed on most apartments, is there a
> >> trend to use an MFJ loop antenna?
> >>
> >> What are the real results with QRMing satellite dishes?
> >>
> >> RFI in apartmements in general?
> >>
> >> I am sure that putting a loop where the satellite dishes go would work
> >> great.
> >>
> >> What power levels are people using in apartments.
> >>
> >> I don't think I would want a loop inside due to high voltages.
> >>
> >> Look forward to hearing from you all.

> >>
> >> 73,
> >>
> >> Alan
> >> VY2WU
> >
> > I like full wave horizontal loops for the low noise receiving, a hiqh Q
> > transmit antenna on the patio is kind of cool; another type of barbecue.
> > I'd stick to CW/digimodes and under 100 Watts.
> >

i live in an apt, roof is about 200ft up i have several center fed
dipoles, a end fed /sleve dipole, i also had a small multiband beam
all worked great dipoles were fantastic

good luck

718. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-10 08:16:55 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f83ec82$0$26689$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2485

"Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:ReFgr.10$IW4.1@newsfe03.iad...
> Do you realize you are getting led down the garden path? I've been
> following his participation (if you can call it that) in various
> discussions
> for quite some time. I don't think he even as a license.

A few days ago i wrote:
">> I have never seen a transmitter (even that in a mobile phone).
>> S*

>He can almost
> always be counted upon to totally disrupt an intelligent thread with
> stupid questions and will continue to do so as long as he can suck
> in a few responses.

I asked:
"Tesla coil circuits were used commercially in sparkgap radio transmitters
for wireless telegraphy until the 1920s,[1"
From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DRSSTC

But in 1929 was wrote: "It is not generally appreciated that this curious
apparatus, often associated with pretty or spectacular demonstrations of
high voltage electricity, is really a fundamental part of modern radio. For
all the tuning apparatus and circuits in every transmitting and receiving
set are simply variations of Tesla coils and Tesla coil circuits".
From: http://www.tfcbooks.com/tesla/1929-09-22.htm

Now is 2012. Is " this curious apparatus" the "fundamental part of modern
radio"? Of course in form of the " variations of Tesla coils and Tesla
coil circuits".
S* "

Now I know the opinions of radio amateurs.

> Just ignore him for a while and he'll go away.

Sometimes I must ask the experts.
What is wrong in that?
S*
>

719. The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-10 08:22:37 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f83edcd$0$26683$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2486

In 1909 Marconi wrote:
http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1909/marconi-lecture.pdf

"The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
exists
where the instruments are not connected to earth."

It is still true?
S*

720. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-10 09:56:27 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jm1060ffm1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2487

On 4/10/2012 3:22 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> In 1909 Marconi wrote:
> http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1909/marconi-lecture.pdf
>
> "The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
> exists
> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>
> It is still true?
> S*
>

Pilots have no trouble using radios at 45,000 ft.
I've never yet seen one require a ground wire.

"Houston, Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed,
and we are talking to you via radio, even though we
are not connected to earth, and Marconi said it would
lead to celestial mayhem if we were to even try."

Houston, I we have a problem...

721. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-10 10:37:41 UTC
From: "J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <jm12hl$53l$1@ra.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 2488

On 04/10/2012 04:22 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> In 1909 Marconi wrote:
> http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1909/marconi-lecture.pdf
>
> "The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
> exists
> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>
> It is still true?
> S*

It obviously never was true. My guess is that the reasoning at the time stemmed from a lack of understanding of far-field electromagnetic wave propagation (and electromagnetics in general), failure to construct apparati of sufficient sensitivity due to technology limitations, and inefficient antenna designs (relative to using the earth as a counterpoise.) I also think Nikola Tesla failed to grasp these concepts as well. Sincerely, and 73s from N4GGO,

--
J. B. Wood e-mail: arl_123234@hotmail.com

722. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-10 10:43:18 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjo83m6.vv5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2489

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> In 1909 Marconi wrote:
> http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1909/marconi-lecture.pdf
>
> "The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
> exists
> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>
> It is still true?
> S*

I hope you have your GSM phone firmly connected to earth, or it would
operate in violation of Marconi's observations.

723. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-10 12:16:31 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <d53015a5-8aca-44de-aeb1-ab2773afcef2@b2g2000yqb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2490

On Apr 9, 1:00 pm, j...@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
> He can not understand that people like Maxwell, Tesla, Edison, etc. had
> no access to things that are common today like oscilloscopes, time domain
> reflectometers, spectrum analyzers, etc.

Not to mention modern quantum electrodynamics theory.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

724. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-10 14:59:21 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <fVXgr.54238$IQ1.39441@newsfe18.iad>
Source record: 2491

In the back of the plane there is a small bucket of soil with a ground
rod stuck in it. At each stop they check to make sure the soil is
damp enough to provide sufficient conductivity. On occasion a
little salt is added. The ground rod is connected to the frame of
the plane using an MFJ Artificial Ground to further ensure that
all is well. As well, the bucket is grounded to prevent any
possible cathodic action from interfering with the system.
:-)

Irv VE6BP

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
news:jm1060ffm1@dont-email.me...
> On 4/10/2012 3:22 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> In 1909 Marconi wrote:
>> http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1909/marconi-lecture.pdf
>>
>> "The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
>> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
>> exists
>> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>>
>> It is still true?
>> S*
>>
>
> Pilots have no trouble using radios at 45,000 ft.
> I've never yet seen one require a ground wire.
>
> "Houston, Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed,
> and we are talking to you via radio, even though we
> are not connected to earth, and Marconi said it would
> lead to celestial mayhem if we were to even try."
>
> Houston, I we have a problem...
>
>
>
>
>

725. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-10 15:16:35 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f844ed6$0$1298$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2492

"Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:fVXgr.54238$IQ1.39441@newsfe18.iad...
> In the back of the plane there is a small bucket of soil with a ground
> rod stuck in it. At each stop they check to make sure the soil is
> damp enough to provide sufficient conductivity. On occasion a
> little salt is added. The ground rod is connected to the frame of
> the plane using an MFJ Artificial Ground to further ensure that
> all is well. As well, the bucket is grounded to prevent any
> possible cathodic action from interfering with the system.
> :-)

Marconi added:
"By "connected to earth" I do not necessarily mean an ordinary metallic
connection as used for ordinary wire telegraphs.
The earth wire may have a condenser in series with it, or it may be
connected to what is really equivalent, a capacity area placed close to the
surface
of the ground (Fig. 4).
It is now perfectly well known that a condenser, if large enough, does not
prevent the passage of high frequency oscillations, and therefore in these
cases
the earth is for all practical purposes connected to the antennae."

So the plane is "connected to earth".
Is Marconi right?
S*
>
> Irv VE6BP
>
>
> "NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
> news:jm1060ffm1@dont-email.me...
>> On 4/10/2012 3:22 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> In 1909 Marconi wrote:
>>> http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1909/marconi-lecture.pdf
>>>
>>> "The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
>>> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
>>> exists
>>> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>>>
>>> It is still true?
>>> S*
>>>

>>
>> Pilots have no trouble using radios at 45,000 ft.
>> I've never yet seen one require a ground wire.

Chassis = the ground.
Is it true?
S*

726. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-10 15:48:36 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.9ca1f98@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.9ca1f98@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 2496

'Rob[_8_ Wrote:
> ;789340']Szczepan Bialek sz.bialek@wp.pl wrote:-
> In 1909 Marconi wrote:
> http://tinyurl.com/c3j4ghj
>
> "The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless
> telegraphy
> exists
> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>
> It is still true?
> S*-
>
> I hope you have your GSM phone firmly connected to earth, or it would
> operate in violation of Marconi's observations.

A mobile device uses the user as the counterpoise.
A vehicle is not physically bonded to the earth - yet still works.
A Mag Mount antenna is not physically bonded to the vehicle body - hence
it uses a loop radio to antenna antenna to radio and it changes the way
the coax interacts with the antenna.
If the radio is bonded to the body and the antenna is bonded to the body
the body is capacitive. Turns the whole body into one big
counterpoise.

Maybe this is the reason why a 102 inch whip works better then a mag
mount antenna or one of those silly dual sticks on a truckers mirrors...

--
Channel Jumper

727. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-10 15:52:17 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <hi1e59-co6.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2493

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>

> Now is 2012. Is " this curious apparatus" the "fundamental part of modern
> radio"? Of course in form of the " variations of Tesla coils and Tesla
> coil circuits".
> S* "

Asked and answered.

NO.

Tesla coils have not been part of ANY transmitter built since before WWII.

Tesla coils have not been part of ANY transmitter built since before WWII.

Tesla coils have not been part of ANY transmitter built since before WWII.

> Sometimes I must ask the experts.
> What is wrong in that?
> S*

You are a babbling idiot and can't understand a simple answer even if it
is spoon fed to you.

728. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-10 15:59:32 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <402e59-co6.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2494

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> In 1909 Marconi wrote:
> http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1909/marconi-lecture.pdf
>
> "The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
> exists
> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>
> It is still true?
> S*

It was NEVER true; Marconi was wrong.

Here's a news flash for you:

A lot has been learned about radio since Marconi.

The radios on Pioneer 10 worked just fine 12,000,000,000 km from the Earth.

729. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-10 16:43:44 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jm1o4a$s99$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2495

"Szczepan Bialek" wrote in message
news:4f844ed6$0$1298$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...

"Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca> napisaï¿½ w wiadomoï¿½ci
news:fVXgr.54238$IQ1.39441@newsfe18.iad...
> In the back of the plane there is a small bucket of soil with a ground
> rod stuck in it. At each stop they check to make sure the soil is
> damp enough to provide sufficient conductivity. On occasion a
> little salt is added. The ground rod is connected to the frame of
> the plane using an MFJ Artificial Ground to further ensure that
> all is well. As well, the bucket is grounded to prevent any
> possible cathodic action from interfering with the system.
> :-)

Marconi added:
"By "connected to earth" I do not necessarily mean an ordinary metallic
connection as used for ordinary wire telegraphs.
The earth wire may have a condenser in series with it, or it may be
connected to what is really equivalent, a capacity area placed close to the
surface
of the ground (Fig. 4).
It is now perfectly well known that a condenser, if large enough, does not
prevent the passage of high frequency oscillations, and therefore in these
cases
the earth is for all practical purposes connected to the antennae."

So the plane is "connected to earth".
Is Marconi right?
S*
>
> Irv VE6BP
>
>
> "NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
> news:jm1060ffm1@dont-email.me...
>> On 4/10/2012 3:22 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> In 1909 Marconi wrote:
>>> http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1909/marconi-lecture.pdf
>>>
>>> "The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
>>> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
>>> exists
>>> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>>>
>>> It is still true?

>>> S*
>>>
>>
>> Pilots have no trouble using radios at 45,000 ft.
>> I've never yet seen one require a ground wire.

Chassis = the ground.
Is it true?
S*
****
No. Spacecraft have no connection to ground, and it is possible to feed
balanced antennas in a fashion that there is no ground connection.

730. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-10 17:50:38 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jm1rt7jjb1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2497

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f83edcd$0$26683$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> In 1909 Marconi wrote:
> http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1909/marconi-lecture.pdf
>
> "The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
> exists
> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>
> It is still true?
> S*

Such a question would only be asked by someone who is unaware of radio communications by handhelds or by radios in vehicles, aircraft or spacecraft. In other words, no sentient person should ask it.

I'm plonking this troll, this goon, this rimless zero.

Of course, you can play with him if you wish ... but serious discourse? Ha!

"Sal"

731. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-10 18:18:13 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <54ae59-ko7.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2498

Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.9ca1f98@radiobanter.com> wrote:
>
> 'Rob[_8_ Wrote:
>> ;789340']Szczepan Bialek sz.bialek@wp.pl wrote:-
>> In 1909 Marconi wrote:
>> http://tinyurl.com/c3j4ghj
>>
>> "The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
>> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless
>> telegraphy
>> exists
>> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>>
>> It is still true?
>> S*-
>>
>> I hope you have your GSM phone firmly connected to earth, or it would
>> operate in violation of Marconi's observations.
>
> A mobile device uses the user as the counterpoise.
> A vehicle is not physically bonded to the earth - yet still works.
> A Mag Mount antenna is not physically bonded to the vehicle body - hence
> it uses a loop radio to antenna antenna to radio and it changes the way
> the coax interacts with the antenna.
> If the radio is bonded to the body and the antenna is bonded to the body
> the body is capacitive. Turns the whole body into one big
> counterpoise.
>
> Maybe this is the reason why a 102 inch whip works better then a mag
> mount antenna or one of those silly dual sticks on a truckers mirrors...

Balanced antennas such as dipoles do not require a "counterpoise".

732. BEST 10 HOT SEXY VIDEOS AND MASALA KISS PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-11 01:40:49 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <857b748a-92be-4552-96be-d979f4a5a7e8@s10g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2351

A TO Z INFORMATION SEE IN THIS SITE

http://atwoztopic.blogspot.in/

ALL HOT PHOTOS SUPER SEXY PHOTOS

http://alltoux.blogspot.in/2010/09/hot-lip-kiss-135.html

ALL JOBS SITES FREE SEE

http://jobstwo.blogspot.in/

HOT VIDEOS

http://hotvideotoou.blogspot.in/2011/01/kiss-videos.html

hot lip kiss
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-lip-kiss.html
hot kisses
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-kisses.html
hollywood hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hollywood-hot-videos.html
real hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/real-hot-videos.html

733. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-11 01:47:14 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f84e2a1$0$74948$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2499

On 4/10/2012 10:48 AM, Channel Jumper wrote:
> 'Rob[_8_ Wrote:
>> ;789340']Szczepan Bialek sz.bialek@wp.pl wrote:-
>> In 1909 Marconi wrote:
>> http://tinyurl.com/c3j4ghj
>>
>> "The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
>> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless
>> telegraphy
>> exists
>> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>>
>> It is still true?
>> S*-
>>
>> I hope you have your GSM phone firmly connected to earth, or it would
>> operate in violation of Marconi's observations.
>
> A mobile device uses the user as the counterpoise.

Incorrect. The antennas used do not need a counterpoise. In fact the
user is often a hindrance to the antenna working properly.

tom
K0TAR

734. Re: Tesla coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-11 01:50:09 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f84e350$0$74948$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2500

On 4/10/2012 3:16 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>
> Sometimes I must ask the experts.
> What is wrong in that?
> S*

In principle a good idea. The problem is you never, ever, ever believe what they say. You continue to blather the often incorrect 100 year old crap you fond on wikipedia.

I too am tired of this idiot.

PLONK!

tom
K0TAR

735. Go daddy website make your life change

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-11 07:23:03 UTC
From: Anoop <anoopappukuttan1984@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <a6690e2f-9b55-4981-a2b6-45d693e49f18@r2g2000pbs.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2352

Hi,
There is important web site its will make you life different and you
can make money in single click,
Please click the URL: http://x.co/i56O

736. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-11 07:51:29 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f853802$0$26687$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2353

"Channel Jumper" <Channel.Jumper.9ca1f98@radiobanter.com> napisa&#65533; w
wiadomo&#65533;ci news:Channel.Jumper.9ca1f98@radiobanter.com...
>
>
> A mobile device uses the user as the counterpoise.
> A vehicle is not physically bonded to the earth - yet still works.
> A Mag Mount antenna is not physically bonded to the vehicle body - hence
> it uses a loop radio to antenna antenna to radio and it changes the way
> the coax interacts with the antenna.
> If the radio is bonded to the body and the antenna is bonded to the body
> the body is capacitive. Turns the whole body into one big
> counterpoise.
>
> Maybe this is the reason why a 102 inch whip works better then a mag
> mount antenna or one of those silly dual sticks on a truckers mirrors...

```
Not all know that:
""The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
exists
where the instruments are not connected to earth."
S*
```

737. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-11 08:24:30 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjoaftu.6t2.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2354

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> Not all know that:
> ""The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
> exists
> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
> S*

But it is Marconi's opninion. It is not the truth, it is only an
opinion. When you like, you can say he was "not right". Or you can
just respect that he had this opinion. Your choice.

So we can move on. What is your next question about 1910's scientists?

738. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-11 09:19:04 UTC
From: "Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjoaj10.a42.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>
Source record: 2355

Rob wrote:
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> Not all know that:
>> ""The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
>> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
>> exists
>> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>> S*
>
> But it is Marconi's opninion. It is not the truth, it is only an
> opinion. When you like, you can say he was "not right". Or you can
> just respect that he had this opinion. Your choice.
>
> So we can move on. What is your next question about 1910's scientists?

It may be more accurate than you are giving him credit for. It was based upon the antenna designs and frequency ranges in use at the time.

All I know is that by the end of WWI, 200 meters was considered to high in frequency to be useable, which is why the US Navy wanted hams to be limited to frequencies above it (or wavelengths below it).

The early practical groundless antennas were 1/2 wave, either a dipole or end fed half wave, and is a 100 meter wire practical? A 1000 meter?

What frequencies (or wavelengths) was he speaking about?

To answer the comment about cell phones, modern ones operate at around 2.1gHz (3G) a frequency that was impossible to produce at the time.

PL-259 connectors are called UHF connectors for a reason, when they were designed 30mHz was UHF. And that was 30-40 years later.

Geoff.

--
Geoffrey S. Mendelson, N3OWJ/4X1GM/KBUH7245/KBUW5379
In 1969 the US could put a man on the moon, now teenagers just howl at it. :-(

739. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-11 09:27:09 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jm3iq4fcn1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2356

On 4/11/2012 2:51 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:

>>
>> Maybe this is the reason why a 102 inch whip works better then a mag
>> mount antenna or one of those silly dual sticks on a truckers mirrors...
>
> Not all know that:
> ""The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
> exists
> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
> S*
>
>

http://home.comcast.net/~disk200/ru.wmv

740. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-11 12:43:49 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.9cb7118@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.9cb7118@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 2358

http://www.k0bg.com/ground.html

I was saving this for desert.

Read and learn...

--
Channel Jumper

741. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-11 16:11:50 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jm4ag9$o7n$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2357

"NM5K" wrote in message news:jm3iq4fcn1@dont-email.me...

On 4/11/2012 2:51 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:

>>
>> Maybe this is the reason why a 102 inch whip works better then a mag
>> mount antenna or one of those silly dual sticks on a truckers mirrors...
>
> Not all know that:
> ""The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
> exists
> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
> S*
>
>

http://home.comcast.net/~disk200/ru.wmv

ROTFLMAO

Wayne
W5GIE

742. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-11 17:44:48 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f85c312$0$1217$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2359

Uzytkownik "Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jm3irkaov1@speranza.aioe.org...
>
>>
>> Not all know that:
>> ""The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
>> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
>> exists
>> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>> S*
>
> And those who do are WRONG!!
>
> The trouble is that you keep taking old outdated quotes, out of context,
> and do not understand that theories and knowledge have moved on.

Is even one textbooks where is wrote that Marconi was WRONG?

Are your transmitters without any earth?

I am checking from time to time if your knowledge have moved on.
S*

743. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-11 17:56:14 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jm4gir$sc4$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2360

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f85c312$0$1217$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> Is even one textbooks where is wrote that Marconi was WRONG?
>
> Are your transmitters without any earth?
>
> I am checking from time to time if your knowledge have moved on.
> S*
>
>
Hello Szczepan.

In general, you seem to be looking at outdated techniques and technology.

I guess if you were considering photography you would be asking if wet plates were still in use and what would be a recipe for a good emulsion. Of course, film stopped using wet emulsion a century (or more) ago. Wet emulsion wasn't wrong at the time but it definitely is obsolete.

If you were considering car technology you might be asking about manual ignition advance/retard. It had its uses but was automated decades ago and most drivers will not be aware of it. Same thing applies to the choke.

My radio doesn't need to be connected to ground/earth other than for static/lightning reasons. The theory and technology of radio have made a lot of progress since the time of Marconi.

Hope this is of some help.
Kindest regards from the UK,
Ian.

744. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-11 18:01:36 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <0htg59-1qh.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2361

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Channel Jumper" <Channel.Jumper.9ca1f98@radiobanter.com> napisa? w
> wiadomo?ci news:Channel.Jumper.9ca1f98@radiobanter.com...
>>
>>
>> A mobile device uses the user as the counterpoise.
>> A vehicle is not physically bonded to the earth - yet still works.
>> A Mag Mount antenna is not physically bonded to the vehicle body - hence
>> it uses a loop radio to antenna antenna to radio and it changes the way
>> the coax interacts with the antenna.
>> If the radio is bonded to the body and the antenna is bonded to the body
>> the body is capacitive. Turns the whole body into one big
>> counterpoise.
>>
>> Maybe this is the reason why a 102 inch whip works better then a mag
>> mount antenna or one of those silly dual sticks on a truckers mirrors...
>
> Not all know that:
> ""The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
> exists
> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
> S*

Yeah, it was thought that a long time ago and it has since been proven
to be wrong, as you have been told several times now.
```

745. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-11 18:04:37 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <lmtg59-1qh.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2362

Geoffrey S. Mendelson <gsm@mendelson.com> wrote:
> Rob wrote:
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> Not all know that:
>>> ""The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
>>> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
>>> exists
>>> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>>> S*
>>
>> But it is Marconi's opninion. It is not the truth, it is only an
>> opinion. When you like, you can say he was "not right". Or you can
>> just respect that he had this opinion. Your choice.
>>
>> So we can move on. What is your next question about 1910's scientists?
>
> It may be more accurate than you are giving him credit for. It was based
> upon the antenna designs and frequency ranges in use at the time.

Which means it is true for specific, limited cases, but not true in general.

There has been a lot learned about electromagnetic theory in the past
100 years that this babbling idiot just ignores.

746. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-11 18:10:52 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <c2ug59-1qh.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2363

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> Uzytkownik "Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jm3irkaov1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>
>>>
>>> Not all know that:
>>> ""The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
>>> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
>>> exists
>>> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>>> S*
>>
>> And those who do are WRONG!!
>>
>> The trouble is that you keep taking old outdated quotes, out of context,
>> and do not understand that theories and knowledge have moved on.
>
> Is even one textbooks where is wrote that Marconi was WRONG?

Yes, every modern textbook on electromagnetic theory.

See Electromagnetics by Kraus and Carver, Chapter 14, Antennas and Radiation
as but one example.

> Are your transmitters without any earth?

Yes, some of them are, some of them aren't.

> I am checking from time to time if your knowledge have moved on.
> S*

You are just babbling because you can not accept the fact that a lot was
learned after Marconi died, some of which is in direct contridiction to
some of the things he thought were true at the time.

747. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-11 18:13:27 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <77ug59-cie.ln1@radagast.org>
Source record: 2365

In article <slrnjoaj10.a42.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>,
Geoffrey S. Mendelson <gsm@mendelson.com> wrote:

>PL-259 connectors are called UHF connectors for a reason, when they were
>designed 30mHz was UHF. And that was 30-40 years later.

My understanding is that in this context, "UHF" is not an acronym for
"ultra-high frequency". It means "Universal High Frequency"... as in,
can be used for all "high frequency" applications.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

748. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-11 18:33:57 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jm4iq1$c2p$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2364

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
news:jm3iq4fcn1@dont-email.me...
>
> http://home.comcast.net/~disk200/ru.wmv

That summed it up, nicely. Well done, OM!

749. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-11 21:53:34 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jm4uh1$n2t$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2366

"Sal" wrote in message news:jm4iq1$c2p$1@dont-email.me...

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
news:jm3iq4fcn1@dont-email.me...
>
> http://home.comcast.net/~disk200/ru.wmv

That summed it up, nicely. Well done, OM!

Indeed. Even youts can understand the question.

750. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-12 07:04:04 UTC
From: "Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjocvei.8tk.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>
Source record: 2367

Dave Platt wrote:
> In article <slrnjoaj10.a42.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>,
> Geoffrey S. Mendelson <gsm@mendelson.com> wrote:
>
>>PL-259 connectors are called UHF connectors for a reason, when they were
>>designed 30mHz was UHF. And that was 30-40 years later.
>
> My understanding is that in this context, "UHF" is not an acronym for
> "ultra-high frequency". It means "Universal High Frequency"... as in,
> can be used for all "high frequency" applications.
>

Thanks Dave, in all the years I have been interested in radio I never heard
or read that. It does clear up a lot of questions. :-)

73,

Geoff.

--
Geoffrey S. Mendelson, N3OWJ/4X1GM/KBUH7245/KBUW5379
In 1969 the US could put a man on the moon, now teenagers just howl at it. :-(

751. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-12 08:41:40 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f869548$0$1296$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2368

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci news:jm4gir$sc4$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4f85c312$0$1217$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> Is even one textbooks where is wrote that Marconi was WRONG?
>>
>> Are your transmitters without any earth?
>>
>> I am checking from time to time if your knowledge have moved on.
>> S*
>>
>>
> Hello Szczepan.
>
> In general, you seem to be looking at outdated techniques and technology.
>
> My radio doesn't need to be connected to ground/earth other than for
> static/lightning reasons. The theory and technology of radio have made a
> lot of progress since the time of Marconi.
>
> Hope this is of some help.
> Kindest regards from the UK,
> Ian.

Hello Ian,

So the earth is necessary in your radio for the static reasons.
In my also:
"In the lower half of the mast, there was a vertical steel tube, attached to the mast's outer structure with large insulators. This tube was grounded at the bottom, and connected electrically to the mast structure by an adjustable metal bar at 328 metres.[2] This technique allowed adjusting the impedance of the mast for the transmitter and worked by applying a DC ground at a point of low radiofrequency voltage, to conduct static charge to ground without diminishing the radio energy. Static electrical charge can build up to high values, even at times of no thunderstorm activity, when such tall structures are insulated from ground. Use of this technique provides better lightning protection than using just a spark gap at the mast feed, as is standard at most mast radiators insulated against ground."
From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warsaw_radio_tower

It seems to me that the same reasons were in Marconi times.

So I repeat my question:

""The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
exists
where the instruments are not connected to earth."(Marconi in 1909).

It is still true?
S*

752. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-12 09:05:15 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjod6mb.inj.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2369

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> So the earth is necessary in your radio for the static reasons.
> In my also:
> "In the lower half of the mast, there was a vertical steel tube, attached to
> the mast's outer structure with large insulators. This tube was grounded at
> the bottom, and connected electrically to the mast structure by an
> adjustable metal bar at 328 metres.[2] This technique allowed adjusting the
> impedance of the mast for the transmitter and worked by applying a DC ground
> at a point of low radiofrequency voltage, to conduct static charge to ground
> without diminishing the radio energy. Static electrical charge can build up
> to high values, even at times of no thunderstorm activity, when such tall
> structures are insulated from ground. Use of this technique provides better
> lightning protection than using just a spark gap at the mast feed, as is
> standard at most mast radiators insulated against ground."
> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warsaw_radio_tower
>
> It seems to me that the same reasons were in Marconi times.

You have a big problem with comprehending, don't you?
Earlier you wrote that Marconi said that a capacitive coupling to ground
was good for HF grounding and now you want DC coupling to discharge
static electricity. Those two reasons for grounding are completely
different.

> So I repeat my question:

Why do you repeat your question? It has been answered so many
times already.

753. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-12 09:07:12 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f869b43$0$1294$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2370

"Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jm6521khe1@speranza.aioe.org...
> On 12/04/2012 09:41, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>
>> So the earth is necessary in your radio for the static reasons.
>> In my also:
>> "In the lower half of the mast, there was a vertical steel tube, attached
>> to
>> the mast's outer structure with large insulators. This tube was grounded
>> at
>> the bottom, and connected electrically to the mast structure by an
>> adjustable metal bar at 328 metres.[2] This technique allowed adjusting
>> the
>> impedance of the mast for the transmitter and worked by applying a DC
>> ground
>> at a point of low radiofrequency voltage, to conduct static charge to
>> ground
>> without diminishing the radio energy. Static electrical charge can build
>> up
>> to high values, even at times of no thunderstorm activity, when such tall
>> structures are insulated from ground. Use of this technique provides
>> better
>> lightning protection than using just a spark gap at the mast feed, as is
>> standard at most mast radiators insulated against ground."
>> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warsaw_radio_tower
>>
>> It seems to me that the same reasons were in Marconi times.
>>
>> So I repeat my question:
>>
>> ""The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
>> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
>> exists
>> where the instruments are not connected to earth."(Marconi in 1909).
>>
>> It is still true?
>> S*
>>
>>
>
> How many times do you need to be told? NO IT IS NOT TRUE, Marconi may have
> been correct when he made the statement considering the equipment and
> practices at the time, BUT he was not correct as a statement concerning
> radio systems in general. Things move on. Your mobile phone has no earth

> connection, satellites have no earth connection. Accept this and move on.

Radio on the Moon has the "earth connection". The Moon is smaller than the
Earth.
Do you think that "the earth" must be giant?

Your mobile phone has earth connection, radio on satellites and planes
have earth connection because they are on the chassis. Accept this and
move on.
>
> Some antenna systems do have an earth connection, many don't.

All must have.

>Some have them in order to work correctly, some have them for protection
>against a lightening strike or a build up of static, some for both. Many
>have no earth connection at all.

All must have for protection against the build up of static.
"Static electrical charge can build up to high values, even at times of no
thunderstorm activity,"
S*

754. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-12 09:16:46 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f869d85$0$26695$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2371

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:slrnjod6mb.inj.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> So the earth is necessary in your radio for the static reasons.
>> In my also:
>> "In the lower half of the mast, there was a vertical steel tube, attached
>> to
>> the mast's outer structure with large insulators. This tube was grounded
>> at
>> the bottom, and connected electrically to the mast structure by an
>> adjustable metal bar at 328 metres.[2] This technique allowed adjusting
>> the
>> impedance of the mast for the transmitter and worked by applying a DC
>> ground
>> at a point of low radiofrequency voltage, to conduct static charge to
>> ground
>> without diminishing the radio energy. Static electrical charge can build
>> up
>> to high values, even at times of no thunderstorm activity, when such tall
>> structures are insulated from ground. Use of this technique provides
>> better
>> lightning protection than using just a spark gap at the mast feed, as is
>> standard at most mast radiators insulated against ground."
>> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warsaw_radio_tower
>>
>> It seems to me that the same reasons were in Marconi times.
>
> You have a big problem with comprehending, don't you?
> Earlier you wrote that Marconi said that a capacitive coupling to ground
> was good for HF grounding and now you want DC coupling to discharge
> static electricity. Those two reasons for grounding are completely
> different.

Each capacitor has the big surfaces and imperfect insulator between them.
Is it the "DC coupling to discharge static electricity"?

" You have a big problem with comprehending, don't you?"
S*

755. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-12 09:17:28 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjod7d8.inj.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2372

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> Radio on the Moon has the "earth connection". The Moon is smaller than the
> Earth.
> Do you think that "the earth" must be giant?

Did we see the Apollo crew hammer a rod into the moon for the purpose
of connecting their radio system to it?

> Your mobile phone has earth connection, radio on satellites and planes
> have earth connection because they are on the chassis. Accept this and
> move on.

You think "a chassis" is "earth connection"?
What is your definition of "earth connection"?

>> Some antenna systems do have an earth connection, many don't.
>
> All must have.

You are being told NO, by people that know what they are talking about,
and you, the ultimate nitwit, are insisting that it is wrong?

If so, why are you asking the question at all?

>>Some have them in order to work correctly, some have them for protection
>>against a lightening strike or a build up of static, some for both. Many
>>have no earth connection at all.
>
> All must have for protection against the build up of static.
> "Static electrical charge can build up to high values, even at times of no
> thunderstorm activity,"
> S*

On a 628m tall mast, yes. But not on a cellphone.

756. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-12 09:24:34 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjod7qi.inj.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2373

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:slrnjod6mb.inj.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> So the earth is necessary in your radio for the static reasons.
>>> In my also:
>>> "In the lower half of the mast, there was a vertical steel tube, attached
>>> to
>>> the mast's outer structure with large insulators. This tube was grounded
>>> at
>>> the bottom, and connected electrically to the mast structure by an
>>> adjustable metal bar at 328 metres.[2] This technique allowed adjusting
>>> the
>>> impedance of the mast for the transmitter and worked by applying a DC
>>> ground
>>> at a point of low radiofrequency voltage, to conduct static charge to
>>> ground
>>> without diminishing the radio energy. Static electrical charge can build
>>> up
>>> to high values, even at times of no thunderstorm activity, when such tall
>>> structures are insulated from ground. Use of this technique provides
>>> better
>>> lightning protection than using just a spark gap at the mast feed, as is
>>> standard at most mast radiators insulated against ground."
>>> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warsaw_radio_tower
>>>
>>> It seems to me that the same reasons were in Marconi times.
>>
>> You have a big problem with comprehending, don't you?
>> Earlier you wrote that Marconi said that a capacitive coupling to ground
>> was good for HF grounding and now you want DC coupling to discharge
>> static electricity. Those two reasons for grounding are completely
>> different.
>
> Each capacitor has the big surfaces and imperfect insulator between them.
> Is it the "DC coupling to discharge static electricity"?

No.
```

757. Re: Logging softare??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-12 13:52:44 UTC
From: Native Terran <finnigann2580@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <cfndo7l2g5cplc9udutsr0jk7891d9c14s@4ax.com>
Source record: 2374

On Thu, 1 Mar 2012 09:31:54 -0500, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote:

>Hi
>Thanks for the reply.
>
>My rigs are older and dont support interface hook up. Iam looking for a
>logging software that doesn't need hook up to the rigs.
>
>Other than pad and paper, slate and chissel
>
>Something independant and not reguired to hook up to the rig. I know there
>are a couple of old dos programs, not looking for that.
>
>Thanks

I have used and liked Squirrel logging software in the past.

http://www.qsl.net/k/kc8opv//squirl-fd/

--
We live in a society exquisitely dependent
on science and technology,
in which hardly anyone knows anything about
science and technology.
Carl Sagan

758. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-12 15:55:00 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f86ffd5$0$26697$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2376

Uzytkownik "Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jm6fqpgat1@speranza.aioe.org...
>
>>>
>>> How many times do you need to be told? NO IT IS NOT TRUE, Marconi may
>>> have
>>> been correct when he made the statement considering the equipment and
>>> practices at the time, BUT he was not correct as a statement concerning
>>> radio systems in general. Things move on. Your mobile phone has no earth
>>> connection, satellites have no earth connection. Accept this and move
>>> on.
>>
>> Radio on the Moon has the "earth connection". The Moon is smaller than
>> the
>> Earth.
>> Do you think that "the earth" must be giant?
>
> You are misinterpreting what is meant by an 'Earth Connection'. Marconi
> was referring to a direct connection to the soil, either by means of an
> earth stake or wires buried in the ground.

Marconi explained what the 'Earth Connection' is:

""By "connected to earth" I do not necessarily mean an ordinary metallic
connection as used for ordinary wire telegraphs.
The earth wire may have a condenser in series with it, or it may be
connected to what is really equivalent, a capacity area placed close to the
surface of the ground (Fig. 4).
It is now perfectly well known that a condenser, if large enough, does not
prevent the passage of high frequency oscillations, and therefore in these
cases the earth is for all practical purposes connected to the antennae."
>>
>> Your mobile phone has earth connection, radio on satellites and planes
>> have earth connection because they are on the chassis. Accept this and
>> move on.
>
> No they don't have an 'earth connection'. The chassis is not an 'Earth
> Connection'. Anyway it is perfectly possible the build a radio without any
> connection to a chassis whatso ever and use a balanced antenna that also
> requires no chassis or earth connection.
>
> Accept the fact that earth connections are NOT required.

Are you better than Marconi?
S*

759. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-12 15:57:50 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jm6u21ain1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2375

"Szczepan Bialek" wrote in message
news:4f869548$0$1296$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisaï¿½ w wiadomoï¿½ci
news:jm4gir$sc4$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4f85c312$0$1217$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> Is even one textbooks where is wrote that Marconi was WRONG?
>>
>> Are your transmitters without any earth?
>>
>> I am checking from time to time if your knowledge have moved on.
>> S*
>>
>>
> Hello Szczepan.
>
> In general, you seem to be looking at outdated techniques and technology.
>
> My radio doesn't need to be connected to ground/earth other than for
> static/lightning reasons. The theory and technology of radio have made a
> lot of progress since the time of Marconi.
>
> Hope this is of some help.
> Kindest regards from the UK,
> Ian.

Hello Ian,
#
So the earth is necessary in your radio for the static reasons.
In my also:
"In the lower half of the mast, there was a vertical steel tube, attached
to
the mast's outer structure with large insulators. This tube was grounded
at
the bottom, and connected electrically to the mast structure by an
adjustable metal bar at 328 metres.[2] This technique allowed adjusting
the
impedance of the mast for the transmitter and worked by applying a DC
ground
at a point of low radiofrequency voltage, to conduct static charge to
ground
without diminishing the radio energy. Static electrical charge can build
up

```
# to high values, even at times of no thunderstorm activity, when such tall
# structures are insulated from ground. Use of this technique provides
better
# lightning protection than using just a spark gap at the mast feed, as is
# standard at most mast radiators insulated against ground."
# From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warsaw_radio_tower
#
# It seems to me that the same reasons were in Marconi times.
#
# So I repeat my question:
#
# ""The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
# questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
# exists
# where the instruments are not connected to earth."(Marconi in 1909).
#
# It is still true?
# S*
```

The answer is still NO. As pointed out by several others, there are gazillions of radios operating without an "earth ground".

If one wants to connect an antenna to ground for lightning protection reasons, that has nothing at all to do with antenna radiation.

760. Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-12 16:28:43 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8702bc$0$1302$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2377

Here is the Tesla's electron gun:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Sp_xmtr.png

"In April 1887, Tesla began investigating what would later be called X-rays
" We now know that this device operated by emitting electrons from the
single electrode through a combination of field electron emission and
thermionic emission. Once liberated, electrons are strongly repelled by the
high electric field near the electrode during negative voltage peaks from
the oscillating HV output of the Tesla Coil, generating X rays as they
collide with the glass envelope. " From:
http://en.wikipedia.org/?title=Nikola_Tesla

So we know that the electrons are liberated from the end of antenna.
But where the electrons come from?
From: "the earth"?
S*

761. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-12 16:33:37 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjoe0v1.n3p.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2378

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> Accept the fact that earth connections are NOT required.
>
> Are you better than Marconi?
> S*

Marconi made an incorrect claim, a claim we now know that is not true.
So, now we are better than Marconi be cause we all (except you) know that.
But that is not surprising after a century of evolution, isn't it.

762. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-12 16:46:10 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <ifdj59-50r.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2380

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> So the earth is necessary in your radio for the static reasons.

You have no clue what he is talking about.

> In my also:
> "In the lower half of the mast, there was a vertical steel tube, attached to
> the mast's outer structure with large insulators. This tube was grounded at
> the bottom, and connected electrically to the mast structure by an
> adjustable metal bar at 328 metres.[2] This technique allowed adjusting the
> impedance of the mast for the transmitter and worked by applying a DC ground
> at a point of low radiofrequency voltage, to conduct static charge to ground
> without diminishing the radio energy. Static electrical charge can build up
> to high values, even at times of no thunderstorm activity, when such tall
> structures are insulated from ground. Use of this technique provides better
> lightning protection than using just a spark gap at the mast feed, as is
> standard at most mast radiators insulated against ground."
> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warsaw_radio_tower
>
> It seems to me that the same reasons were in Marconi times.
>
> So I repeat my question:
>
> ""The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
> exists
> where the instruments are not connected to earth."(Marconi in 1909).
>
> It is still true?
> S*

It never was generally true.

You have been told this many times now.

763. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-12 16:49:28 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <oldj59-50r.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2381

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> Radio on the Moon has the "earth connection". The Moon is smaller than the
> Earth.
> Do you think that "the earth" must be giant?

Idiot, meaningless babble.

> Your mobile phone has earth connection, radio on satellites and planes
> have earth connection because they are on the chassis. Accept this and
> move on.
>>
>> Some antenna systems do have an earth connection, many don't.
>
> All must have.

No, that has never been true and you have been told so many times now.

You are a babbling idiot.

> All must have for protection against the build up of static.

No, that is not always true either.

> "Static electrical charge can build up to high values, even at times of no
> thunderstorm activity,"
> S*

Where is the ground on the Pioneer spacecraft at the edge of the solar system?

764. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-12 16:54:25 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <1vdj59-50r.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2382

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> Uzytkownik "Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jm6fqp$gat$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>
>>>>
>>>> How many times do you need to be told? NO IT IS NOT TRUE, Marconi may
>>>> have
>>>> been correct when he made the statement considering the equipment and
>>>> practices at the time, BUT he was not correct as a statement concerning
>>>> radio systems in general. Things move on. Your mobile phone has no earth
>>>> connection, satellites have no earth connection. Accept this and move
>>>> on.
>>>
>>> Radio on the Moon has the "earth connection". The Moon is smaller than
>>> the
>>> Earth.
>>> Do you think that "the earth" must be giant?
>>
>> You are misinterpreting what is meant by an 'Earth Connection'. Marconi
>> was referring to a direct connection to the soil, either by means of an
>> earth stake or wires buried in the ground.
>
> Marconi explained what the 'Earth Connection' is:
>
> ""By "connected to earth" I do not necessarily mean an ordinary metallic
> connection as used for ordinary wire telegraphs.
> The earth wire may have a condenser in series with it, or it may be
> connected to what is really equivalent, a capacity area placed close to the
> surface of the ground (Fig. 4).
> It is now perfectly well known that a condenser, if large enough, does not
> prevent the passage of high frequency oscillations, and therefore in these
> cases the earth is for all practical purposes connected to the antennae."

That is still a connection to the ground, you babbling idiot.

>>> Your mobile phone has earth connection, radio on satellites and planes
>>> have earth connection because they are on the chassis. Accept this and
>>> move on.
>>
>> No they don't have an 'earth connection'. The chassis is not an 'Earth
>> Connection'. Anyway it is perfectly possible the build a radio without any
>> connection to a chassis whatso ever and use a balanced antenna that also
>> requires no chassis or earth connection.
>>
```

>> Accept the fact that earth connections are NOT required.
>
> Are you better than Marconi?

Marconi did not have all the information we have today and therefor what he said is NOT generally true but limited to some very specific situations.

Marconi was WRONG, you idiot.

Marconi was WRONG, you idiot.

Marconi was WRONG, you idiot.

Marconi was WRONG, you idiot.

765. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-12 16:56:07 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <72ej59-50r.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2383

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> Each capacitor has the big surfaces and imperfect insulator between them.

Wrong.

> Is it the "DC coupling to discharge static electricity"?

Usually that and nothing more.

Marconi was WRONG.

Marconi was WRONG.

766. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-12 16:57:12 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <sa2eo71b19accnc7s7tl8ukro2aogprqtm@4ax.com>
Source record: 2379

On Thu, 12 Apr 2012 18:28:43 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

>Here is the Tesla's electron gun:
>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Sp_xmtr.png
>
>"In April 1887, Tesla began investigating what would later be called X-rays
>" We now know that this device operated by emitting electrons from the
>single electrode through a combination of field electron emission and
>thermionic emission. Once liberated, electrons are strongly repelled by the
>high electric field near the electrode during negative voltage peaks from
>the oscillating HV output of the Tesla Coil, generating X rays as they
>collide with the glass envelope. " From:
>http://en.wikipedia.org/?title=Nikola_Tesla
>
>So we know that the electrons are liberated from the end of antenna.
>But where the electrons come from?
>From: "the earth"?
>S*
>
Who is "we"?

w.

767. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-12 16:59:59 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <f9ej59-50r.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2384

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> Here is the Tesla's electron gun:
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Sp_xmtr.png
>
> "In April 1887, Tesla began investigating what would later be called X-rays
> " We now know that this device operated by emitting electrons from the
> single electrode through a combination of field electron emission and
> thermionic emission. Once liberated, electrons are strongly repelled by the
> high electric field near the electrode during negative voltage peaks from
> the oscillating HV output of the Tesla Coil, generating X rays as they
> collide with the glass envelope. " From:
> http://en.wikipedia.org/?title=Nikola_Tesla
>
> So we know that the electrons are liberated from the end of antenna.

No, they are not in general.

That is total nonsense.

> But where the electrons come from?

They don't come from anywhere because it is not happening.

You are confusing the specific operation of a Tesla coil with radio in
general.

You are a babbling idiot.

768. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-12 17:02:40 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jm71rj$2kl$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2385

"Szczepan Bialek" wrote in message
news:4f8702bc$0$1302$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...

>Here is the Tesla's electron gun:
>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Sp_xmtr.png
<snip>
>So we know that the electrons are liberated from the end of antenna.
>But where the electrons come from?
>From: "the earth"?
>S*

So I suppose we should develop some antennas that have a current maximum at
the end of the antenna?

769. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-12 18:00:12 UTC
From: ogrowup@webtv.net
Message-ID: <12375-4F87263C-957@storefull-3171.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 2386

I wworked for 6 momths for a company that manufactured thin-film optical filters.

The glass pieces were placed ina vacuum chamber. along with the crucible(s) with the coating material(s).

Once the chamber was evacuated an electron beam was used to heat the coating materials, which usually sublimed and were directed magneticaly to the glass.

I still have one of the electron guns (filament burned out). It looks like an oversized tube with an open ended glass tube on one side where the beam was directed out.

--
"Peace is that brief moment is history when everybody stands around reloading,"--

Rev. Skip Heitzig

770. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-13 07:23:07 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f87d462$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2387

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:f9ej59-50r.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> Here is the Tesla's electron gun:
>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Sp_xmtr.png
>>
>> "In April 1887, Tesla began investigating what would later be called
>> X-rays
>> " We now know that this device operated by emitting electrons from the
>> single electrode through a combination of field electron emission and
>> thermionic emission. Once liberated, electrons are strongly repelled by
>> the
>> high electric field near the electrode during negative voltage peaks from
>> the oscillating HV output of the Tesla Coil, generating X rays as they
>> collide with the glass envelope. " From:
>> http://en.wikipedia.org/?title=Nikola_Tesla
>>
>> So we know that the electrons are liberated from the end of antenna.
>
> No, they are not in general.
>
> That is total nonsense.
>
>> But where the electrons come from?
>
> They don't come from anywhere because it is not happening.
>
> You are confusing the specific operation of a Tesla coil with radio in
> general.

So "we" know from you that todays antennas do not liberate even one
electron.

Antennas liberate the EM waves and the electrons as a by product.
Do you support this?
S*

771. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-13 07:31:33 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f87d657$0$1294$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2388

"Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jm71rj$2kl$1@dont-email.me...
>
>
> "Szczepan Bialek" wrote in message
> news:4f8702bc$0$1302$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
>>Here is the Tesla's electron gun:
>>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Sp_xmtr.png
> <snip>
>>So we know that the electrons are liberated from the end of antenna.
>>But where the electrons come from?
>>From: "the earth"?
>>S*
>
> So I suppose we should develop some antennas that have a current maximum
> at the end of the antenna?

Antennas liberated the EM waves and the electrons.
More electrons is liberated more electrons is flowing in the antenna.

EM travel in space. Electrons fall down on the earth.
For this reason the earth is necessary.
Do you agree?
S*

772. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-13 12:31:00 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jm969jtke1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2389

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f869548$0$1296$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
>
> Hello Ian,
>
> So the earth is necessary in your radio for the static reasons.
> In my also:
>
> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warsaw_radio_tower
>
> It seems to me that the same reasons were in Marconi times.
>
> So I repeat my question:
>
> ""The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
> exists
> where the instruments are not connected to earth."(Marconi in 1909).
>
> It is still true?
> S*
>
Hello again Szczepan.

The "static to earth" in my HF aerial is merely to get the static to bypass my receiver. The earth connection is not necessary in order to receive signals.

Gordon Bussey, in his book "Marconi's Atlantic Leap", discusses aerials used by Marconi at Poldhu and St John's. He suspects they could well have been capacitive or inductive (page 68). His book is published by Marconi Communications.

I'd certainly prefer to use resonant aerials rather than have a mis-match into a capacitive or inductive aerial. Sometimes the option to use a resonant aerial is not available for me - such as on 160m.

I have a recollection that Marconi didn't (or couldn't) determine the wavelength / frequency he was using. This makes it difficult for us to accurately determine the match or mis-match of his aerials and radios. I also recall debate in the 1970s as to whether the three dots really had been received or had been imagined. There was conjecture that the aerials and frequency used probably used would not propagate across the Atlantic successfully.

Look at Baird. He demonstrated successful transmissions of moving pictures via radio. It worked (and I believe it offered colour and 3D) but it soon became obsolete due to the superior EMI system. Similarly, Marconi demonstrated the practical use of wireless by keying a spark transmitter. These days we no longer use spark (and we do a lot more with a radio signal then key it on and off).

It also has to be remembered that Marconi brought a lot of existing technology together to form wireless / radio. For example, according to Wikipedia induction coils date back to Faraday and Ruhmkorff.

So, no, an earth is not necessary to transmit and receive radio signals. Was Marconi wrong? Let's say that he could (and probably would) have done better if he understood radio as we understand it to-day.

Kindest regards, Ian.

773. Software for antenna rotators control

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-13 13:33:00 UTC
From: codrut.buda@gmail.com
Message-ID: <9191553.1688.1334323980662.JavaMail.geo-discussion-forums@vbai14>
Source record: 2390

http://www.qsl.net/yo3dmu/index_Page346.htm

774. Adhinayakudu Movie Free Download

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-13 14:30:50 UTC
From: adhi nayakudu <adhi2019@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <a8f29b18-4916-411c-baa3-6eb063b46cbd@lf20g2000pbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2391

Balakrishna’s new latest movie is “Adhinayakudu”. This songs was
released. All songs are very excellent.
Adhinayakudu full movie free download here. Nandamuri fans are
enjoying to listen this songs. Balakrishan is
looking very different in this film. He is playing three different
roles in this movie. His old getup looking good.
Definitely balakrishna will take big hit with this film. Already this
movie trailer was released.
This is family entertainer with action movie. Adhinayakudu movie free
download

http://adhinayakudu-movie-free-download.worldpr.in/

775. Watch Adhinayakudu Movie Online

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-13 14:31:17 UTC
From: adhi nayakudu <adhi2019@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <73e9eb7d-6e55-4dd4-9384-19a9a357af5c@iu9g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2393

Adhinayakudu movie will release on April 12th. Paruchuri Murali is the
director of this movie.
M.L.Chowdary is producer of this movie. Balakrishna adhinayakudu movie
watch online here.
Balakrishna fans are waiting to watch this movie. balakrishna looking
different getup’s and jayasudha role wife of old balakrishna.
Saloni and laxmi rai are the heroins.

http://adhinayakudu-movie-free-download.worldpr.in/adhinayakudu-movie-online/

776. Dammu Movie Free Download

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-13 14:31:46 UTC
From: adhi nayakudu <adhi2019@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <88b32c5e-e12b-4aaf-8d46-47b9e9621dd9@h10g2000pbi.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2392

Dammu movie will release on April 20th. Director Boyapati srinu was
announced the date. Kartheeka performance is very hot in the film.
This is first film to
kartheeka act with Ntr. Trisha also looking hot. Boyapati srinu is
taking so much of caring about this film. Definitely this movie will
break the collections.
Dammu movie free download here.

http://dammu-songs-free-download.hssts.com/dammu-movie-free-download/

777. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-13 16:09:04 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jm9j33$7ll$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2394

"Szczepan Bialek" wrote in message
news:4f87d657$0$1294$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...

"Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jm71rj$2kl$1@dont-email.me...
>
>
> "Szczepan Bialek" wrote in message
> news:4f8702bc$0$1302$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
>>Here is the Tesla's electron gun:
>>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Sp_xmtr.png
> <snip>
>>So we know that the electrons are liberated from the end of antenna.
>>But where the electrons come from?
>>From: "the earth"?
>>S*
>
> So I suppose we should develop some antennas that have a current maximum
> at the end of the antenna?

Antennas liberated the EM waves and the electrons.
More electrons is liberated more electrons is flowing in the antenna.
#
EM travel in space. Electrons fall down on the earth.
For this reason the earth is necessary.
Do you agree?
S*

No. There is a current minimum at the end of an antenna because there is no
place for electrons to flow.

778. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-13 16:14:09 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8850d3$0$26681$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2395

U�ytkownik "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa� w wiadomo�ci news:jm969jtke1@speranza.aioe.org...
>
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4f869548$0$1296$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>>
>> Hello Ian,
>>
>> So the earth is necessary in your radio for the static reasons.
>> In my also:
>>
>> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warsaw_radio_tower
>>
>> It seems to me that the same reasons were in Marconi times.
>>
>> So I repeat my question:
>>
>> ""The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
>> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
>> exists
>> where the instruments are not connected to earth."(Marconi in 1909).
>>
>> It is still true?
>> S*
>>
> Hello again Szczepan.
>
> The "static to earth" in my HF aerial is merely to get the static to
> bypass my receiver. The earth connection is not necessary in order to
> receive signals.
>
> Gordon Bussey, in his book "Marconi's Atlantic Leap", discusses aerials
> used by Marconi at Poldhu and St John's. He suspects they could well have
> been capacitive or inductive (page 68). His book is published by Marconi
> Communications.
>
> I'd certainly prefer to use resonant aerials rather than have a mis-match
> into a capacitive or inductive aerial. Sometimes the option to use a
> resonant aerial is not available for me - such as on 160m.
>
> I have a recollection that Marconi didn't (or couldn't) determine the
> wavelength / frequency he was using. This makes it difficult for us to

> accurately determine the match or mis-match of his aerials and radios. I
> also recall debate in the 1970s as to whether the three dots really had
> been received or had been imagined. There was conjecture that the aerials
> and frequency used probably used would not propagate across the Atlantic
> successfully.
>
> Look at Baird. He demonstrated successful transmissions of moving pictures
> via radio. It worked (and I believe it offered colour and 3D) but it soon
> became obsolete due to the superior EMI system. Similarly, Marconi
> demonstrated the practical use of wireless by keying a spark transmitter.
> These days we no longer use spark (and we do a lot more with a radio
> signal then key it on and off).
>
> It also has to be remembered that Marconi brought a lot of existing
> technology together to form wireless / radio. For example, according to
> Wikipedia induction coils date back to Faraday and Ruhmkorff.
>
> So, no, an earth is not necessary to transmit and receive radio signals.
> Was Marconi wrong? Let's say that he could (and probably would) have done
> better if he understood radio as we understand it to-day.
>
> Kindest regards, Ian.

Hello Ian,

See the topic "Electron gun".

Each antenna liberate EM waves, heat and electrons.
At the end of the mast the voltage is dobled and the "field emmision" works.

The heat is no problem but the escaping of electrons is a problem.
Tesla discovered that the one end of the dipole must be earthed to have the
strong waves.

That should be obvious for you.

"The earth connection is not necessary in order to receive signals."

It is necessery to transmit and to receive.
You have it: "The "static to earth" in my HF aerial is merely to get the
static to bypass
my receiver".

The liberating of electrons by a transmitter and absorbing by a receiver is
a by products of antennas.
The "earth connection" is a remedy.

Best Regards,
S*

779. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-13 16:40:35 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f885704$0$26697$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2396

Uzytkownik "Helmut Wabnig" <hwabnig@.- --- -.dotat> napisal w wiadomosci
news:sa2eo71b19accnc7s7tl8ukro2aogprqtm@4ax.com...
> On Thu, 12 Apr 2012 18:28:43 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>>Here is the Tesla's electron gun:
>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Sp_xmtr.png
>>
>>"In April 1887, Tesla began investigating what would later be called
>>X-rays
>>" We now know that this device operated by emitting electrons from the
>>single electrode through a combination of field electron emission and
>>thermionic emission. Once liberated, electrons are strongly repelled by
>>the
>>high electric field near the electrode during negative voltage peaks from
>>the oscillating HV output of the Tesla Coil, generating X rays as they
>>collide with the glass envelope. " From:
>>http://en.wikipedia.org/?title=Nikola_Tesla
>>
>>So we know that the electrons are liberated from the end of antenna.
>>But where the electrons come from?
>>From: "the earth"?
>>S*
>>
> Who is "we"?

All who know what the "field electron emission" is.

"Introduction.-The main features of t h e phenomenon of the
extraction
of ele&ons from cold metals b y intense electric fields are well
known,"
From:
http://www-project.slac.stanford.edu/lc/wkshp/RFBreakdwn/references/fowler.pdf

Each metal with the excess of electrons liberate them.
A transmitter antena liberates radio waves, heat and electrons.

Waves travel in space, heat is dissipated and electrons are taken from the
earth.
S*

780. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-13 18:37:51 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <vc8m59-d18.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2397

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> See the topic "Electron gun".
>
> Each antenna liberate EM waves, heat and electrons.

Electron guns have nothing to do with antennas.

> At the end of the mast the voltage is dobled and the "field emmision" works.
>
> The heat is no problem but the escaping of electrons is a problem.
> Tesla discovered that the one end of the dipole must be earthed to have the
> strong waves.

Electron guns have nothing to do with antennas.

> That should be obvious for you.

You are a babbling idiot.

> "The earth connection is not necessary in order to receive signals."
>
> It is necessery to transmit and to receive.

No, it is not and it is proven by reality every day.

You are a babbling idiot.

> You have it: "The "static to earth" in my HF aerial is merely to get the
> static to bypass
> my receiver".
>
> The liberating of electrons by a transmitter and absorbing by a receiver is
> a by products of antennas.

There are no electrons "liberated" on a transmitting antenna unless
something is arcing and it is an abnormal condition.

There are no electron absorbed by a receiving antenna.

You are a babbling idiot.

> The "earth connection" is a remedy.

Only if that "earth connection" is you 6 feet under it.

781. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-13 18:38:52 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <se8m59-d18.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2398

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> All who know what the "field electron emission" is.
>
> "Introduction.-The main features of t h e phenomenon of the
> extraction
> of ele&ons from cold metals b y intense electric fields are well
> known,"
> From:
> http://www-project.slac.stanford.edu/lc/wkshp/RFBreakdwn/references/fowler.pdf
>
> Each metal with the excess of electrons liberate them.
> A transmitter antena liberates radio waves, heat and electrons.
>
> Waves travel in space, heat is dissipated and electrons are taken from the
> earth.
> S*

This is a bunch of babbling, rambling, meaningless, gibberish.

782. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-13 18:44:18 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <2p8m59-d18.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2399

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:f9ej59-50r.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> Here is the Tesla's electron gun:
>>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Sp_xmtr.png
>>>
>>> "In April 1887, Tesla began investigating what would later be called
>>> X-rays
>>> " We now know that this device operated by emitting electrons from the
>>> single electrode through a combination of field electron emission and
>>> thermionic emission. Once liberated, electrons are strongly repelled by
>>> the
>>> high electric field near the electrode during negative voltage peaks from
>>> the oscillating HV output of the Tesla Coil, generating X rays as they
>>> collide with the glass envelope. " From:
>>> http://en.wikipedia.org/?title=Nikola_Tesla
>>>
>>> So we know that the electrons are liberated from the end of antenna.
>>
>> No, they are not in general.
>>
>> That is total nonsense.
>>
>>> But where the electrons come from?
>>
>> They don't come from anywhere because it is not happening.
>>
>> You are confusing the specific operation of a Tesla coil with radio in
>> general.
>
> So "we" know from you that todays antennas do not liberate even one
> electron.

We, being anyone with any knowledge of electromagnetics, know that
antennas do not liberate or emit any electrons under normal conditions,
either today or any time in history.

If an antenna is emitting electrons, something is arcing, which is NOT
a normal or necessary for radio transmission.

> Antennas liberate the EM waves and the electrons as a by product.

No, they do not under normal conditions, now or ever.
```

> Do you support this?

Of course not as it is babbling gibberish.

Tesla was playing with Tesla coils and extremely high voltages which produced RF energy as a by product.

Producing RF energy through arcs and sparks is a technology that was abandoned about 100 years ago.

783. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-13 18:46:14 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <ms8m59-d18.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2301

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> Antennas liberated the EM waves and the electrons.
> More electrons is liberated more electrons is flowing in the antenna.
>
> EM travel in space. Electrons fall down on the earth.
> For this reason the earth is necessary.
> Do you agree?
> S*

All of this is babbling, incorrect, nonsense than just shows once again
you have no clue how anything electric or electromagnetic works.

784. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-13 18:49:04 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jm9sfe$qh2$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2400

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f8850d3$0$26681$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> U?ytkownik "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w
> wiadomo?ci news:jm969jtke1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>> "The earth connection is not necessary in order to receive signals."
>
> It is necessery to transmit and to receive.
> You have it: "The "static to earth" in my HF aerial is merely to get the
> static to bypass my receiver".
>
> The liberating of electrons by a transmitter and absorbing by a receiver
> is a by products of antennas.
> The "earth connection" is a remedy.
>
> Best Regards,
> S*
>
>

Hello again Szczepan.
I'm sorry to say that I didn't understand this part of your posting:
"Each antenna liberate EM waves, heat and electrons.At the end of the mast
the voltage is dobled and the "field emmision" works. The heat is no problem
but the escaping of electrons is a problem."
Do you mean "mast" or "aerial" when you say that the voltage is dobled
(sic)?

"Tesla discovered that the one end of the dipole must be earthed to have the
strong waves."
This is definitely something that I will not be doing. A dipole has low
impedance at the feed point and high impedance at its ends.

Best wishes, Ian.

785. Re: Software for antenna rotators control

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-13 18:53:25 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <5a9m59-d18.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2302

codrut.buda@gmail.com wrote:
> http://www.qsl.net/yo3dmu/index_Page346.htm

OK, there is also http://www.dxlabsuite.com/ which does rotor control, rig control, QSO's, logging, DX spotting, award tracking, propagation, and a bunch of other things.

No involvement, just a happy user.

786. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-14 00:29:46 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f88c4f8$0$96701$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2303

On 4/12/2012 6:54 AM, Jeff wrote:
>
> Accept the fact that earth connections are NOT required.
>
> Jeff

He's a troll. Classic troll actually. Just ignore him. Better yet
PLONK him.

tom
K0TAR

787. BEST HOT VIDEO WATCH HERE MODLES HOT PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-14 01:35:12 UTC
From: LPWS <3ghfhfffgg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <1e3c9845-a2ff-430f-9661-d27dc374ca66@h4g2000pbe.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2304

A TO Z INFORMATION SEE IN THIS SITE

http://atwoztopic.blogspot.in/

ALL HOT PHOTOS SUPER SEXY PHOTOS

http://alltoux.blogspot.in/2010/09/hot-lip-kiss-135.html

ALL JOBS SITES FREE SEE

http://jobstwo.blogspot.in/

HOT VIDEOS

http://hotvideotoou.blogspot.in/2011/01/kiss-videos.html

hot lip kiss
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-lip-kiss.html
hot kisses
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-kisses.html
hollywood hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hollywood-hot-videos.html
real hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/real-hot-videos.html

788. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-14 07:54:12 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f892d25$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2305

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jm9sfe$qh2$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4f8850d3$0$26681$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> U&#65533;ytkownik "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w
>> wiadomo&#65533;ci news:jm969jtke1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>>> "The earth connection is not necessary in order to receive signals."
>>
>> It is necessery to transmit and to receive.
>> You have it: "The "static to earth" in my HF aerial is merely to get the
>> static to bypass my receiver".
>>
>> The liberating of electrons by a transmitter and absorbing by a receiver
>> is a by products of antennas.
>> The "earth connection" is a remedy.
>>
>> Best Regards,
>> S*
>>
>>
>
> Hello again Szczepan.
> I'm sorry to say that I didn't understand this part of your posting:
> "Each antenna liberate EM waves, heat and electrons.At the end of the mast
> the voltage is dobled and the "field emmision" works. The heat is no
> problem but the escaping of electrons is a problem."
> Do you mean "mast" or "aerial" when you say that the voltage is dobled
> (sic)?

Not dobled but doubled (twice as large). It is desribed by Lodge: See Fig.2
: http://www.antiquewireless.org/otb/lodge1102.htm
"The electrical waves produced by the oscillations at A traveled along the
wires and were reflected at the far ends. Lodge knew that the longer spark
at B3 was due to what he called the "recoil impulse" or "recoil kick" at the
end of the wires where the waves were reflected.[4] At spark gap B3 both the
incident wave and the reflected wave had their maximum values and were in
phase. This produced a voltage twice as large as the voltage at spark gap
A."
>
> "Tesla discovered that the one end of the dipole must be earthed to have
> the strong waves."
> This is definitely something that I will not be doing. A dipole has low
> impedance at the feed point and high impedance at its ends.

A dipole with one ene earthed becomes a monopole.
Hertz transmitter is a dipole. The Tesla's is a monopole.
Todays dipoles are simply the two monopoles.
Thanks this the waves are polarized.

But the question is if Marconi was right:"
"The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
exists
where the instruments are not connected to earth."

Best regards,
S*

789. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-14 07:56:50 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f892dc4$0$1313$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2306

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:2p8m59-d18.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>>> Here is the Tesla's electron gun:
>>>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Sp_xmtr.png
>>>>
>>>> "In April 1887, Tesla began investigating what would later be called
>>>> X-rays
>>>> " We now know that this device operated by emitting electrons from the
>>>> single electrode through a combination of field electron emission and
>>>> thermionic emission. Once liberated, electrons are strongly repelled by
>>>> the
>>>> high electric field near the electrode during negative voltage peaks
>>>> from
>>>> the oscillating HV output of the Tesla Coil, generating X rays as they
>>>> collide with the glass envelope. " From:
>>>> http://en.wikipedia.org/?title=Nikola_Tesla
>>>>
>>>> So we know that the electrons are liberated from the end of antenna.
>>>
>
> Tesla was playing with Tesla coils and extremely high voltages which
> produced RF energy as a by product.

What was the main product?
S*
>

790. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-14 08:32:56 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjoidho.73p.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2307

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> But the question is if Marconi was right:"
> "The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
> exists
> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>
> Best regards,
> S*

The problem with you is that you will not take the correct answer
to that question, but you will keep asking it until someone incorrectly
answers that Marconi was right.

791. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-14 15:39:52 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f899a4a$0$1297$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2308

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:slrnjoidho.73p.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> But the question is if Marconi was right:"
>> "The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
>> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
>> exists
>> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>>
>> Best regards,
>> S*
>
> The problem with you is that you will not take the correct answer
> to that question, but you will keep asking it until someone incorrectly
> answers that Marconi was right.

Ian did it. He wrote:
"The "static to earth" in my HF aerial is merely to get the static to bypass
my receiver. The earth connection is not necessary in order to receive
signals."

Tell as if a practical radio exists where the instruments are not connected
to earth/chassis."
I am not asking for what: to bypass or to receive/transmit.

S*

792. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-14 17:47:49 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <5rpo59-htg.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2309

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> A dipole with one ene earthed becomes a monopole.

Yes, and the characteristics of monopoles is different than the
characteristics of dipoles.

> Hertz transmitter is a dipole.

A Hertz transmitter is a transmitter, not an antenna.

A Hertz antenna is a dipole.

> The Tesla's is a monopole.

The Tesla's what?

> Todays dipoles are simply the two monopoles.

The characteristics of monopoles is different than the characteristics of
dipoles.

> Thanks this the waves are polarized.

Polarization has nothing to do with whether an antenna is a monopole or a
dipole.

> But the question is if Marconi was right:"

He wasn't right, he was wrong.

> "The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
> exists
> where the instruments are not connected to earth."

Marconi was wrong.

> Best regards,

Shut up, you babbling, little idiot.

793. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-14 17:49:34 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <eupo59-htg.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2310

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> Ian did it. He wrote:
> "The "static to earth" in my HF aerial is merely to get the static to bypass
> my receiver. The earth connection is not necessary in order to receive
> signals."

No, he did not.

You are just too stupid to understand what it is that Ian wrote.

> Tell as if a practical radio exists where the instruments are not connected
> to earth/chassis."

Meaningless gibberish.

> I am not asking for what: to bypass or to receive/transmit.

More meaningless gibberish.

794. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-14 17:51:28 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <02qo59-htg.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2311

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:2p8m59-d18.ln1@mail.specsol.com...

>> Tesla was playing with Tesla coils and extremely high voltages which
>> produced RF energy as a by product.
>
> What was the main product?

High voltages, idiot.

795. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 05:54:06 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmdo5d$c9q$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2312

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f899a4a$0$1297$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:slrnjoidho.73p.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> But the question is if Marconi was right:"
>>> "The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
>>> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
>>> exists
>>> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>>>
>>> Best regards,
>>> S*
>>
>> The problem with you is that you will not take the correct answer
>> to that question, but you will keep asking it until someone incorrectly
>> answers that Marconi was right.
>
> Ian did it. He wrote:
> "The "static to earth" in my HF aerial is merely to get the static to
> bypass
> my receiver. The earth connection is not necessary in order to receive
> signals."
>
> Tell as if a practical radio exists where the instruments are not
> connected to earth/chassis."
> I am not asking for what: to bypass or to receive/transmit.
>
> S*
Hello Szczepan
No, I did not say that Marconi was correct. I did say that the earth
connection is not necessary in order to receive signals. I suspect that your
English is not as good as we think.

796. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 05:57:56 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmdo5e$c9q$2@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2313

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f892d25$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> "
> Not dobled but doubled (twice as large). It is desribed by Lodge: See
> Fig.2 : http://www.antiquewireless.org/otb/lodge1102.htm
> "The electrical waves produced by the oscillations at A traveled along the
> wires and were reflected at the far ends. Lodge knew that the longer spark
> at B3 was due to what he called the "recoil impulse" or "recoil kick" at
> the end of the wires where the waves were reflected.[4] At spark gap B3
> both the incident wave and the reflected wave had their maximum values and
> were in phase. This produced a voltage twice as large as the voltage at
> spark gap A."
>>
>> "Tesla discovered that the one end of the dipole must be earthed to have
>> the strong waves."
>> This is definitely something that I will not be doing. A dipole has low
>> impedance at the feed point and high impedance at its ends.
>
> A dipole with one ene earthed becomes a monopole.
> Hertz transmitter is a dipole. The Tesla's is a monopole.
> Todays dipoles are simply the two monopoles.
> Thanks this the waves are polarized.
>
> But the question is if Marconi was right:"
> "The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
> exists
> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>
> Best regards,
> S*
>
>
Hello again Szczepan .
You used the term "dobled". Was it a typing error on your part?
Are we discussing spark transmission and non-resonant aerials?

Regards, Ian.

797. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 06:00:04 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmdo5f$c9q$3@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2314

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
news:eupo59-htg.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>> Ian did it. He wrote:
>> "The "static to earth" in my HF aerial is merely to get the static to
>> bypass
>> my receiver. The earth connection is not necessary in order to receive
>> signals."
>
> No, he did not.
>
> You are just too stupid to understand what it is that Ian wrote.
>
>> Tell as if a practical radio exists where the instruments are not
>> connected
>> to earth/chassis."
>
> Meaningless gibberish.
>
>> I am not asking for what: to bypass or to receive/transmit.
>
> More meaningless gibberish.
>
>

Hello folks.

I have a suspicion that Szczepan's English is either not as good as it appears or that he is using a web translation page.

Szczepan - do you hold an amateur radio licence, please?

Regards, Ian.

798. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 08:43:50 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8a8a49$0$1307$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2315

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:02qo59-htg.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
>> news:2p8m59-d18.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>
>>> Tesla was playing with Tesla coils and extremely high voltages which
>>> produced RF energy as a by product.
>>
>> What was the main product?
>
> High voltages, idiot.

Voltage is not product. The splendid, long sparks are.
What the sparks are made of?
S*

799. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 08:55:24 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8a8cfe$0$26693$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2316

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jmdo5f$c9q$3@speranza.aioe.org...
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
> news:eupo59-htg.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>> Ian did it. He wrote:
>>> "The "static to earth" in my HF aerial is merely to get the static to
>>> bypass
>>> my receiver. The earth connection is not necessary in order to receive
>>> signals."
>>
>> No, he did not.
>>
>> You are just too stupid to understand what it is that Ian wrote.
>>
>>> Tell as if a practical radio exists where the instruments are not
>>> connected
>>> to earth/chassis."
>>
>> Meaningless gibberish.
>>
>>> I am not asking for what: to bypass or to receive/transmit.
>>
>> More meaningless gibberish.
>
> Hello folks.
>
> I have a suspicion that Szczepan's English is either not as good as it
> appears or that he is using a web translation page.

>
> Szczepan - do you hold an amateur radio licence, please?

I have even never seen a transmitter.
For me it is a "black box".

I only want to know if the box is connected to the earth/chassis.

Your the first answer was Yes ("The "static to earth" in my HF aerial is
merely to get the static to bypass my receiver).
S*

>
>

> Regards, Ian.
>

800. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 08:58:21 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8a8daf$0$26689$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2317

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jmdo5d$c9q$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4f899a4a$0$1297$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:slrnjoidho.73p.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>> But the question is if Marconi was right:"
>>>> "The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
>>>> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless
>>>> telegraphy
>>>> exists
>>>> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>>>>
>>>> Best regards,
>>>> S*
>>>
>>> The problem with you is that you will not take the correct answer
>>> to that question, but you will keep asking it until someone incorrectly
>>> answers that Marconi was right.
>>
>> Ian did it. He wrote:
>> "The "static to earth" in my HF aerial is merely to get the static to
>> bypass
>> my receiver. The earth connection is not necessary in order to receive
>> signals."
>>
>> Tell as if a practical radio exists where the instruments are not
>> connected to earth/chassis."
>> I am not asking for what: to bypass or to receive/transmit.
>>
>> S*
> Hello Szczepan
> No, I did not say that Marconi was correct. I did say that the earth
> connection is not necessary in order to receive signals. I suspect that
> your English is not as good as we think.

But you wrote that your radio have the earth/chassis.
S*

801. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 09:03:33 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8a8ee7$0$26682$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2318

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jmdo5e$c9q$2@speranza.aioe.org...
>
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4f892d25$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> "
>> Not dobled but doubled (twice as large). It is desribed by Lodge: See
>> Fig.2 : http://www.antiquewireless.org/otb/lodge1102.htm
>> "The electrical waves produced by the oscillations at A traveled along
>> the wires and were reflected at the far ends. Lodge knew that the longer
>> spark at B3 was due to what he called the "recoil impulse" or "recoil
>> kick" at the end of the wires where the waves were reflected.[4] At spark
>> gap B3 both the incident wave and the reflected wave had their maximum
>> values and were in phase. This produced a voltage twice as large as the
>> voltage at spark gap A."
>>>
>>> "Tesla discovered that the one end of the dipole must be earthed to have
>>> the strong waves."
>>> This is definitely something that I will not be doing. A dipole has low
>>> impedance at the feed point and high impedance at its ends.
>>
>> A dipole with one ene earthed becomes a monopole.
>> Hertz transmitter is a dipole. The Tesla's is a monopole.
>> Todays dipoles are simply the two monopoles.
>> Thanks this the waves are polarized.
>>
>> But the question is if Marconi was right:"
>> "The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
>> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
>> exists
>> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>>
>> Best regards,
>> S*
>>
>>
> Hello again Szczepan .
> You used the term "dobled". Was it a typing error on your part?

Yes.

> Are we discussing spark transmission and non-resonant aerials?

The earth/chassis and the field electron emission..
S*
>

802. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 09:27:13 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8a9472$0$26701$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2319

"Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jme3s8$4e1$2@speranza.aioe.org...
> On 15/04/2012 09:43, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
>> news:02qo59-htg.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>> Szczepan Bialek<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>
>>>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
>>>> news:2p8m59-d18.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>>
>>>>> Tesla was playing with Tesla coils and extremely high voltages which
>>>>> produced RF energy as a by product.
>>>>
>>>> What was the main product?
>>>
>>> High voltages, idiot.
>>
>> Voltage is not product. The splendid, long sparks are.
>> What the sparks are made of?
>> S*
>>
> Ionized air made by the high voltages that Tesla's equipment produced.

Ionized air is rather lazy. What is the other constituent of sparks?
What "made" the ionization?
S*

803. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 09:33:48 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8a95fe$0$1310$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2320

Uzytkownik "Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jme3nq$4e1$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> On 15/04/2012 09:58, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>>>
>> But you wrote that your radio have the earth/chassis.
>
> The point that you are missing is that the earth connection has NOTHING
> to do with transmitting or receiving a signal. If is merely there for
> safety in the event of a lightening strike or build up or static.

So the radio have the earth/chassis.

> Ian's equipment will work no differently is the earth connection is
> disconnected. Marconi was WRONG!!!!

And what about your equipment?
Is the earth connection disconnected?
S*

804. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 09:50:53 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjol6ft.5hm.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2321

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> Are we discussing spark transmission and non-resonant aerials?
>
> The earth/chassis and the field electron emission..
> S*

Hey Szczepan,

Spark transmitters are not used anymore.
Try to find some more recent articles about transmitting.

Today we use nicely synthesized carrier waves that are fed to
antennas suitable for the frequency in use, not a noise generator
and transformer to high voltages connected to a random wire net.

Especially when that frequency is somewhat higher (much higer
than what Marconi and Tesla were transmitting on), there is no
need for en earth connection or even a chassis.
That is because an antenna is used that is balanced or has its
own counterpoise for the driven element.

A connection to earth would not be effective anyway, because
antennas used at higher frequencies are often several wavelengths
above the earth, and a wire used to connect to the earth would
not behave like a conductor at those frequencies.

We also operate our antennas well below the point where arcing
occurs, so we don't have to deal with electron emission.

So now please go off to a group that operates the century old
techniques that you seem to be discussing.
Maybe you can find a Tesla coil enthousiasts group where your
voice will be appreciated, although I think they are not using
sparkgaps anymore either.

805. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 16:01:17 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <dv7r59-q9p.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2322

Ian <nospam@nospam-please-i-am-veggie.net> wrote:

> Hello folks.
>
> I have a suspicion that Szczepan's English is either not as good as it
> appears or that he is using a web translation page.

That his English is horrible is a given, but since he has been doing exactly the same thing for years now it should be a lot better than it is.

He has been posting the same idiotic crap for years to the sci. groups and getting the same responses.

He is incapable of comprehending that Tesla, Maxwell, Marconi, etc. did NOT have a full understanding of RF over a hundred years ago.

He keeps posting the same idiotic questions, with references to century old quotes, over and over no matter how many times he is answered.

> Szczepan - do you hold an amateur radio licence, please?

No, he does not.

806. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 16:06:10 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <i88r59-q9p.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2323

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:02qo59-htg.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
>>> news:2p8m59-d18.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>
>>>> Tesla was playing with Tesla coils and extremely high voltages which
>>>> produced RF energy as a by product.
>>>
>>> What was the main product?
>>
>> High voltages, idiot.
>
> Voltage is not product.

Yes, it is. The purpose of a Tesla coil is to generate high voltages.

> The splendid, long sparks are.

Nope, the purpose is the high voltage, the sparks are a by product of a
high voltage.

The RF produced is a by product of the sparks.

> What the sparks are made of?
> S*

Electrons liberated by the HIGH VOLTAGE, idiot.
```

807. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 16:10:13 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <5g8r59-q9p.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2324

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jme3s8$4e1$2@speranza.aioe.org...
>> On 15/04/2012 09:43, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
>>> news:02qo59-htg.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>>> Szczepan Bialek<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
>>>>> news:2p8m59-d18.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>>>
>>>>>> Tesla was playing with Tesla coils and extremely high voltages which
>>>>>> produced RF energy as a by product.
>>>>>
>>>>> What was the main product?
>>>>
>>>> High voltages, idiot.
>>>
>>> Voltage is not product. The splendid, long sparks are.
>>> What the sparks are made of?
>>> S*
>>>
>> Ionized air made by the high voltages that Tesla's equipment produced.
>
> Ionized air is rather lazy. What is the other constituent of sparks?
> What "made" the ionization?
> S*

The high voltages produced by the Tesla coil.

Repeat this until it sinks into your thick skull: Tesla coils produce high
voltages.

Repeat this until it sinks into your thick skull: High voltages produce arcs.

Repeat this until it sinks into your thick skull: Arcs produce RF.

Repeat this until it sinks into your thick skull: Using arcs to produce RF
is an obsolete techonology and illegal in most of the world.
```

808. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 16:14:18 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmesmk$38m$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2325

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f8a8cfe$0$26693$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
Szczepan - do you hold an amateur radio licence, please?
>
> I have even never seen a transmitter.
> For me it is a "black box".
>
> I only want to know if the box is connected to the earth/chassis.
>
> Your the first answer was Yes ("The "static to earth" in my HF aerial is
> merely to get the static to bypass my receiver).
> S*

Hello Szczepan.
It seems that you totally misunderstood my answer.
A ground connection is NOT necessary in order to receive a signal.

You tell me that you have not seen a transmitter and regard it as a black
box. I recommend that you get a modern textbook on radio technology so that
you can understand how radios and aerials work.

Kindest regards, Ian.

809. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 16:16:45 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmesml$38m$2@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2326

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f8a8daf$0$26689$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> >> Hello Szczepan
>> No, I did not say that Marconi was correct. I did say that the earth
>> connection is not necessary in order to receive signals. I suspect that
>> your English is not as good as we think.
>
> But you wrote that your radio have the earth/chassis.
> S*
>
>
Hello again Szczepan. I rarely ever use the term "chassis" and I don't
remember mentioning an earth on a radio.

For clarification - radios can and do transmit and receive successfully
without any connection to earth, either the actual ground or to an
artificial earth.

Kindest regards, Ian.

810. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 16:18:20 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmesml$38m$3@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2327

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f8a8ee7$0$26682$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> > Are we discussing spark transmission and non-resonant aerials?
>
> The earth/chassis and the field electron emission..
> S*
>>

Good afternoon Szczepan.
You didn't answer my question about aerials.
Are you discussing resonant or non-resonant aerials, please?

Kindest regards, Ian.

811. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 16:23:50 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmesmm$38m$4@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2328

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f892d25$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
> A dipole with one ene earthed becomes a monopole.
> Hertz transmitter is a dipole. The Tesla's is a monopole.
> Todays dipoles are simply the two monopoles.
> Thanks this the waves are polarized.
>
> But the question is if Marconi was right:"
> "The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
> exists
> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>
> Best regards,
> S*
Hello Szczepan.
A dipole with one end earthed wouldn't be a monopole.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dipole_antenna
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monopole_antenna

Best wishes, Ian.

812. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 16:28:22 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.9d0b718@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.9d0b718@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 2336

Well I am going to be unusually kind today, since it is Sunday and also because I am going to show some intelligence here. So everyone listen up - because I am only going to do this one time.

I am not going to fight over who invented radio, or the different types of modulation scheme's - since the days of spark gap transmitters.

I tried to post some relevant information - but it seemed to get lost in the jumble.

The bottom line is - 3rd world countries and places such as the Soviet Union and their sattelite countries does not understand how communications works - to the extent that people in the free world does - because when you live in a communist society you are told what to think and how to think and so you cannot think for yourself.

When the day comes when someone emancipates you and you are free and all of a sudden there is no one telling you how to think or what to say - your mind goes beserk and you just start thinking about things that no one has thought about in 50 years - because even a infant has to crawl before it can walk and those people are so far behind the times it will take them a certain period of time to readjust to the way the rest of the world operates and so we have to be kind to people who were not born and raised in the USA and thinks that they are the worlds leading source of all information and that everything published on the internet is factual.

The Sattelite one was the one that really got me to thinking.
There is nothing in outer space for the signals to bounce off of - so they travel millions of miles in just a couple of seconds and you have to wonder if there is some other form of intelligence on another planet several galaxies away that is monitoring our simple form of communications - and probably laughing at us for what we say and how we act and what we do.
Rock n roll music is probably the most entertaining of all the types of transmissions we make - because it doesn't make much sense when some rapper repeats the same thing over and over again and other musicians plays the same 3 chords over and over again and people pays millions of dollars to buy their albums and listen to them at concerts or that we would allow someone to play advertising over the radio and not turn it off or turn the dial to another frequency.

Or that some ham would be willing to spend 10's of thousands of dollars to buy a transceiver that does the same basic thing as a AM radio you can buy in any Walmart or Goodwill for a couple of bucks.

When you crank up the power, it allows the person on the other end to use a smaller antenna - hence the people who buys or builds the big towers and the big beam antenna's would think that their investment would allow them global communications on a daily basis - and still we have not gotten past the fact that all reliable communicatiosn is LOS - even 100 years later...

The OP wanted to debate the fact that some antenna's works best when we include some type of ground. Yes a good vertical transmitting antenna includes some type of ground to keep the signal from warming the clouds and being wasted.
A beam antenna does not have a physical ground, yet still works - maybe the ground reflections helps the signals to travel further.
But we all know that effective communications requires the antenna to be as high as possible.
Only once you get to what is it 38,000 miles one antenna will transmit to one hemisphere - or is it what ever part of the earth you can see and will transmit no further.
That is the point of diminishing returns.

http://www.faqs.org/faqs/astronomy/faq/part6/section-12.html

http://www.keytelemetering.com/9600_Antenna.htm

--
Channel Jumper

813. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 16:32:14 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8af810$0$26693$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2329

Uzytkownik "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:slrnjol6ft.5hm.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> Are we discussing spark transmission and non-resonant aerials?
>>
>> The earth/chassis and the field electron emission..
>> S*
>
> Hey Szczepan,
>
> Spark transmitters are not used anymore.
> Try to find some more recent articles about transmitting.
>
> Today we use nicely synthesized carrier waves that are fed to
> antennas suitable for the frequency in use, not a noise generator
> and transformer to high voltages connected to a random wire net.
>
> Especially when that frequency is somewhat higher (much higer
> than what Marconi and Tesla were transmitting on), there is no
> need for en earth connection or even a chassis.
> That is because an antenna is used that is balanced or has its
> own counterpoise for the driven element.

Counterpoise, chassis and the earth are the same.
>
> A connection to earth would not be effective anyway, because
> antennas used at higher frequencies are often several wavelengths
> above the earth, and a wire used to connect to the earth would
> not behave like a conductor at those frequencies.
>
> We also operate our antennas well below the point where arcing
> occurs, so we don't have to deal with electron emission.

The field electron emission take place at each electric field.
>
> So now please go off to a group that operates the century old
> techniques that you seem to be discussing.
> Maybe you can find a Tesla coil enthousiasts group where your
> voice will be appreciated, although I think they are not using
> sparkgaps anymore either.

We are discussing "The earth/chassis/counterpoise and the field electron
emission."
S*

814. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 16:37:17 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8af93f$0$1208$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2330

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:i88r59-q9p.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>> What the sparks are made of?
>
> Electrons liberated by the HIGH VOLTAGE, idiot.

Is it the field electron emission?
S*

815. new stills of Karina Kapoor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 16:45:00 UTC
From: sarojini ganesan <gsarojini1989@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <4e687c78-f6fe-4cf6-9c87-d08cfaf5f259@8g2000pbm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2331

http://share862.webs.com/

816. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 16:45:28 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8afb2a$0$1209$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2332

U?ytkownik "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci news:jmesmk$38m$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4f8a8cfe$0$26693$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
> Szczepan - do you hold an amateur radio licence, please?
>>
>> I have even never seen a transmitter.
>> For me it is a "black box".
>>
>> I only want to know if the box is connected to the earth/chassis.
>>
>> Your the first answer was Yes ("The "static to earth" in my HF aerial is
>> merely to get the static to bypass my receiver).
>> S*
>
> Hello Szczepan.
> It seems that you totally misunderstood my answer.
> A ground connection is NOT necessary in order to receive a signal.

Is it necessary to "get the static to bypass my receiver".
>
> You tell me that you have not seen a transmitter and regard it as a black
> box. I recommend that you get a modern textbook on radio technology so
> that you can understand how radios and aerials work.

For me is enough to know "Is it the ground/chassis/counterpoise necessary to
"get the static to bypass a transmitter/receiver".?
I hope that some of you know the answer.

I am not asking If "Does a ground connection is necessary in order to
receive a signal."

Best regards,
S*

817. superb stills of Rithik roshan

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 16:46:00 UTC
From: sarojini ganesan <gsarojini1989@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <c5c5b0a3-6350-4eb4-a3b9-377fa73869bb@to5g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2333

http://share862.webs.com/

818. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 16:49:08 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8afc06$0$1294$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2334

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci news:jmesml$38m$2@speranza.aioe.org...
>
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4f8a8daf$0$26689$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> >> Hello Szczepan
>>> No, I did not say that Marconi was correct. I did say that the earth
>>> connection is not necessary in order to receive signals. I suspect that
>>> your English is not as good as we think.
>>
>> But you wrote that your radio have the earth/chassis.
>> S*
>>
>>
> Hello again Szczepan. I rarely ever use the term "chassis" and I don't
> remember mentioning an earth on a radio.
>
> For clarification - radios can and do transmit and receive successfully
> without any connection to earth, either the actual ground or to an
> artificial earth.

And what do you do with the static build up?
Best Regards,
S*

819. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 16:59:15 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8afe66$0$1318$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2335

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci news:jmesmm$38m$4@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4f892d25$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>
>> A dipole with one ene earthed becomes a monopole.
>> Hertz transmitter is a dipole. The Tesla's is a monopole.
>> Todays dipoles are simply the two monopoles.
>> Thanks this the waves are polarized.
>>
>> But the question is if Marconi was right:"
>> "The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes
>> questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
>> exists
>> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>>
>> Best regards,
>> S*
> Hello Szczepan.
> A dipole with one end earthed wouldn't be a monopole.
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dipole_antenna

See: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dipole_antenna_in_meters.png

> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monopole_antenna

"One side of the antenna feedline is attached to the lower end of the monopole, and the other side is attached to the ground plane, which is often the Earth.

This contrasts with a dipole antennawhich consists of two identical rod conductors, with the signal from the transmitter applied between the two halves of the antenna.

Any comments?
Best Regards,
S*

820. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 17:05:38 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8affe3$0$26682$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2337

"Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jme6gparm2@speranza.aioe.org...
> On 15/04/2012 10:33, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> Uzytkownik "Jeff"<jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:jme3nq$4e1$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>> On 15/04/2012 09:58, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>>>>
>>>> But you wrote that your radio have the earth/chassis.
>>>
>>> The point that you are missing is that the earth connection has
>>> NOTHING
>>> to do with transmitting or receiving a signal. If is merely there for
>>> safety in the event of a lightening strike or build up or static.
>>
>> So the radio have the earth/chassis.
>>
>>> Ian's equipment will work no differently is the earth connection is
>>> disconnected. Marconi was WRONG!!!!
>>
>> And what about your equipment?
>> Is the earth connection disconnected?
>> S*
>>
>>
>
> I have no earth connection, so it cannot be connected or disconnected.

Why than: "The ideal ground system forAM broadcasters comprises at least 120
buried copper or phosphor bronze radial wires at least one-quarter
wavelength long and a ground-screen in the immediate vicinity of the tower.
All the ground system components are bonded together, usually by welding,
brazing or using coin silversolder to help reduce corrosion". From:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monopole_antenna

Tell them that they are WRONG.
S*

821. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 17:08:38 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjom04m.gk3.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2338

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> "One side of the antenna feedline is attached to the lower end of the
> monopole, and the other side is attached to the ground plane, which is often
> the Earth.
>
> This contrasts with a dipole antennawhich consists of two identical rod
> conductors, with the signal from the transmitter applied between the two
> halves of the antenna.
>
> Any comments?
> Best Regards,
> S*

Now you have written it yourself! With a dipole antenna you do not
need an earth connection because the signal is applied between the
two halves of the antenna, not between earth and the antenna.

End of discussion.

822. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 17:15:03 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjom0gn.gk3.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2339

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> Why than: "The ideal ground system forAM broadcasters comprises at least 120
> buried copper or phosphor bronze radial wires at least one-quarter
> wavelength long and a ground-screen in the immediate vicinity of the tower.
> All the ground system components are bonded together, usually by welding,
> brazing or using coin silversolder to help reduce corrosion". From:
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monopole_antenna
>
> Tell them that they are WRONG.
> S*

It says "for AM broadcasters", not "for every transmitter".

Your conclusion that anything applying to a low frequency transmitter
for which it is impractical to build a balanced resonating antenna
applies to all transmitters in the universe is just wrong.

823. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 17:16:32 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmf0ondlc1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2342

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f8afb2a$0$1209$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
>> Is it necessary to "get the static to bypass my receiver".

Hello Szczepan.

No, it is not necessary to ge the static to bypass a receiver.

> For me is enough to know "Is it the ground/chassis/counterpoise necessary
> to "get the static to bypass a transmitter/receiver".?
> I hope that some of you know the answer.
>
Same answer. It is not necessary ...

Kindest regards, Ian.

824. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 17:23:38 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmf0opdlc2@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2343

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f8afe66$0$1318$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> > http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dipole_antenna
>
> See: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dipole_antenna_in_meters.png
>
>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monopole_antenna
>
> "One side of the antenna feedline is attached to the lower end of the
> monopole, and the other side is attached to the ground plane, which is
> often the Earth.
>
> This contrasts with a dipole antennawhich consists of two identical rod
> conductors, with the signal from the transmitter applied between the two
> halves of the antenna.
>
> Any comments?
> Best Regards,
> S*

Hello Szczepan .
Dipole has two pieces of metal.
Monopole has one piece of metal.
Connecting a dipole to ground doesn't remove one piece of metal.

Best wishes, Ian.

825. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 17:24:33 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <hrcr59-fqp.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2341

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:i88r59-q9p.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>> What the sparks are made of?
>>
>> Electrons liberated by the HIGH VOLTAGE, idiot.
>
> Is it the field electron emission?
> S*

No.

Read this:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_electron_emission

Read all of it.

Then read it again until you understand it.

After you have mastered that, read this:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corona_discharge

Read all of it.

Then read it again until you understand it.

After you have mastered that, read this:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electric_arc

Read all of it.

Then read it again until you understand it.

If you can get this far, your question has been answered fully.

826. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 17:24:43 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmf0oqdlc3@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2344

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f8afc06$0$1294$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> ">> For clarification - radios can and do transmit and receive
> successfully
>> without any connection to earth, either the actual ground or to an
>> artificial earth.
>
> And what do you do with the static build up?
> Best Regards,
> S*
Hello Szczepan.

Static build up doesn't always happen.

Regards, Ian.

827. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 17:27:07 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8b04ec$0$1208$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2340

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:slrnjom04m.gk3.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> "One side of the antenna feedline is attached to the lower end of the
>> monopole, and the other side is attached to the ground plane, which is
>> often
>> the Earth.
>>
>> This contrasts with a dipole antennawhich consists of two identical rod
>> conductors, with the signal from the transmitter applied between the two
>> halves of the antenna.
>>
>> Any comments?
>> Best Regards,
>> S*
>
> Now you have written it yourself! With a dipole antenna you do not
> need an earth connection because the signal is applied between the
> two halves of the antenna, not between earth and the antenna.

Real dipole needs:
"In the lower half of the mast, there was a vertical steel tube, attached to
the mast's outer structure with large insulators. This tube was grounded at
the bottom, and connected electrically to the mast structure by an
adjustable metal bar at 328 metres.[2] This technique allowed adjusting the
impedance of the mast for the transmitter and worked by applying a DC ground
at a point of low radiofrequency voltage, to conduct static charge to ground
without diminishing the radio energy. Static electrical charge can build up
to high values, even at times of no thunderstorm activity, when such tall
structures are insulated from ground. Use of this technique provides better
lightning protection than using just a spark gap at the mast feed, as is
standard at most mast radiators insulated against ground."
From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warsaw_radio_tower
>
> End of discussion.
S*

828. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 17:33:11 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmf0oqdlc4@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2345

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f8affe3$0$26682$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> > Why than: "The ideal ground system forAM broadcasters comprises at least
> > 120
> buried copper or phosphor bronze radial wires at least one-quarter
> wavelength long and a ground-screen in the immediate vicinity of the
> tower. All the ground system components are bonded together, usually by
> welding, brazing or using coin silversolder to help reduce corrosion".
> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monopole_antenna
>
> Tell them that they are WRONG.
> S*
>
Hello again Szczepan
The answer to your question is in that Wikipedia article. Read the
"Radiation Pattern" paragraph.

If you can get ham radio textbooks in your country then you'd understand a
lot better by reading a textbook on aerials.
Try www.rsgbshop.org/acatalog/Online_Catalogue_Antennas_37.html
and www.arrl.org/shop/Antennas/

I haven't seen an answer from you to my question which asked:
"Are you discussing resonant or non-resonant aerials, please?"

Best wishes, Ian.

829. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 17:46:25 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmf1infoc2@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2346

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f8b04ec$0$1208$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...

> Real dipole needs:
> "In the lower half of the mast, there was a vertical steel tube, attached
> to the mast's outer structure with large insulators. This tube was
> grounded at the bottom, and connected electrically to the mast structure
> by an adjustable metal bar at 328 metres.[2] This technique allowed
> adjusting the impedance of the mast for the transmitter and worked by
> applying a DC ground at a point of low radiofrequency voltage, to conduct
> static charge to ground without diminishing the radio energy. Static
> electrical charge can build up to high values, even at times of no
> thunderstorm activity, when such tall structures are insulated from
> ground. Use of this technique provides better lightning protection than
> using just a spark gap at the mast feed, as is standard at most mast
> radiators insulated against ground."
> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warsaw_radio_tower
>>
>> End of discussion.
> S*
Good evening Szczepan.

The Warsaw radio mast was not a dipole.

May I remind you that I would appreciate an answer to my question "Are you
discussing resonant or non-resonant aerials, please?". It would help to
clarify what you have in mind,

Kindest regards;
have a good evening,
Ian.

830. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 17:53:27 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjom2on.gk3.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2347

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:slrnjom04m.gk3.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> "One side of the antenna feedline is attached to the lower end of the
>>> monopole, and the other side is attached to the ground plane, which is
>>> often
>>> the Earth.
>>>
>>> This contrasts with a dipole antennawhich consists of two identical rod
>>> conductors, with the signal from the transmitter applied between the two
>>> halves of the antenna.
>>>
>>> Any comments?
>>> Best Regards,
>>> S*
>>
>> Now you have written it yourself! With a dipole antenna you do not
>> need an earth connection because the signal is applied between the
>> two halves of the antenna, not between earth and the antenna.
>
> Real dipole needs:

That is not a dipole. It is a vertical half-wave radiator. It is
not center fed like you discussed above.
```

831. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 18:07:12 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <gbfr59-44q.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2348

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> Why than: "The ideal ground system forAM broadcasters comprises at least 120
> buried copper or phosphor bronze radial wires at least one-quarter
> wavelength long and a ground-screen in the immediate vicinity of the tower.
> All the ground system components are bonded together, usually by welding,
> brazing or using coin silversolder to help reduce corrosion". From:
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monopole_antenna

Because they are talking specifically about a vertical, monopole antenna
mounted on the ground and fed at the base end.

They are NOT talking about antennas in general.

They are NOT talking about transmitters.

> Tell them that they are WRONG.
> S*

They are not wrong, you are just too stupid to understand what they ARE
talking about.

832. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 18:19:57 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jmf3gg$n5e$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2349

"Szczepan Bialek" wrote in message
news:4f8affe3$0$26682$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...

"Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jme6gparm2@speranza.aioe.org...
> On 15/04/2012 10:33, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> Uzytkownik "Jeff"<jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:jme3nq$4e1$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>> On 15/04/2012 09:58, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>>>>>
>>>> But you wrote that your radio have the earth/chassis.
>>>
>>> The point that you are missing is that the earth connection has
>>> NOTHING
>>> to do with transmitting or receiving a signal. If is merely there for
>>> safety in the event of a lightening strike or build up or static.
>>
>> So the radio have the earth/chassis.
>>
>>> Ian's equipment will work no differently is the earth connection is
>>> disconnected. Marconi was WRONG!!!!
>>
>> And what about your equipment?
>> Is the earth connection disconnected?
>> S*
>>
>>
>
> I have no earth connection, so it cannot be connected or disconnected.

Why than: "The ideal ground system forAM broadcasters comprises at least
120
buried copper or phosphor bronze radial wires at least one-quarter
wavelength long and a ground-screen in the immediate vicinity of the
tower.
All the ground system components are bonded together, usually by welding,
brazing or using coin silversolder to help reduce corrosion". From:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monopole_antenna
#
Tell them that they are WRONG.
S*

Looks like you are either a troll or being deliberately dense. Reminds me
of the mechanical engineer guy on the group a while back who was making
fantastic claims for miniscule antennas.

At any rate:
<PLONK> ..._._

833. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 18:21:10 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jmf3iqnnk1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2350

"Szczepan Bialek" wrote in message
news:4f8a8a49$0$1307$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisaï¿½ w wiadomoï¿½ci
news:02qo59-htg.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
>> news:2p8m59-d18.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>
>>> Tesla was playing with Tesla coils and extremely high voltages which
>>> produced RF energy as a by product.
>>
>> What was the main product?
>
> High voltages, idiot.

Voltage is not product. The splendid, long sparks are.
What the sparks are made of?
S*

<PLONK> ..._._

834. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 18:38:33 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmf4j3$np6$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2251

> "Szczepan Bialek" wrote in message
> news:4f8a8a49$0$1307$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> > # Voltage is not product. The splendid, long sparks are.
> # What the sparks are made of?
> # S*

Good evening Szczepan.

Your question "What the sparks are made of?" was answered in the posting
from jimp @ specsol.spam.sux.com dated 15 April 2012 17:06.

Are you having difficulty reading or understanding the emails send by others
and intended to enlighten and inform you and answer your search for
understanding?

Have you looked at any of the books I mentioned in an earlier posting,
please?

Kindest regards, Ian.

835. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 19:53:48 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <6i8mo79k38p0lorsosr508cnoktrlnk6b8@4ax.com>
Source record: 2252

On Sun, 15 Apr 2012 18:49:08 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

>And what do you do with the static build up?
>Best Regards,
>S*

Use a static electricity dissipator:
<https://www.google.com/search?q=static+dissipator&tbm=isch>
Commonly found on airplane wing tips, fiberglass hull vessels, and
ungrounded towers prone to lightning hits. A 1M resistor to ground
will discharge any static build up across a base insulated tower.
<http://www.lbagroup.com/international/tower-lightning-protection.php>
<http://www.lpsnet.com/ALS.asp>

I'm not sure why you're arguing about grounding antennas. There are
plenty of examples of antennas that operate without a ground. If low
frequencies are your immediate concern, may I point out that DF loop
antennas are very popular on the beacon bands (200-400KHz). They also
work nicely in airplanes, where there's no available earth ground. BCB
is no different. There were plenty of antique home receivers that
used either an internal or external loop (or loopstick) antenna, that
didn't require a ground connection.

If BCB stations decided to use horizontal dipoles instead of vertical
monopoles, a ground would not be needed. The only reason they need a
ground is to act as the counterpoise for the monopole. This provides
the missing 1/4 wave element of the dipole.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

836. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 20:22:14 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jmfan4$3dt$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2253

On 4/15/2012 11:28 AM, Channel Jumper wrote:
> Well I am going to be unusually kind today, since it is Sunday and also
> because I am going to show some intelligence here. So everyone listen
> up - because I am only going to do this one time.

How kind of you.

>
> I am not going to fight over who invented radio, or the different types
> of modulation scheme's - since the days of spark gap transmitters.
>
> I tried to post some relevant information - but it seemed to get lost in
> the jumble.

The info you posted dealt with mostly mobile applications.
Only vaguely relevant to the statement at hand, which was a quote
from a long dead radio buoy, stating that no practical wireless
system exists, which is not connected to earth.

>

Most of the irrelevant blabber-gab deleted to save bandwidth,
except for this one..

>There is nothing in outer space for the signals to bounce off of - so
>they travel millions of miles in just a couple of seconds.

That I would like to see, being as it takes light from the sun
over eight minutes to travel from the sun, to the earth.. Try about
372,564 miles in two seconds.. Hardly millions..

>
> Or that some ham would be willing to spend 10's of thousands of dollars
> to buy a transceiver that does the same basic thing as a AM radio you
> can buy in any Walmart or Goodwill for a couple of bucks.

That's about one silly statement, unless the ham plans to do
nothing but listen to KTRH all day long. Most use them in other ways,
which most all of which the typical Wallace World special could only
dream of. I only wish Wallace World sold usable amateur radios for a
couple of bucks.
I'd have several hundred more radios than I already have. :|

>
> When you crank up the power, it allows the person on the other end to
> use a smaller antenna - hence the people who buys or builds the big
> towers and the big beam antenna's would think that their investment

> would allow them global communications on a daily basis - and still we
> have not gotten past the fact that all reliable communicatiosn is LOS -
> even 100 years later...

Does that mean they are all SOL?

>
> The OP wanted to debate the fact that some antenna's works best when we
> include some type of ground. Yes a good vertical transmitting antenna
> includes some type of ground to keep the signal from warming the clouds
> and being wasted.

Not all verticals require ground systems, and how did the clouds
ever get involved?
Seems you may be confusing the benefits of feed line decoupling
with the benefits of a radial system under a ground mounted monopole. :/

> A beam antenna does not have a physical ground, yet still works - maybe
> the ground reflections helps the signals to travel further.

Then maybe they don't.. Also, some directional arrays do use ground
systems, if they are ground mounted.
But this statement does not mean Marconi's statement is correct.

> But we all know that effective communications requires the antenna to be
> as high as possible.

In some cases, it may make no difference how high the antennas are.
In others, it may mean a great deal.

> Only once you get to what is it 38,000 miles one antenna will transmit
> to one hemisphere - or is it what ever part of the earth you can see and
> will transmit no further.
> That is the point of diminishing returns.

Maybe so, but there are no structures that high for me to
attach an antenna to. And I can't jump that high. :(

837. any Boca FL area Hamfests

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-15 20:53:42 UTC
From: ml <m@di.net>
Message-ID: <m-FD40AE.16534115042012@news.optonline.net>
Source record: 2254

hi

I'll be traveling down to FL 4/16 wondering if there any hamfests that might be around the area then?

Didn't see anyting posted but thought perhaps a smaller local one could have been missed by me

thanks

838. Re: any Boca FL area Hamfests

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 02:57:29 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <9k2no799orh90i5scfgbt875laftl2h29o@4ax.com>
Source record: 2255

On Sun, 15 Apr 2012 16:53:42 -0400, ml <m@di.net> wrote:

>I'll be traveling down to FL 4/16 wondering if there any hamfests that
>might be around the area then?

<http://www.arrl.org/hamfests/search>

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

839. My Elbonian to English Dictionary ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 05:40:25 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jmgb9ermh1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2256

... says that "Szczepan" means "troll."

I hope this helps.

"Sal"
(who deletes conversations with posts from Szczepan Bialek.)

840. Re: Logging softare??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 05:46:57 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jmgbll$t8u$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2257

"Native Terran" <finnigann2580@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:cfndo7l2g5cplc9udutsr0jk7891d9c14s@4ax.com...
> On Thu, 1 Mar 2012 09:31:54 -0500, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote:
>
>>Hi
>>Thanks for the reply.
>>
>>My rigs are older and dont support interface hook up. Iam looking for a
>>logging software that doesn't need hook up to the rigs.
>>
>>Other than pad and paper, slate and chissel
>>
>>Something independant and not reguired to hook up to the rig. I know there
>>are a couple of old dos programs, not looking for that.
>>
>>Thanks
>
> I have used and liked Squirrel logging software in the past.
>
> http://www.qsl.net/k/kc8opv//squirl-fd/

Consider what you find at n3fjp.com. I'm the local club's FD chairman and
we're going to use his network logging program this year. Our trials with
Field Day Logger 2.6 have all been satisfactory but I have no experience
with any other programs.

841. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 05:53:25 UTC
From: Howard K0ACF <howardk0acf@knology.net>
Message-ID: <99109$4f8bb496$d8106a72$12301@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 2258

In the statement about AM Broadcasters you state about the ideal ground system & describe about the Radials but then ask why, That goes to show you don't know anything about Antennas, Transmitters. Feedlines, Matching, Efficiency, If you read farther you would have possibly learned something but you don't want to learn just bother the group. Nowhere in what you wrote does it state it is for static or what it is for except if you would read farther it would have told you...What about a balanced antenna, It has no earth connection & doesn't need one per your earth definition. If Maxwell was alive today & had read about all the improvements & discoveries that have been made & are still being made He would say He was wrong & that the answer to your question is NO.....I see you have started a new thread called Electron Gun but keep referring back to this thread for the answer. I'm very sure you know nothing about a electron gun, or a vacuum tube....To bad you don't know how to read or study & especially learn about anything...
"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f8affe3$0$26682$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> "Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jme6gparm2@speranza.aioe.org...
>> On 15/04/2012 10:33, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> Uzytkownik "Jeff"<jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>>> news:jme3nq$4e1$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>>> On 15/04/2012 09:58, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>>>>>>
>>>>> But you wrote that your radio have the earth/chassis.
>>>>
>>>> The point that you are missing is that the earth connection has
>>>> NOTHING
>>>> to do with transmitting or receiving a signal. If is merely there for
>>>> safety in the event of a lightening strike or build up or static.
>>>
>>> So the radio have the earth/chassis.
>>>
>>>> Ian's equipment will work no differently is the earth connection is
>>>> disconnected. Marconi was WRONG!!!!
>>>
>>> And what about your equipment?
>>> Is the earth connection disconnected?
>>> S*
>>>
>>>
>>
>> I have no earth connection, so it cannot be connected or disconnected.
>

> Why than: "The ideal ground system forAM broadcasters comprises at least
> 120 buried copper or phosphor bronze radial wires at least one-quarter
> wavelength long and a ground-screen in the immediate vicinity of the
> tower. All the ground system components are bonded together, usually by
> welding, brazing or using coin silversolder to help reduce corrosion".
> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monopole_antenna
>
> Tell them that they are WRONG.
> S*
>

842. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 07:26:57 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8bc9b9$0$26698$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2259

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci news:jmf4j3$np6$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" wrote in message
>> news:4f8a8a49$0$1307$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>> > # Voltage is not product. The splendid, long sparks are.
>> # What the sparks are made of?
>> # S*
>
> Good evening Szczepan.
>
> Your question "What the sparks are made of?" was answered in the posting
> from jimp @ specsol.spam.sux.com dated 15 April 2012 17:06.
>
> Are you having difficulty reading or understanding the emails send by
> others and intended to enlighten and inform you and answer your search for
> understanding?

In all answers no clear information if your "black box" have the earth/chassis/counterpoise.
>
> Have you looked at any of the books I mentioned in an earlier posting,
> please?

I know what is in the books. I do not know if your ""black box" have the earth/chassis/counterpoise."
Best Regards,
S*

843. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 07:56:48 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmgjbv$qo1$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2260

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f8bc9b9$0$26698$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> In all answers no clear information if your "black box" have the
> earth/chassis/counterpoise.
>>
>> Have you looked at any of the books I mentioned in an earlier posting,
>> please?
>
> I know what is in the books. I do not know if your ""black box" have the
> earth/chassis/counterpoise."
> Best Regards,
> S*

Good morning Szczepan.

I think we have a language problem here. The answers to your questions ARE in the books that I mentioned. If these books are not available in your native language then I can understand your difficulties.

I recommended the amateur radio books because they cater for people who have no prior knowledge of radio and aerials.I still haven't seen an answer from you to my question "Are you discussing resonant or non-resonant aerials, please?".

Kindest regards, Ian.

844. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 08:03:00 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8bd21b$0$1217$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2261

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jmf1infoc2@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4f8b04ec$0$1208$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
>> Real dipole needs:
>> "In the lower half of the mast, there was a vertical steel tube, attached
>> to the mast's outer structure with large insulators. This tube was
>> grounded at the bottom, and connected electrically to the mast structure
>> by an adjustable metal bar at 328 metres.[2] This technique allowed
>> adjusting the impedance of the mast for the transmitter and worked by
>> applying a DC ground at a point of low radiofrequency voltage, to conduct
>> static charge to ground without diminishing the radio energy. Static
>> electrical charge can build up to high values, even at times of no
>> thunderstorm activity, when such tall structures are insulated from
>> ground. Use of this technique provides better lightning protection than
>> using just a spark gap at the mast feed, as is standard at most mast
>> radiators insulated against ground."
>> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warsaw_radio_tower
>>>
>>> End of discussion.
>> S*
> Good evening Szczepan.
>
> The Warsaw radio mast was not a dipole.

"Large constructed half-wavelength dipole towers include the Warsaw radio
mast - the only half-wave dipole for longwave ever built."

> May I remind you that I would appreciate an answer to my question "Are you
> discussing resonant or non-resonant aerials, please?". It would help to
> clarify what you have in mind,

It seems to me that you do not know what the word "resonans" means.
We are discusing the earth/chassis/ counterpoise and the field electron
emission.

Best Regards,
S*

845. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 08:15:09 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmgkec$th1$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2262

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f8bd21b$0$1217$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> "
> "Large constructed half-wavelength dipole towers include the Warsaw radio
> mast - the only half-wave dipole for longwave ever built."
>
>> May I remind you that I would appreciate an answer to my question "Are
>> you discussing resonant or non-resonant aerials, please?". It would help
>> to clarify what you have in mind,
>
> It seems to me that you do not know what the word "resonans" means.
> We are discusing the earth/chassis/ counterpoise and the field electron
> emission.
>
> Best Regards,
> S*
Hello Szczepan.
If you mean the Warsaw radio mast (
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warsaw_radio_mast) then you are incorrect. It
was not a dipole. Do you mean another tower which supported a dipole aerial?

I assure you that I do know the meaning of "resonant". I need to know and
understand it in order to match my radio to my aerials.

Kindest regards, Ian.

846. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 08:15:29 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8bd50f$0$1230$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2263

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:6i8mo79k38p0lorsosr508cnoktrlnk6b8@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 15 Apr 2012 18:49:08 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>>And what do you do with the static build up?
>>Best Regards,
>>S*
>
> Use a static electricity dissipator:
> <https://www.google.com/search?q=static+dissipator&tbm=isch>
> Commonly found on airplane wing tips, fiberglass hull vessels, and
> ungrounded towers prone to lightning hits. A 1M resistor to ground
> will discharge any static build up across a base insulated tower.
> <http://www.lbagroup.com/international/tower-lightning-protection.php>
> <http://www.lpsnet.com/ALS.asp>
>
> I'm not sure why you're arguing about grounding antennas. There are
> plenty of examples of antennas that operate without a ground. If low
> frequencies are your immediate concern, may I point out that DF loop
> antennas are very popular on the beacon bands (200-400KHz). They also
> work nicely in airplanes, where there's no available earth ground. BCB
> is no different. There were plenty of antique home receivers that
> used either an internal or external loop (or loopstick) antenna, that
> didn't require a ground connection.
>
> If BCB stations decided to use horizontal dipoles instead of vertical
> monopoles, a ground would not be needed. The only reason they need a
> ground is to act as the counterpoise for the monopole. This provides
> the missing 1/4 wave element of the dipole.

I am not arguing. I agree with you that " they need a ground is to act as
the counterpoise for the monopole."
I hope that you agree with me that monopole on the plane/satellite has the
counterpoise in form of chassis.
S*

847. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 08:24:12 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8bd70a$0$1219$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2264

U&#65533;ytkownik "Howard K0ACF" <howardk0acf@knology.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci news:99109$4f8bb496$d8106a72$12301@KNOLOGY.NET...
> In the statement about AM Broadcasters you state about the ideal ground
> system & describe about the Radials but then ask why, That goes to show
> you don't know anything about Antennas, Transmitters. Feedlines, Matching,
> Efficiency, If you read farther you would have possibly learned something
> but you don't want to learn just bother the group. Nowhere in what you
> wrote does it state it is for static or what it is for except if you would
> read farther it would have told you...What about a balanced antenna, It
> has no earth connection & doesn't need one per your earth definition. If
> Maxwell was alive today & had read about all the improvements &
> discoveries that have been made & are still being made He would say He was
> wrong & that the answer to your question is NO.....I see you have started
> a new thread called Electron Gun but keep referring back to this thread
> for the answer. I'm very sure you know nothing about a electron gun, or a
> vacuum tube....To bad you don't know how to read or study & especially
> learn about anything...

```
Is the field electron emission from the tip top of antenna or not?
I "do not know anything about Antennas, Transmitters. Feedlines, Matching,
Efficiency,"
S*
```

848. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 08:27:33 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjonlvl.da7.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2265

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> I am not arguing. I agree with you that " they need a ground is to act as
> the counterpoise for the monopole."
> I hope that you agree with me that monopole on the plane/satellite has the
> counterpoise in form of chassis.
> S*

You claimed that ANY transmitter with ANY antenna ALWAYS needs an
earth connection. That is incorrect. If Marconi claimed that,
Marconi was wrong.

Now you are more and more restricting the playing field by talking
about AM transmitters, monopoles, etc. And by extending your
definition of "an earth connection" to a chassis.

This of course leads to nothing. The original claim is still wrong.

849. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 08:28:50 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjonm22.da7.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2266

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> U¿ytkownik "Howard K0ACF" <howardk0acf@knology.net> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:99109$4f8bb496$d8106a72$12301@KNOLOGY.NET...
>> In the statement about AM Broadcasters you state about the ideal ground
>> system & describe about the Radials but then ask why, That goes to show
>> you don't know anything about Antennas, Transmitters. Feedlines, Matching,
>> Efficiency, If you read farther you would have possibly learned something
>> but you don't want to learn just bother the group. Nowhere in what you
>> wrote does it state it is for static or what it is for except if you would
>> read farther it would have told you...What about a balanced antenna, It
>> has no earth connection & doesn't need one per your earth definition. If
>> Maxwell was alive today & had read about all the improvements &
>> discoveries that have been made & are still being made He would say He was
>> wrong & that the answer to your question is NO.....I see you have started
>> a new thread called Electron Gun but keep referring back to this thread
>> for the answer. I'm very sure you know nothing about a electron gun, or a
>> vacuum tube....To bad you don't know how to read or study & especially
>> learn about anything...
>
> Is the field electron emission from the tip top of antenna or not?
> I "do not know anything about Antennas, Transmitters. Feedlines, Matching,
> Efficiency,"
> S*

Not. There is no electron emission from an antenna when operated without
arcing, something that everyone except Tesla wants to avoid at all times.

850. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 08:29:28 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8bd843$0$26700$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2267

"Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jmf50u$p1p$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>
>>>> And what about your equipment?
>>>> Is the earth connection disconnected?
>>>> S*
>>>>
>>>>
>>>
>>> I have no earth connection, so it cannot be connected or disconnected.
>>
>> Why than: "The ideal ground system forAM broadcasters comprises at least
>> 120
>> buried copper or phosphor bronze radial wires at least one-quarter
>> wavelength long and a ground-screen in the immediate vicinity of the
>> tower.
>> All the ground system components are bonded together, usually by welding,
>> brazing or using coin silversolder to help reduce corrosion". From:
>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monopole_antenna
>>
>> Tell them that they are WRONG.
>> S*
>>
>>
>
> They are not wrong a such; your quote is about "AM broadcasters", which is
> normally (and incorrectly) meant to mean 'long & medium Wave'
> broadcasters. Because for the long wavelengths involved many such
> broadcasters choose to use vertical monopoles for antennas, and for those
> monopoles to work efficiently they do indeed require a good ground system.
> (These were the systems that Marconi was referring to).
>
> If there is sufficient space a dipole could be used which would *NOT*
> require the ground system.
>
That in Warsaw required the ground system:
""Large constructed half-wavelength dipole towers include the Warsaw radio
mast - the only half-wave dipole for longwave ever built."

S*

851. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 08:40:03 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8bdab9$0$1214$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2268

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:slrnjonlvl.da7.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> I am not arguing. I agree with you that " they need a ground is to act
>> as
>> the counterpoise for the monopole."
>> I hope that you agree with me that monopole on the plane/satellite has
>> the
>> counterpoise in form of chassis.
>> S*
>
> You claimed that ANY transmitter with ANY antenna ALWAYS needs an
> earth connection. That is incorrect. If Marconi claimed that,
> Marconi was wrong.
>
> Now you are more and more restricting the playing field by talking
> about AM transmitters, monopoles, etc. And by extending your
> definition of "an earth connection" to a chassis.
>
> This of course leads to nothing. The original claim is still wrong.

The original Marconi's claim was:

In 1909 Marconi wrote:
http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1909/marconi-lecture.pdf "The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy exists where the instruments are not connected to earth.""By "connected to earth" I do not necessarily mean an ordinary metallicconnection as used for ordinary wire telegraphs.The earth wire may have a condenser in series with it, or it may beconnected to what is really equivalent, a capacity area placed close to thesurfaceof the ground (Fig. 4).It is now perfectly well known that a condenser, if large enough, does notprevent the passage of high frequency oscillations, and therefore in thesecasesthe earth is for all practical purposes connected to the antennae."Is the original claim wrong?S*

852. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 08:51:09 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjonnbt.h57.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2269

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:slrnjonlvl.da7.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> I am not arguing. I agree with you that " they need a ground is to act
>>> as
>>> the counterpoise for the monopole."
>>> I hope that you agree with me that monopole on the plane/satellite has
>>> the
>>> counterpoise in form of chassis.
>>> S*
>>
>> You claimed that ANY transmitter with ANY antenna ALWAYS needs an
>> earth connection. That is incorrect. If Marconi claimed that,
>> Marconi was wrong.
>>
>> Now you are more and more restricting the playing field by talking
>> about AM transmitters, monopoles, etc. And by extending your
>> definition of "an earth connection" to a chassis.
>>
>> This of course leads to nothing. The original claim is still wrong.
>
> The original Marconi's claim was:
>
> In 1909 Marconi wrote:
> http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1909/marconi-lecture.pdf "The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy exists where the instruments are not connected to earth.""By "connected to earth" I do not necessarily mean an ordinary metallicconnection as used for ordinary wire telegraphs.The earth wire may have a condenser in series with it, or it may beconnected to what is really equivalent, a capacity area placed close to thesurfaceof the ground (Fig. 4).It is now perfectly well known that a condenser, if large enough, does notprevent the passage of high frequency oscillations, and therefore in thesecasesthe earth is for all practical purposes connected to the antennae."Is the original claim wrong?S*
>

Yes, the original claim is wrong.
It is wrong.
Wrong.

But you are not prepared to accept that.
Please stop arguing.

853. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 09:13:57 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jmgnus$lc2$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2270

On 4/16/2012 3:40 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
"Is the original claim wrong?S*
>

Let me try this again in a repeating manner you might possibly be
able to understand. I'm surely not going to hold my breath waiting for
viable indications of comprehension, but here goes..

Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes.

Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes.

Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes.

Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes.

Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes.
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Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes.
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Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes.
Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes.
Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes.
Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes.
Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes.
Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes.
Yes, the man was wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong!!!!
wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong!
wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong!
wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong!
wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong! wrong!
But he had an excuse.. It was 1909.
Good grief... It does boggle the mind.. :|

854. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 10:16:03 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <tK+7SfGjF$iPFwC6@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 2271

In message <jmgnus$lc2$1@dont-email.me>, NM5K <none@invalid.net> writes
>On 4/16/2012 3:40 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>"Is the original claim wrong?S*
>>
>
>Let me try this again in a repeating manner you might possibly be
>able to understand. I'm surely not going to hold my breath waiting for
>viable indications of comprehension, but here goes..
>
>Yes.

>Yes, the man was wrong!

>But he had an excuse.. It was 1909.
>Good grief... It does boggle the mind.. :|
>
In the early days of radio, most experimenters tended to think of antennas as working by RF alternating currents charging (and discharging) a big capacitor in the sky via a long, vertical wire (or multiple wires, to increase the capacity, and to minimise losses).

To push and pull the current in and out of the capacitor, it was necessary to have a good, solid, zero-potential reference point, and the best one available was ground/earth (or, at sea, the hull of the ship). So, for the types of antennas being experimented with (and used) at the time, Marconi was absolutely correct.

Also, it wouldn't have taken them long to appreciate the benefits of bringing the antenna system to resonance on the frequency the operators wanted (rather than it simply being an act-of-God and hope-for-the-best affair).

But note that with Marconi's famous crossing the Atlantic experiment, I believe there is no documentation of exactly what frequency was used. Instead of it being something extremely low (which is what they expected), it is now thought that the signal which travelled 3000 miles would have been one of the many harmonic resonances of the antenna, as this would have been excited by the extremely wide band of frequencies created by the spark transmitter. Knowing now what frequencies cross the Atlantic in daylight, the signal might have been as high as 10 or 15MHz (frequencies which Marconi only dreamt about using!).
--
Ian

855. Re: My Elbonian to English Dictionary ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 13:02:00 UTC
From: Allodoxaphobia <knock_yourself_out@example.net>
Message-ID: <slrnjoo66t.1sf5.knock_yourself_out@shell.config.com>
Source record: 2272

```
On Sun, 15 Apr 2012 22:40:25 -0700, Sal wrote:
> ... says that "Szczepan" means "troll."

+1

> "Sal"
> (who deletes conversations with posts from Szczepan Bialek.)

+1 s/conversations/threads/
```

856. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 16:23:13 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <vngoo7tnti6s2qrsfpj0hrc4po5te5fdn3@4ax.com>
Source record: 2273

On Mon, 16 Apr 2012 10:15:29 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

>I am not arguing.

Very well. You are debating.

>I agree with you that " they need a ground is to act as
>the counterpoise for the monopole."

Not true. At higher frequencies, one can use the grounded coax cable
feed to act as a crude counterpoise.

>I hope that you agree with me that monopole on the plane/satellite has the
>counterpoise in form of chassis.

No. You claim that because the monopole requires a ground, therefore
all antennas require a ground. That's too general a claim and is not
true, even for a monopole. For example, a very common antenna type at
2.4GHz is a "meandering 1/4 wave" antenna, which uses no ground:
<http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/antennas/laptops/slides/compaq-2120us.html>
Another example is the metal rim of the iPhone 4G. It's an untuned,
ungrounded, end-fed, monopole in the form of parts of a metal frame.

There's also a large distinction between a "ground" and a
counterpoise. A counterpoise is a part of the antenna system and may
be earth ground in some situations. In RF, a ground is a connection
to the earth. While there is some overlap in these definitions, your
claim, that all antennas require a ground, was presumably referring to
the earth ground, as described by your examples of broadcast towers
and static buildups.

For a satellite, there's may be a counterpoise, but no (earth) ground.
The counterpoise is unlikely because most satellites use circular
polarization (to eliminate sensitivity to orientation), using spiral
wound or pyramid shaped antenna structures that are matched to
whatever the coax cable provides. The skin of the satellite is
crammed with other antennas, solar cells, and sensors, that finding an
area sufficiently large to be considered a metal counterpoise, is
impossible.

The only thing really necessary for an antenna to function is the
radiating element. Everything else is optional and depends on what
you're trying to accomplish.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com

150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

857. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 16:24:38 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8c47c9$0$1221$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2274

"Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jmgvboovj1@speranza.aioe.org...
>
>>> They are not wrong a such; your quote is about "AM broadcasters", which
>>> is
>>> normally (and incorrectly) meant to mean 'long& medium Wave'
>>> broadcasters. Because for the long wavelengths involved many such
>>> broadcasters choose to use vertical monopoles for antennas, and for
>>> those
>>> monopoles to work efficiently they do indeed require a good ground
>>> system.
>>> (These were the systems that Marconi was referring to).
>>>
>>> If there is sufficient space a dipole could be used which would *NOT*
>>> require the ground system.
>>>
>> That in Warsaw required the ground system:
>> ""Large constructed half-wavelength dipole towers include the Warsaw
>> radio
>> mast - the only half-wave dipole for longwave ever built."
>>
>> S*
>>
>
> As I said in one of my other posts: That does not describe a 'normal'
> balanced dipole, which is fed at the centre. It is the description of a
> very special case where a 1/2 wave length radiator is 'end-fed'. It is not
> what people normally mean when the refer to a dipole, although it is a 1/2
> wavelength radiator fed against ground

"Physic Principle An End Fed Half Wave Length Antenna is a variation of the
much more common half wave length dipole antenna. When an antenna that is
one half wave length long has RF energy applied to it at its resonant
frequency a standing wave develops on it."

The earth is connected at the node. "A node is a point along a standing wave
where the wave has minimal amplitude."

Does ""Large constructed half-wavelength dipole towers include the Warsaw
radio mast - the only half-wave dipole for longwave ever built." needs the
ground?
S*

858. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 16:32:29 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjooict.knl.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2275

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> Does ""Large constructed half-wavelength dipole towers include the Warsaw
> radio mast - the only half-wave dipole for longwave ever built." needs the
> ground?
> S*

It does NOT require a ground to be functioning, assuming the energy is
coupled into the radiator using some other way than an end-feed.

Of course it would be stupid to erect an over 600m high mast and not
connect it to ground, but that is for reasons entirely unrelated to
its use as a transmitter antenna.

859. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 16:52:11 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8c4e3c$0$1212$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2276

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:slrnjooict.knl.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> Does ""Large constructed half-wavelength dipole towers include the Warsaw
>> radio mast - the only half-wave dipole for longwave ever built." needs
>> the
>> ground?
>> S*
>
> It does NOT require a ground to be functioning, assuming the energy is
> coupled into the radiator using some other way than an end-feed.
>
> Of course it would be stupid to erect an over 600m high mast and not
> connect it to ground, but that is for reasons entirely unrelated to
> its use as a transmitter antenna.

So Marconi was not stupid.
S*

860. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 16:55:28 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjoojo0.knl.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2277

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:slrnjooict.knl.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> Does ""Large constructed half-wavelength dipole towers include the Warsaw
>>> radio mast - the only half-wave dipole for longwave ever built." needs
>>> the
>>> ground?
>>> S*
>>
>> It does NOT require a ground to be functioning, assuming the energy is
>> coupled into the radiator using some other way than an end-feed.
>>
>> Of course it would be stupid to erect an over 600m high mast and not
>> connect it to ground, but that is for reasons entirely unrelated to
>> its use as a transmitter antenna.
>
> So Marconi was not stupid.
> S*

Marconi was wrong.

You are stupid. You cannot even grasp basic logic and reasoning.

When you read that a cow is an animal, you think that every animal
is a cow.
```

861. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 17:00:13 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8c501e$0$1231$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2278

"Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jmhhe3bmd1@speranza.aioe.org...
>
>>>
>>> As I said in one of my other posts: That does not describe a 'normal'
>>> balanced dipole, which is fed at the centre. It is the description of a
>>> very special case where a 1/2 wave length radiator is 'end-fed'. It is
>>> not
>>> what people normally mean when the refer to a dipole, although it is a
>>> 1/2
>>> wavelength radiator fed against ground
>>
>> "Physic Principle An End Fed Half Wave Length Antenna is a variation of
>> the
>> much more common half wave length dipole antenna. When an antenna that is
>> one half wave length long has RF energy applied to it at its resonant
>> frequency a standing wave develops on it."
>>
>> The earth is connected at the node. "A node is a point along a standing
>> wave
>> where the wave has minimal amplitude."
>>
>> Does ""Large constructed half-wavelength dipole towers include the Warsaw
>> radio mast - the only half-wave dipole for longwave ever built." needs
>> the
>> ground?
>> S*
>
> No, the 1/2 wave radiator does not need a ground, however, because of the
> way they chose to feed the 1/2 wave, the feed system does. If they had
> chosen the insulate the tower half way up and feed it there no earth would
> have been required at all.

The tower insulated half way up and feed there are the two monoples.
It is the array.
But such are in form of the two monopole mast 1/4 wave apart.

Will be better to end the discussion.
S*

862. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 17:01:51 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <vsvt59-gc5.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2279

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> Is the field electron emission from the tip top of antenna or not?

No.

Read this:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_electron_emission

Read all of it.

Then read it again until you understand it.

After you have mastered that, read this:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corona_discharge

Read all of it.

Then read it again until you understand it.

After you have mastered that, read this:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electric_arc

Read all of it.

Then read it again until you understand it.

If you can get this far, your question has been answered fully.

> I "do not know anything about Antennas, Transmitters. Feedlines, Matching,
> Efficiency,"

Obviously.

863. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 17:11:03 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <7e0u59-gc5.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2280

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> So Marconi was not stupid.

No, Marconi was not stupid, but he was wrong about some things because he
did not have all the information we now have 100 years later.

You, however, are very stupid.

864. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-16 17:30:30 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjoolpm.knl.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2281

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> Will be better to end the discussion.
> S*

Would be even better when you did not start the discussion.
Remember that for next time.

865. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 00:49:12 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jmiemv$ds0$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2282

On 4/16/2012 5:16 AM, Ian Jackson wrote:

>
> To push and pull the current in and out of the capacitor, it was
> necessary to have a good, solid, zero-potential reference point, and the
> best one available was ground/earth (or, at sea, the hull of the ship).
> So, for the types of antennas being experimented with (and used) at the
> time, Marconi was absolutely correct.

Yep.. I think the frustration tends to be difficulty in understanding
that it's just one type of system, and others that do not require any
ground connection do exist.
Which means you would have to classify his statement as incorrect in
the overall larger picture. I believe most have already stated that
while some antennas do require such a connection, any "complete"
antenna does not require one.

The vast majority of my antennas do not require any ground connection
for proper operation.
Fer instance, I'm sitting out in the woods up at my recreational living
center.. I have dipoles strung up in the trees which I leave there,
and I roll the rg-58 coax up and hang it on a tree branch when I leave.
Not a ground wire, or ground connection in sight.. And works perfectly
well. Of course, you can't really see the wires here, but "S" can trust
me, there is no ground connection. The radio is sitting on that stone
bench, and the only connections are 12v to my car battery, and rg-58
coax feeding the dipoles. "I have 80 and 40 meter dipoles fed parallel
with a single coax, and can slap a tuner on it, if I want to use some
other band. " I have videos of this radio session using almost every
band from 80m to 10m.. I went through each one seeing if they were
active. They all were, up through 10m, on that day. If one wants to
hear another band, just change the "80" in the url to "40", 20", "17",
etc.. I think they should be on the server.. I think I missed 12m
though for some reason.. Maybe no one was talking when I tuned it..
But it was open to somewhere, as I recorded Rarotonga Islands on 10m.
http://home.comcast.net/~disk200/80.wmv
>
> Also, it wouldn't have taken them long to appreciate the benefits of
> bringing the antenna system to resonance on the frequency the operators
> wanted (rather than it simply being an act-of-God and hope-for-the-best
> affair).
>
> But note that with Marconi's famous crossing the Atlantic experiment, I
> believe there is no documentation of exactly what frequency was used.
> Instead of it being something extremely low (which is what they

> expected), it is now thought that the signal which travelled 3000 miles
> would have been one of the many harmonic resonances of the antenna, as
> this would have been excited by the extremely wide band of frequencies
> created by the spark transmitter. Knowing now what frequencies cross the
> Atlantic in daylight, the signal might have been as high as 10 or 15MHz
> (frequencies which Marconi only dreamt about using!).

It wouldn't surprise me too much. Heck, I've been faked out more
than once when using cheap receivers, and picking up something that
was actually not on the frequency that I thought it was. :|

866. Re: parts for j-poles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 01:17:07 UTC
From: Bernie Bridges <bernard.bridges@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <pan.2012.04.17.01.17.08@gmail.com>
Source record: 2283

On Mon, 02 Apr 2012 09:52:11 -0700, Jeff Liebermann wrote:

> On Mon, 02 Apr 2012 09:44:34 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
> wrote:
>
>>Another possibility is to shrink the antenna so that it won't be so
>>annoying. A loop antenna should suffice:
>
> VHF Delta Loop:
> <http://www.k2zs.com/indoor-vhf-antennas/delta-loop.php>
> "I was able to see a marked increase in usability over a commercially
> made J-Pole antenna."

+1. great idea with easy construction, flexible mounting arrangements,
tunable after building, easy to locate parts, and straightforward theory/
results.

BB

867. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 01:18:55 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <v0tu59-8hm.ln1@radagast.org>
Source record: 2284

In article <jmiemv$ds0$1@dont-email.me>, NM5K <none@invalid.net> wrote:

>Yep.. I think the frustration tends to be difficulty in understanding
>that it's just one type of system, and others that do not require any
>ground connection do exist.

>Which means you would have to classify his statement as incorrect in
>the overall larger picture. I believe most have already stated that
>while some antennas do require such a connection, any "complete"
>antenna does not require one.

Correct.

One interesting counter-example, would be the simple one of a
full-wavelength loop of wire, which is fed with a balanced feedline
(twinlead or open-wire or ladder line), which is fed from a
fully-balanced transmitter output stage (e.g. with transformer
coupling from the driver transistors). To be extreme about it, let's
say that the transmitter is itself based on a fully-balanced
(differential) circuit, all the way back to the crystal oscillator.
It's powered by a single battery, and is installed in a plastic chassic.

This sort of antenna would have no galvanic connection to "earth" at
all. Measure the resistance or RF impedance between any part of the
antenna or feedline structure, and *anything* not part of the antenna,
and the result will be "huge".

Since it's a loop antenna, it has no "ends"... no points at which
electrons could "fly off". The net current flow going up the feedline
to the antenna will be zero, at all points - a positive current on one
side of the feedline will be exactly balanced by a negative current on
the other side of the feedline. There are no "excess" electrons or
charge flowing in either direction.

You can even insulate the antenna wires, if you wish.

It will transmit just fine, with no connection at all to "ground".
Disconnect the transmitter, install a receiver of a similar "balanced
and isolated" design, and it'll receive just as well... again, with no
connection to "ground".

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

868. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 03:28:43 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f8ce36a$0$96700$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2285

On 4/16/2012 2:56 AM, Ian wrote:

>
> Good morning Szczepan.
>
> I think we have a language problem here. The answers to your questions ARE
> in the books that I mentioned. If these books are not available in your
> native language then I can understand your difficulties.
>
> I recommended the amateur radio books because they cater for people who have
> no prior knowledge of radio and aerials.I still haven't seen an answer from
> you to my question "Are you discussing resonant or non-resonant aerials,
> please?".
>
> Kindest regards, Ian.
>
>

Ian

He is a troll. He has been doing this for almost a year now.

He does not misunderstand English.

tom
K0TAR

869. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 03:41:49 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <tc5v59-et9.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2287

tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

<snip>

> He is a troll. He has been doing this for almost a year now.

He has been doing it for many years now.

> He does not misunderstand English.

With all his years of posting, one would have expected his English to
have improved over the years; it hasn't.

That alone should be an indicator.

870. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 03:42:33 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f8ce6a9$0$96700$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2286

On 4/16/2012 3:51 AM, Rob wrote:
> Szczepan Bialek<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> The original Marconi's claim was:
>>
>> In 1909 Marconi wrote:
>> http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1909/marconi-lecture.pdf "The necessity or utility of the earth connection has been sometimes questioned, but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy exists where the instruments are not connected to earth.""By "connected to earth" I do not necessarily mean an ordinary metallicconnection as used for ordinary wire telegraphs.The earth wire may have a condenser in series with it, or it may beconnected to what is really equivalent, a capacity area placed close to thesurfaceof the ground (Fig. 4).It is now perfectly well known that a condenser, if large enough, does notprevent the passage of high frequency oscillations, and therefore in thesecasesthe earth is for all practical purposes connected to the antennae."Is the original claim wrong?S*
>>
>
> Yes, the original claim is wrong.
> It is wrong.
> Wrong.
>
> But you are not prepared to accept that.
> Please stop arguing.

He is a troll. Stopping feeding him would be the best idea.

Google "PLONK".

K0TAR

871. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 07:30:27 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <R2L8JUBTwRjPFwPx@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 2288

In message <4f8ce36a$0$96700$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>, tom
<news4792@taring.org> writes
>On 4/16/2012 2:56 AM, Ian wrote:
>
>>
>> Good morning Szczepan.
>>
>> I think we have a language problem here. The answers to your questions ARE
>> in the books that I mentioned. If these books are not available in your
>> native language then I can understand your difficulties.
>>
>> I recommended the amateur radio books because they cater for people who have
>> no prior knowledge of radio and aerials.I still haven't seen an answer from
>> you to my question "Are you discussing resonant or non-resonant aerials,
>> please?".
>>
>> Kindest regards, Ian.
>>
>>
>
>Ian
>
>He is a troll. He has been doing this for almost a year now.
>
>He does not misunderstand English.
>
I think he's the same guy who, for several years, has been posting
similar nonsense in various newsgroups. The script is usually similar,
typically "I have only a very basic knowledge of physics, but I know
that Einstein was completely wrong about his theory of relativity".
--
Ian

872. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 07:37:44 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjoq7e8.knl.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2289

Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> wrote:
> In message <4f8ce36a$0$96700$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>, tom
> <news4792@taring.org> writes
>>On 4/16/2012 2:56 AM, Ian wrote:
>>
>>>
>>> Good morning Szczepan.
>>>
>>> I think we have a language problem here. The answers to your questions ARE
>>> in the books that I mentioned. If these books are not available in your
>>> native language then I can understand your difficulties.
>>>
>>> I recommended the amateur radio books because they cater for people who have
>>> no prior knowledge of radio and aerials.I still haven't seen an answer from
>>> you to my question "Are you discussing resonant or non-resonant aerials,
>>> please?".
>>>
>>> Kindest regards, Ian.
>>>
>>>
>>
>>Ian
>>
>>He is a troll. He has been doing this for almost a year now.
>>
>>He does not misunderstand English.
>>
> I think he's the same guy who, for several years, has been posting
> similar nonsense in various newsgroups. The script is usually similar,
> typically "I have only a very basic knowledge of physics, but I know
> that Einstein was completely wrong about his theory of relativity".

Well, this one usually goed more like "I read that in 1910 this result
was found in experiments, so everything we learned after that must
be completely wrong"...

873. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 07:50:16 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8d20b8$0$1225$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2290

U?ytkownik <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
news:vsvt59-gc5.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>> Is the field electron emission from the tip top of antenna or not?
>
> No.
>
> Read this:
>
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_electron_emission
>
> Read all of it.
>
> Then read it again until you understand it.
>
> After you have mastered that, read this:
>
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corona_discharge
>
> Read all of it.
>
> Then read it again until you understand it.
>
> After you have mastered that, read this:
>
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electric_arc
>
> Read all of it.
>
> Then read it again until you understand it.
>
> If you can get this far, your question has been answered fully.
>
>> I "do not know anything about Antennas, Transmitters. Feedlines,
>> Matching,
>> Efficiency,"
>
> Obviously.

You are ordering me to read the above. Why you do not read it.
There is wrote:
"A further feature of the structure of negative coronas is that as the
electrons drift outwards, they encounter neutral molecules and,

withelectronegative molecules (such as oxygen and water vapor), combine to produce negative ions. These negative ions are then attracted to the positive uncurved electrode, completing the 'circuit'.". From: Negative coronas. Mechanism.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corona_discharge#Negative_coronas

"The difference, then, between positive and negative coronas, in the matter of the generation of secondary electron avalanches, is that in a positive corona they are generated by the gas surrounding the plasma region, the new secondary electrons travelling inward, whereas in a negative corona they are generated by the curved electrode itself, the new secondary electrons travelling outward."

"in a negative corona the electrons are generated by the curved electrode itself".

Is the field electron emission from the tip top of antenna or not?

S*

874. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 08:01:13 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8d2348$0$1295$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2291

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jmiemv$ds0$1@dont-email.me...
>
> Fer instance, I'm sitting out in the woods up at my recreational living
> center.. I have dipoles strung up in the trees which I leave there,
> and I roll the rg-58 coax up and hang it on a tree branch when I leave.
> Not a ground wire, or ground connection in sight.. And works perfectly
> well. Of course, you can't really see the wires here, but "S" can trust
> me, there is no ground connection. The radio is sitting on that stone
> bench, and the only connections are 12v to my car battery,

Where is the car battery?
On the stone bench or in the car?
S*

875. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 08:17:23 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8d2714$0$1232$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2292

"Dave Platt" <dplatt@radagast.org> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:v0tu59-8hm.ln1@radagast.org...
> >
> Since it's a loop antenna, it has no "ends"... no points at which
> electrons could "fly off".

A loop antena have the antinodes. The points at which electrons could "fly
off".

See Fig. 2: http://www.antiquewireless.org/otb/lodge1102.htm

>The net current flow going up the feedline
> to the antenna will be zero, at all points - a positive current on one
> side of the feedline will be exactly balanced by a negative current on
> the other side of the feedline. There are no "excess" electrons or
> charge flowing in either direction.

""A further feature of the structure of negative coronas is that as the
electrons drift outwards, they encounter neutral molecules and,
withelectronegative molecules (such as oxygen and water vapor), combine to
produce negative ions. These negative ions are then attracted to the
positive uncurved electrode, completing the 'circuit'.". From: Negative
coronas. Mechanism.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corona_discharge#Negative_coronas

In the each antenna is the excess/deficit of electrons and "charge flowing
in either direction."
But the negative corona and the positive corona are not simmetrical.
At transmitting you have the deficit and at receiving the excess.
Without the earth the static build up and radio stop working.
>
> You can even insulate the antenna wires, if you wish.

Can you measure the static electricity?
>
> It will transmit just fine, with no connection at all to "ground".
> Disconnect the transmitter, install a receiver of a similar "balanced
> and isolated" design, and it'll receive just as well... again, with no
> connection to "ground".

You will transmit just fine if you have the ground/chassis/counterpoise.
S*

876. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 08:24:59 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjoqa6r.knl.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2293

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> At transmitting you have the deficit and at receiving the excess.
> Without the earth the static build up and radio stop working.

How would you know that when you don't even have a transmitter?

> You will transmit just fine if you have the ground/chassis/counterpoise.
> S*

And without it, fine as well.

877. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 08:28:38 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8d29b8$0$26690$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2294

Uzytkownik "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:slrnjoq7e8.knl.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>
> Well, this one usually goed more like "I read that in 1910 this result
> was found in experiments, so everything we learned after that must
> be completely wrong"...

I read that now:

""A further feature of the structure of negative coronas is that as the
electrons drift outwards, they encounter neutral molecules and,
withelectronegative molecules (such as oxygen and water vapor), combine to
produce negative ions. These negative ions are then attracted to the
positive uncurved electrode, completing the 'circuit'.". From: Negative
coronas. Mechanism.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corona_discharge#Negative_coronas

""The difference, then, between positive and negative coronas, in the matter
of the generation of secondary electron avalanches, is that in a positive
corona they are generated by the gas surrounding the plasma region, the new
secondary electrons travelling inward, whereas in a negative corona they are
generated by the curved electrode itself, the new secondary electrons
travelling outward."

"in a negative corona the electrons are generated by the curved electrode
itself".

Is the field electron emission from the tip top of antenna or not?

Where you learned that no field electron emission?
S*

878. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 08:32:55 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8d2ab7$0$1315$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2295

"Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jmj8cc$a93$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>
>>
>> You are ordering me to read the above. Why you do not read it.
>> There is wrote:
>> "A further feature of the structure of negative coronas is that as the
>> electrons drift outwards, they encounter neutral molecules and,
>> withelectronegative molecules (such as oxygen and water vapor), combine
>> to
>> produce negative ions. These negative ions are then attracted to the
>> positive uncurved electrode, completing the 'circuit'.". From: Negative
>> coronas. Mechanism.
>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corona_discharge#Negative_coronas
>>
>> "The difference, then, between positive and negative coronas, in the
>> matter
>> of the generation of secondary electron avalanches, is that in a positive
>> corona they are generated by the gas surrounding the plasma region, the
>> new
>> secondary electrons travelling inward, whereas in a negative corona they
>> are
>> generated by the curved electrode itself, the new secondary electrons
>> travelling outward."
>>
>> "in a negative corona the electrons are generated by the curved electrode
>> itself".
>>
>> Is the field electron emission from the tip top of antenna or not?
>>
>> S*
>>
>
> Yes it is, but the effect being talked about is corona discharge, and has
> nothing to do with the wanted radiation of radio waves. It is an
> *unwanted* effect on normal antennas, and occurs when the voltage at
> certain points gets high enough to cause ionization of the air. I repeat
> it is normally an *UNWANTED* condition on a normal radio antenna used for
> communication.

And the "normal" remedy for it is the earth/chassis/couterpoise.
S*

879. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 08:44:07 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjoqban.knl.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2296

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> Where you learned that no field electron emission?
> S*

We don't operate our antennas in the voltage range where that becomes
a problem, like Tesla did.

So it does not apply to amateur radio antennas.

880. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 10:14:58 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <Wh3NMjKiKUjPFwfu@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 2297

In message <jmjbl2$i8o$1@speranza.aioe.org>, Jeff <jeff@jsystems.com>
writes
>On 17/04/2012 04:41, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>> tom<news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>>
>> <snip>
>>
>>> He is a troll. He has been doing this for almost a year now.
>>
>> He has been doing it for many years now.
>>
>>> He does not misunderstand English.
>>
>> With all his years of posting, one would have expected his English to
>> have improved over the years; it hasn't.
>>
>> That alone should be an indicator.
>>
>
>I am sure that everyone realises that he is a Troll, but it is fun
>watching the ever increasing ludicrousness of his arguments and him not
>realising that the Troll is himself being Trolled.
>
His play-stupidity is indeed extremely inventive. There doesn't seem to
be anything that he can't mis-understand so well.
--
Ian

881. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 11:35:25 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <c791e2a0-925e-420c-ae11-3d12d6032127@m13g2000yqi.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2298

On Apr 17, 3:41 am, Jeff <j...@jsystems.com> wrote:
> Corona discharge has nothing to do with grounding, it is purely due to
> the peak voltages seen at, (usually), the tips of the elements.

To what are those peak voltages referenced?
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

882. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 14:14:57 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmjvon$77o$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2299

"Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> wrote in message
news:jmjbl2$i8o$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>
>
> I am sure that everyone realises that he is a Troll, but it is fun
> watching the ever increasing ludicrousness of his arguments and him not
> realising that the Troll is himself being Trolled.
>
> Jeff

Hello Jeff.

I agree. It's nice to see there are some patient and helpful people on this NG who have tried to help S. I'm speculating on what sort of person he really is .. then I smile to myself when I see his circular arguments. I wonder what would happen if we posted items about him but didn't reply to his postings (similar to the "we're talking about you, not to you" behaviour".

I'll tell you one thing - the discussion about antennas has been very interesting so it's made the NG live up to its name.

73, Ian.

883. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 14:55:31 UTC
From: Bill Ogden <billogden@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <4f8d8463$0$12091$607ed4bc@cv.net>
Source record: 2300

I doubt that he is a troll. Trolls usually show some intelligence in adapting their responses, so as to keep the fun going. This one simply fixates on a few sentences and appears unable to focus on anything out of the immediate context of the original sentence. This inability to shift focus to process new information is more a symptom of a cerebral handicap, something like Alzhheimer's or Asperger's diseases or even early-stage dementia. Unfortunately, there is not a great deal that medicine can do for these problems. Perhaps his keepers give him a computer to occupy his attention.

Internet newsgroups are wonderful (IMO), but there are not good mechanisms to prevent one or two people from destroying an otherwise excellent group. One can plonk the offender(s), but that still leaves all the responses visible. I wish people would simply cease responding to him, since it is a pointless exercise.

Bill

884. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 15:04:28 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmk0q1$9r5$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2401

"Bill Ogden" <billogden@optonline.net> wrote in message
news:4f8d8463$0$12091$607ed4bc@cv.net...
>I doubt that he is a troll. Trolls usually show some intelligence in
>adapting their responses, so as to keep the fun going. This one simply
>fixates on a few sentences and appears unable to focus on anything out of
>the immediate context of the original sentence. This inability to shift
>focus to process new information is more a symptom of a cerebral handicap,
>something like Alzhheimer's or Asperger's diseases or even early-stage
>dementia. Unfortunately, there is not a great deal that medicine can do for
>these problems. Perhaps his keepers give him a computer to occupy his
>attention.
>
> Internet newsgroups are wonderful (IMO), but there are not good mechanisms
> to prevent one or two people from destroying an otherwise excellent group.
> One can plonk the offender(s), but that still leaves all the responses
> visible. I wish people would simply cease responding to him, since it is a
> pointless exercise.
>
> Bill

Hello Bill. Thanks - you said it and I thought it. He seems to copy phrases
and paste them without understanding what they mean.
I still reckon we had a good discussion about aerials.

Regards, Ian.

885. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 15:34:39 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8d8d93$0$26707$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2402

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:slrnjoqban.knl.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> Where you learned that no field electron emission?
>> S*
>
> We don't operate our antennas in the voltage range where that becomes
> a problem, like Tesla did.

The field electrons emission take place at each voltage.
S*

886. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 15:47:06 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8d907c$0$1231$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2403

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:slrnjoqa6r.knl.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> At transmitting you have the deficit and at receiving the excess.
>> Without the earth the static build up and radio stop working.
>
> How would you know that when you don't even have a transmitter?

But my "friend" Marconi had a lot. He wrote:
"but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
exists
where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>
>> You will transmit just fine if you have the ground/chassis/counterpoise.
>> S*
>
> And without it, fine as well.

It is not true. You know that.
S*

887. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 16:39:11 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <fui069-epe.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2404

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> You are ordering me to read the above. Why you do not read it.

I did read all that and more when I went to school and took electromagnetics classes.

<snip quotes from Wiki>

> Is the field electron emission from the tip top of antenna or not?

No.

You obviously did not read the information or did not understand it.

888. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 16:43:48 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <47j069-epe.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2405

Jeff <jeff@jsystems.com> wrote:
>

>> Is the field electron emission from the tip top of antenna or not?
>
> Yes it is, but the effect being talked about is corona discharge, and
> has nothing to do with the wanted radiation of radio waves. It is an
> *unwanted* effect on normal antennas, and occurs when the voltage at
> certain points gets high enough to cause ionization of the air. I repeat
> it is normally an *UNWANTED* condition on a normal radio antenna used
> for communication.
>
> Jeff

What happens on antennas is NOT "field electron emission" by the modern
definition of the term.

Corona discharge is something else, related, but something else.

889. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 16:44:27 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <b8j069-epe.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2406

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> And the "normal" remedy for it is the earth/chassis/couterpoise.
> S*

No, it is not.

890. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 16:50:48 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmk71b$r7h$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2407

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f8d907c$0$1231$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:slrnjoqa6r.knl.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> At transmitting you have the deficit and at receiving the excess.
>>> Without the earth the static build up and radio stop working.
>>
>> How would you know that when you don't even have a transmitter?
>
> But my "friend" Marconi had a lot. He wrote:
> "but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
> exists
> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>>
>>> You will transmit just fine if you have the ground/chassis/counterpoise.
>>> S*
>>
>> And without it, fine as well.
>
> It is not true. You know that.
> S*

Hello chaps.
Several of you have said that Szczepan seems unable to accept new ideas.

I see that he persists in believing Marconi's comment that an earth connection is necessary. Those of us who use Yagi , loop or dipole aerials know, through experience, that an earth connection is not necessary.
I am undecided why he prefers to believe the opinion of someone who worked in the early days of radio rather than those of us who use radio in modern times.

I feel it is awkward to say that Marconi was wrong even though we now know this is the case. Personally, I'd say that Marconi's opinion that "no practical system of wireless telegraphy exists where the instruments are not connected to earth" obviously related to his own use of wireless. As I understand it, Marconi's aerials were not resonant at the frequency he was using. They would therefore be a mis-match to his radios and this situation was alleviated by using connections to earth.

I find it puzzling that Szczepan feels happy to ignore our comments and continue to accept Marconi's opinion given that he (Szczepan) said that a transmitter is a "black box" to him. I've speculated that his English may

not be very good but I shall be amused if we find out that his first language is English despite his non-English name.
He never answered my question about resonant / non-resonant aerials so I guess his technical knowledge is limited.

Kindest regards to all,
Ian.

ps: If Szczepan is happy to constrain his knowledge to the days of Marconi then I wonder how come he is using a computer. Didn't have those in the days of Marconi.

891. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 16:55:56 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <stj069-epe.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2408

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> A loop antena have the antinodes. The points at which electrons could "fly
> off".

Yet they do not.

> See Fig. 2: http://www.antiquewireless.org/otb/lodge1102.htm

Why?

A lot more has been learned since 1887.

<snip>

> Can you measure the static electricity?

Sure, with a static meter.

Yet another device that didn't exist in 1887.

> You will transmit just fine if you have the ground/chassis/counterpoise.

It depends on the type of antenna.

If it is a dipole, yagi, log-periodic, sturba curtain, rhombic, parabolic,
helix, loop, cubical quad, on any of many, many more types of antennas
that have no place or need to connect a ground, it would not.

892. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 16:58:26 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <i2k069-epe.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2409

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> It is not true. You know that.

Marconi was wrong.

Most of the antennas in use today were not invented until after Marconi.

Marconi would be totally baffled if he were shown a helical, yagi or slot antenna.

893. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 16:59:30 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <i4k069-epe.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2410

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "NM5K" <none@invalid.net> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jmiemv$ds0$1@dont-email.me...
>>
>> Fer instance, I'm sitting out in the woods up at my recreational living
>> center.. I have dipoles strung up in the trees which I leave there,
>> and I roll the rg-58 coax up and hang it on a tree branch when I leave.
>> Not a ground wire, or ground connection in sight.. And works perfectly
>> well. Of course, you can't really see the wires here, but "S" can trust
>> me, there is no ground connection. The radio is sitting on that stone
>> bench, and the only connections are 12v to my car battery,
>
> Where is the car battery?
> On the stone bench or in the car?
> S*

It makes no difference.

894. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 17:01:48 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <s8k069-epe.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2411

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> Uzytkownik "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:slrnjoq7e8.knl.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>>
>> Well, this one usually goed more like "I read that in 1910 this result
>> was found in experiments, so everything we learned after that must
>> be completely wrong"...
>
> I read that now:

And obviously did not understand it.

<snip quote>

> Is the field electron emission from the tip top of antenna or not?

No.

> Where you learned that no field electron emission?

Where you learned badder such Englishes?

895. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 17:05:18 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <efk069-epe.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2412

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:slrnjoqban.knl.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> Where you learned that no field electron emission?
>>> S*
>>
>> We don't operate our antennas in the voltage range where that becomes
>> a problem, like Tesla did.
>
> The field electrons emission take place at each voltage.

No.

You did not read the material.

From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_electron_emission

"Field emission in pure metals occurs in high electric fields: the gradients
are typically higher than 1 gigavolt per metre and strongly dependent upon
the work function."

Do you have any clue what it takes to get a gradient of 1 gigavolt per metre?

896. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 17:13:51 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <fvk069-epe.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2413

Ian <nospam@nospam-please-i-am-veggie.net> wrote:

> I feel it is awkward to say that Marconi was wrong even though we now know
> this is the case. Personally, I'd say that Marconi's opinion that "no
> practical system of wireless telegraphy exists where the instruments are not
> connected to earth" obviously related to his own use of wireless. As I
> understand it, Marconi's aerials were not resonant at the frequency he was
> using. They would therefore be a mis-match to his radios and this situation
> was alleviated by using connections to earth.

Little of the technology in use today was known in Marconi's time.

Marconi knew nothing of resonance, impedance, or electromagnetic field
theory; it all came after his time.

Marconi would have been totally baffled if shown a helical, slot, yagi,
or any number of antennas invented after his time in common use today.

The only reference antenna Marconi had was a wire of some sort fed against
ground.

For that particular type of antenna, Marconi was correct, but his statement
is NOT correct for antennas in general.

897. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 17:25:27 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmk927$134$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2414

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
news:fvk069-epe.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Ian <nospam@nospam-please-i-am-veggie.net> wrote:
>
>
> Little of the technology in use today was known in Marconi's time.
>
> Marconi knew nothing of resonance, impedance, or electromagnetic field
> theory; it all came after his time.
>
> Marconi would have been totally baffled if shown a helical, slot, yagi,
> or any number of antennas invented after his time in common use today.
>
> The only reference antenna Marconi had was a wire of some sort fed against
> ground.
>
> For that particular type of antenna, Marconi was correct, but his
> statement
> is NOT correct for antennas in general.
>

Hello again.

I bet that Marconi would have been very wiling to learn about new theory and
technology ... unlike some people.

Regards, Ian.

898. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 17:51:06 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <a5n069-vcf.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2415

Ian <nospam@nospam-please-i-am-veggie.net> wrote:
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
> news:fvk069-epe.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Ian <nospam@nospam-please-i-am-veggie.net> wrote:
>>
>>
>> Little of the technology in use today was known in Marconi's time.
>>
>> Marconi knew nothing of resonance, impedance, or electromagnetic field
>> theory; it all came after his time.
>>
>> Marconi would have been totally baffled if shown a helical, slot, yagi,
>> or any number of antennas invented after his time in common use today.
>>
>> The only reference antenna Marconi had was a wire of some sort fed against
>> ground.
>>
>> For that particular type of antenna, Marconi was correct, but his
>> statement
>> is NOT correct for antennas in general.
>>
>
> Hello again.
>
> I bet that Marconi would have been very wiling to learn about new theory and
> technology ... unlike some people.
>
> Regards, Ian.

I would also bet Marconi would not stubornly cling to something said a 100
years before his time as being absolutely correct.

899. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 18:57:27 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jmkef3rhc1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2416

wrote in message news:a5n069-vcf.ln1@mail.specsol.com...

Ian <nospam@nospam-please-i-am-veggie.net> wrote:
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
> news:fvk069-epe.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Ian <nospam@nospam-please-i-am-veggie.net> wrote:
>>
>>
>> Little of the technology in use today was known in Marconi's time.
>>
>> Marconi knew nothing of resonance, impedance, or electromagnetic field
>> theory; it all came after his time.
>>
>> Marconi would have been totally baffled if shown a helical, slot, yagi,
>> or any number of antennas invented after his time in common use today.
>>
>> The only reference antenna Marconi had was a wire of some sort fed
>> against
>> ground.
>>
>> For that particular type of antenna, Marconi was correct, but his
>> statement
>> is NOT correct for antennas in general.
>>
>
> Hello again.
>
> I bet that Marconi would have been very wiling to learn about new theory
> and
> technology ... unlike some people.
>
> Regards, Ian.

I would also bet Marconi would not stubornly cling to something said a 100
years before his time as being absolutely correct.

IMHO the guy is just jerking your chain by deliberately being dense. The
questions are nonsensical and remind me of that old "Eliza" software that
would take your words and run you around in endless circles.

900. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 21:14:48 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jmkmhegia1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2417

On 4/17/2012 3:01 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "NM5K"<none@invalid.net> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jmiemv$ds0$1@dont-email.me...
>>
>> Fer instance, I'm sitting out in the woods up at my recreational living
>> center.. I have dipoles strung up in the trees which I leave there,
>> and I roll the rg-58 coax up and hang it on a tree branch when I leave.
>> Not a ground wire, or ground connection in sight.. And works perfectly
>> well. Of course, you can't really see the wires here, but "S" can trust
>> me, there is no ground connection. The radio is sitting on that stone
>> bench, and the only connections are 12v to my car battery,
>
> Where is the car battery?
> On the stone bench or in the car?
> S*
>
>

It doesn't matter. 12v is 12v.. But to answer your question,
I open the hood of the car, and attach the wires to the battery
while it's in the car. That way I can start the car to charge
the battery every once in a while.
But the power source of the radio has nothing whatsoever to do with
the antenna. I could place the battery anywhere and the operation would
be the same. The car is not part of the antenna. The *complete* antenna
is suspended between a couple of oak trees well over my head.
The antenna is decoupled from the feed line. And there are no
connections to ground. One could consider the negative power lead
as connecting to a "chassis", IE: the body of the car, but that is
a DC connection, not RF.
Moving the battery would make no difference whatsoever in the
performance of the antenna.

901. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 21:37:43 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmkogf$ai8$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2418

"Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> wrote in message
news:jmkef3rhc1@dont-email.me...
>
>
> wrote in message news:a5n069-vcf.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>
>>
> IMHO the guy is just jerking your chain by deliberately being dense. The
> questions are nonsensical and remind me of that old "Eliza" software that
> would take your words and run you around in endless circles.
>
Hello Wayne.

Your humble opinion is correct. The argument has indeed gone in circles.
Sometimes I wonder if he's using a translation engine to handle English.

Regards, Ian.

902. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 21:48:46 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmkogg$ai8$2@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2419

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
news:a5n069-vcf.ln1@mail.specsol.com...

>> Hello again.
>>
>> I bet that Marconi would have been very wiling to learn about new theory
>> and
>> technology ... unlike some people.
>>
>> Regards, Ian.
>
> I would also bet Marconi would not stubornly cling to something said a 100
> years before his time as being absolutely correct.
>
Hello again.

I agree. I'm sure that Marconi was bright enough to investigate new ideas. I
was at a social event with his widow and daughter a long time ago but there
wasn't
time to ask her about him.

Regards, Ian.

903. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-17 21:49:43 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jmkoj0$sd2$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2420

On 4/17/2012 10:47 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "Rob"<nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:slrnjoqa6r.knl.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> At transmitting you have the deficit and at receiving the excess.
>>> Without the earth the static build up and radio stop working.
>>
>> How would you know that when you don't even have a transmitter?
>
> But my "friend" Marconi had a lot. He wrote:
> "but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
> exists
> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>>
>>> You will transmit just fine if you have the ground/chassis/counterpoise.
>>> S*
>>
>> And without it, fine as well.
>
> It is not true. You know that.
> S*

I guess all the people I talk to using that portable rig
are just a figment of my imagination?
And likewise here at the house where most of my systems are
ungrounded..
It's actually quite astounding.. I've worked about 29
zillion people using various ungrounded antenna systems that don't work.

How did I pull off such a feat? Did I scream real loud?
Did I hire R. Lee Ermey to scream for me? He's pretty good at it..
Maybe I built a big fire behind the radio, and sent smoke signals..
I suppose that could be a viable explanation, being as that land was
Indian Territory until a couple of years before Marconi made that
statement. :\
I don't own any war drums, so we would have to rule those out.. :|
Maybe I pass notes around the country on the backs of tarantulas..
They usually don't mind as long as I don't use a hat pin to attach
the notes to their backs.
http://home.comcast.net/~disk100/oct17-4.jpg

904. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 00:39:31 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jml2gf$h7q$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2421

"NM5K" wrote in message news:jmkoj0$sd2$1@dont-email.me...

On 4/17/2012 10:47 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "Rob"<nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:slrnjoqa6r.knl.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> At transmitting you have the deficit and at receiving the excess.
>>> Without the earth the static build up and radio stop working.
>>
>> How would you know that when you don't even have a transmitter?
>
> But my "friend" Marconi had a lot. He wrote:
> "but in my opinion no practical system of wireless telegraphy
> exists
> where the instruments are not connected to earth."
>>
>>> You will transmit just fine if you have the ground/chassis/counterpoise.
>>> S*
>>
>> And without it, fine as well.
>
> It is not true. You know that.
> S*

I guess all the people I talk to using that portable rig
are just a figment of my imagination?
<snip>

Nope. Not at all. I have quite a few contacts with a Heathkit HW-7 powered
with 8 "D" cells, a homebrew balanced tuner and open wire dipole. This was
use on board a sailboat.

905. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 07:28:20 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8e6d15$0$1306$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2422

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jmkmhegia1@dont-email.me...
> On 4/17/2012 3:01 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> "NM5K"<none@invalid.net> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:jmiemv$ds0$1@dont-email.me...
>>>
>>> Fer instance, I'm sitting out in the woods up at my recreational living
>>> center.. I have dipoles strung up in the trees which I leave there,
>>> and I roll the rg-58 coax up and hang it on a tree branch when I leave.
>>> Not a ground wire, or ground connection in sight.. And works perfectly
>>> well. Of course, you can't really see the wires here, but "S" can trust
>>> me, there is no ground connection. The radio is sitting on that stone
>>> bench, and the only connections are 12v to my car battery,
>>
>> Where is the car battery?
>> On the stone bench or in the car?
>> S*
>>
>>
>
> It doesn't matter. 12v is 12v.. But to answer your question,
> I open the hood of the car, and attach the wires to the battery
> while it's in the car. That way I can start the car to charge
> the battery every once in a while.
> But the power source of the radio has nothing whatsoever to do with
> the antenna. I could place the battery anywhere and the operation would
> be the same. The car is not part of the antenna. The *complete* antenna
> is suspended between a couple of oak trees well over my head.
> The antenna is decoupled from the feed line. And there are no
> connections to ground. One could consider the negative power lead
> as connecting to a "chassis", IE: the body of the car, but that is
> a DC connection, not RF.

Each the earth/chassis/counterpoise are the DC nett connection.

> Moving the battery would make no difference whatsoever in the
> performance of the antenna.

"Would" means that you are not sure.

If you want to be sure you can make the two experimments:

1. Take off the car battery and sit it on the stone bench, and/or

2. Instal the ammeters on the each wires to the battery while it's in the
car.

Would be nice to know the results.
Best Regards,
S*

906. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 07:33:27 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8e6e48$0$1310$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2423

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:efk069-epe.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:slrnjoqban.knl.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>> Where you learned that no field electron emission?
>>>> S*
>>>
>>> We don't operate our antennas in the voltage range where that becomes
>>> a problem, like Tesla did.
>>
>> The field electrons emission take place at each voltage.
>
> No.
>
> You did not read the material.
>
> From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_electron_emission
>
> "Field emission in pure metals occurs in high electric fields: the
> gradients
> are typically higher than 1 gigavolt per metre and strongly dependent upon
> the work function."

It contradicts to the known phenomenon that each charged body lost its
charge in a short time. AT EACH VOLTAGE.
S*

907. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 07:35:43 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8e6ed1$0$1298$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2424

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:stj069-epe.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>> A loop antena have the antinodes. The points at which electrons could
>> "fly
>> off".
>
> Yet they do not.
>
>> See Fig. 2: http://www.antiquewireless.org/otb/lodge1102.htm
>
> Why?
>
> A lot more has been learned since 1887.
>
> <snip>
>
>> Can you measure the static electricity?
>
> Sure, with a static meter.
>
> Yet another device that didn't exist in 1887.
>
>
>> You will transmit just fine if you have the ground/chassis/counterpoise.
>
> It depends on the type of antenna.
>
> If it is a dipole, yagi, log-periodic, sturba curtain, rhombic, parabolic,
> helix, loop, cubical quad, on any of many, many more types of antennas
> that have no place or need to connect a ground, it would not.

```
Each of them has the chassis.
```
S*

908. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 08:11:47 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjostq3.q5k.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2425

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:stj069-epe.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>> A loop antena have the antinodes. The points at which electrons could
>>> "fly
>>> off".
>>
>> Yet they do not.
>>
>>> See Fig. 2: http://www.antiquewireless.org/otb/lodge1102.htm
>>
>> Why?
>>
>> A lot more has been learned since 1887.
>>
>> <snip>
>>
>>> Can you measure the static electricity?
>>
>> Sure, with a static meter.
>>
>> Yet another device that didn't exist in 1887.
>>
>>
>>> You will transmit just fine if you have the ground/chassis/counterpoise.
>>
>> It depends on the type of antenna.
>>
>> If it is a dipole, yagi, log-periodic, sturba curtain, rhombic, parabolic,
>> helix, loop, cubical quad, on any of many, many more types of antennas
>> that have no place or need to connect a ground, it would not.
>
> Each of them has the chassis.
> S*

So your claim is that it is sufficient to "have the chassis" and that
this chassis does not have to be connected to the earth?

What constitutes "the chassis"?
Do you have any minimum size for the chassis to be a chassis?

909. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 08:52:51 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8e80e4$0$26705$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2426

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjostq3.q5k.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>> news:stj069-epe.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>>
>>> If it is a dipole, yagi, log-periodic, sturba curtain, rhombic,
>>> parabolic,
>>> helix, loop, cubical quad, on any of many, many more types of antennas
>>> that have no place or need to connect a ground, it would not.
>>
>> Each of them has the chassis.
>> S*
>
> So your claim is that it is sufficient to "have the chassis" and that
> this chassis does not have to be connected to the earth?
>
> What constitutes "the chassis"?
> Do you have any minimum size for the chassis to be a chassis?

```
See the new topic "Ground".
```
S*

910. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 09:00:38 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjot0lm.q5k.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2427

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:slrnjostq3.q5k.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>>> news:stj069-epe.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>>>
>>>> If it is a dipole, yagi, log-periodic, sturba curtain, rhombic,
>>>> parabolic,
>>>> helix, loop, cubical quad, on any of many, many more types of antennas
>>>> that have no place or need to connect a ground, it would not.
>>>
>>> Each of them has the chassis.
>>> S*
>>
>> So your claim is that it is sufficient to "have the chassis" and that
>> this chassis does not have to be connected to the earth?
>>
>> What constitutes "the chassis"?
>> Do you have any minimum size for the chassis to be a chassis?
>
> See the new topic "Ground".
> S*

No I won't. Please stick to the topic and don't run away when you
are caught with a mistake.
```

911. Ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 09:05:10 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8e83c6$0$1295$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2428

". In electronic circuit theory, a "ground" is usually idealized as an infinite source or sink for charge, which can absorb an unlimited amount of current without changing its potential. Where a real ground connection has a significant resistance, the approximation of zero potential is no longer valid. Stray voltages or earth potential rise effects will occur, which may create noise in signals or if large enough will produce an electric shock hazard.
The use of the term ground (or earth) is so common in electrical and electronics applications that circuits in portable electronic devices such as cell phones and media players as well as circuits in vehicles such as ships, aircraft, and spacecraft may be spoken of as having a "ground" connection without any actual connection to the Earth. This is usually a large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the "ground plane" on a printed circuit board) which serves as the common return path for current from many different components in the circuit." From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ground_(electricity)

There is wrote that all of your transmitter have "a "ground" connection without any actual connection to the Earth."

Each transmitter needs " an infinite source or sink for charge".

The above you know.

But some of you do not know that where the voltage is there is the field electron emission. So the sink is necessary.

It must not be infinite. "a large conductor" absorb the electrons from the air. So its size must be adequate to the emission.

Nice Fun.

S*

912. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 09:07:52 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8e846a$0$26708$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2429

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjot0lm.q5k.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>> news:slrnjostq3.q5k.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>
>>>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>>>> news:stj069-epe.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>>>>
>>>>> If it is a dipole, yagi, log-periodic, sturba curtain, rhombic,
>>>>> parabolic,
>>>>> helix, loop, cubical quad, on any of many, many more types of antennas
>>>>> that have no place or need to connect a ground, it would not.
>>>>
>>>> Each of them has the chassis.
>>>> S*
>>>
>>> So your claim is that it is sufficient to "have the chassis" and that
>>> this chassis does not have to be connected to the earth?
>>>
>>> What constitutes "the chassis"?
>>> Do you have any minimum size for the chassis to be a chassis?
>>
>> See the new topic "Ground".
>> S*
>
> No I won't. Please stick to the topic and don't run away when you
> are caught with a mistake.

```
Here you are:
"". In electronic circuit theory, a "ground" is usually idealized as an
infinite source or sink for charge, which can absorb an unlimited amount of
current without changing its potential. Where a real ground connection has a
significant resistance, the approximation of zero potential is no longer
valid. Stray voltages or earth potential rise effects will occur, which may
create noise in signals or if large enough will produce an electric shock
hazard.
The use of the term ground (or earth) is so common in electrical and
electronics applications that circuits in portable electronic devices such
as cell phones and media players as well as circuits in vehicles such as
ships, aircraft, and spacecraft may be spoken of as having a "ground"
connection without any actual connection to the Earth. This is usually a
```

large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the "ground plane" on a printed circuit board) which serves as the common return path for current from many different components in the circuit." From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ground_(electricity)

There is wrote that all of your transmitter have "a "ground" connection without any actual connection to the Earth."

Each transmitter needs " an infinite source or sink for charge".

The above you know.

But some of you do not know that where the voltage is there is the field electron emission. So the sink is necessary.

It must not be infinite. "a large conductor" absorb the electrons from the air. So its size must be adequate to the emission.

Nice Fun.

S*

913. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 09:19:35 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjot1p7.q5k.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2430

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:slrnjot0lm.q5k.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>>> news:slrnjostq3.q5k.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>>>>> news:stj069-epe.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>>>>>
>>>>>> If it is a dipole, yagi, log-periodic, sturba curtain, rhombic,
>>>>>> parabolic,
>>>>>> helix, loop, cubical quad, on any of many, many more types of antennas
>>>>>> that have no place or need to connect a ground, it would not.
>>>>>
>>>>> Each of them has the chassis.
>>>>> S*
>>>>
>>>> So your claim is that it is sufficient to "have the chassis" and that
>>>> this chassis does not have to be connected to the earth?
>>>>
>>>> What constitutes "the chassis"?
>>>> Do you have any minimum size for the chassis to be a chassis?
>>>
>>> See the new topic "Ground".
>>> S*
>>
>> No I won't. Please stick to the topic and don't run away when you
>> are caught with a mistake.
>
> Here you are:
> "". In electronic circuit theory, a "ground" is usually idealized as an
> infinite source or sink for charge, which can absorb an unlimited amount of
> current without changing its potential. Where a real ground connection has a
> significant resistance, the approximation of zero potential is no longer
> valid. Stray voltages or earth potential rise effects will occur, which may
> create noise in signals or if large enough will produce an electric shock
> hazard.
> The use of the term ground (or earth) is so common in electrical and
> electronics applications that circuits in portable electronic devices such
> as cell phones and media players as well as circuits in vehicles such as
```

> ships, aircraft, and spacecraft may be spoken of as having a "ground"
> connection without any actual connection to the Earth. This is usually a
> large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
> "ground plane" on a printed circuit board) which serves as the common return
> path for current from many different components in the circuit." From:
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ground_(electricity)
>
> There is wrote that all of your transmitter have "a "ground" connection
> without any actual connection to the Earth."
>
> Each transmitter needs " an infinite source or sink for charge".
>
> The above you know.

I know that it is not true.
A transmitter needs no infinite source or sink for charge because it
does not generate any DC current into the antenna.

> But some of you do not know that where the voltage is there is the field
> electron emission. So the sink is necessary.
>
> It must not be infinite. "a large conductor" absorb the electrons from the
> air. So its size must be adequate to the emission.
>
> Nice Fun.
>
> S*

Ok so we can finally rest the case and agree that a connection to
earth is not required for a transmitter, something you have claimed
all the time because Marconi wrote it.

914. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 10:59:53 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jmm6t9jqd1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2431

On 4/18/2012 2:28 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:

>
> Each the earth/chassis/counterpoise are the DC nett connection.

That statement does not compute.

>
>> Moving the battery would make no difference whatsoever in the
>> performance of the antenna.
>
> "Would" means that you are not sure.

No, "would" means just that. And I am sure.
>
> If you want to be sure you can make the two experimments:

I'm already sure. I've run more portable stations over the
years than you can imagine. With batteries in and out of the
cars, using various types of "complete" antennas, and also
using the vertical antennas on the vehicles.
Even if I use an antenna on the vehicle, which *would*
use the car body as part of the antenna, where I have
the battery or radio makes no measurable difference in antenna
performance.

915. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 11:44:51 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <54613655-48cc-4890-b823-2258461352b4@v1g2000yqm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2432

On Apr 17, 10:19 am, Jeff <j...@jsystems.com> wrote:
> On 17/04/2012 12:35, W5DXP wrote:
> > On Apr 17, 3:41 am, Jeff<j...@jsystems.com> wrote:
> >> Corona discharge has nothing to do with grounding, it is purely due to
> >> the peak voltages seen at, (usually), the tips of the elements.
>
> > To what are those peak voltages referenced?
>
>   The feedpoint and the surrounding air molecules

How does one actually measure the voltage on the ends of an antenna?
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

916. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 13:10:37 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmmgd3$r56$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2433

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f8e6d15$0$1306$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
>
>> Moving the battery would make no difference whatsoever in the
>> performance of the antenna.
>
> "Would" means that you are not sure.
>
> If you want to be sure you can make the two experimments:
>
> 1. Take off the car battery and sit it on the stone bench, and/or
>
> 2. Instal the ammeters on the each wires to the battery while it's in
> the car.
>
> Would be nice to know the results.
> Best Regards,
> S*

Hello chaps. Let's not worry about Szczepan's misunderstanding of the word
"would".
I like the idea of the ammeters - I think I saw something similar in a
textbook I have from the 1920s or 1930s.

Best wishes to all, Ian.

917. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 13:13:32 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmmgd4$r56$2@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2434

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f8e6ed1$0$1298$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>

>>
>> If it is a dipole, yagi, log-periodic, sturba curtain, rhombic,
>> parabolic,
>> helix, loop, cubical quad, on any of many, many more types of antennas
>> that have no place or need to connect a ground, it would not.
>
> Each of them has the chassis.
> S*

Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen.

Do any of you teach students hoping to gain an amateur radio licence?
Some of Szczepan's postings would be useful for amusing those students and
informing them how it is definitely not done.

Hope you all have a fine Wednesday,
Ian.

918. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 13:22:09 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmmgd4$r56$3@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2435

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f8e846a$0$26708$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> > Here you are:
> "". In electronic circuit theory, a "ground" is usually idealized as an
> infinite source or sink for charge, which can absorb an unlimited amount
> of
> current without changing its potential. Where a real ground connection has
> a
> significant resistance, the approximation of zero potential is no longer
> valid. Stray voltages or earth potential rise effects will occur, which
> may
> create noise in signals or if large enough will produce an electric shock
> hazard.
> The use of the term ground (or earth) is so common in electrical and
> electronics applications that circuits in portable electronic devices such
> as cell phones and media players as well as circuits in vehicles such as
> ships, aircraft, and spacecraft may be spoken of as having a "ground"
> connection without any actual connection to the Earth. This is usually a
> large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
> "ground plane" on a printed circuit board) which serves as the common
> return
> path for current from many different components in the circuit." From:
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ground_(electricity)
>
> S*

Hello again folks.

{I am concerned about Szczepan. He's cut-and-pasting from Wikipedia. Is he
safe with a sharp pair of scissors?}
I'm not sure whether to suggest that he also look at "chassis" and "common
point".
More seriously, I guess this is an example of a common word, "ground",
having more than one technical meaning and this bringing confusion to the
lay person.

I really wish that Szczepan would get hold of a training manual for the
amateur radio licence exams. The usual diagrams would enlighten him.

Kindest regards from a wet UK, Ian.

919. Re: Ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 13:24:54 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmmgd5$r56$4@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2436

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f8e83c6$0$1295$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> ". In electronic circuit theory, a "ground" is usually idealized as an
> infinite source or sink for charge, which can absorb an unlimited amount
> of current without changing its potential. Where a real ground connection
> has a significant resistance, the approximation of zero potential is no
> longer valid. Stray voltages or earth potential rise effects will occur,
> which may create noise in signals or if large enough will produce an
> electric shock hazard.
> The use of the term ground (or earth) is so common in electrical and
> electronics applications that circuits in portable electronic devices such
> as cell phones and media players as well as circuits in vehicles such as
> ships, aircraft, and spacecraft may be spoken of as having a "ground"
> connection without any actual connection to the Earth. This is usually a
> large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
> "ground plane" on a printed circuit board) which serves as the common
> return path for current from many different components in the circuit."
> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ground_(electricity)
>
> There is wrote that all of your transmitter have "a "ground" connection
> without any actual connection to the Earth."
>
> Each transmitter needs " an infinite source or sink for charge".
>
> The above you know.
>
> But some of you do not know that where the voltage is there is the field
> electron emission. So the sink is necessary.
>
> It must not be infinite. "a large conductor" absorb the electrons from the
> air. So its size must be adequate to the emission.
>
> Nice Fun.
>
> S*

Ah - so there still are some articles in Wikipedia that lack technical
accuracy. The quote above demonstrates poor use of the word "ground" and
that's caused Szczepan to misunderstand.

Regards, Ian.

920. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 16:02:08 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8ee582$0$1308$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2437

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjot1p7.q5k.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>> news:slrnjot0lm.q5k.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>
>>>> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>>>> news:slrnjostq3.q5k.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>>>
>>>>>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>>>>>> news:stj069-epe.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>> If it is a dipole, yagi, log-periodic, sturba curtain, rhombic,
>>>>>>> parabolic,
>>>>>>> helix, loop, cubical quad, on any of many, many more types of
>>>>>>> antennas
>>>>>>> that have no place or need to connect a ground, it would not.
>>>>>>
>>>>>> Each of them has the chassis.
>>>>>> S*
>>>>>
>>>>> So your claim is that it is sufficient to "have the chassis" and that
>>>>> this chassis does not have to be connected to the earth?
>>>>>
>>>>> What constitutes "the chassis"?
>>>>> Do you have any minimum size for the chassis to be a chassis?
>>>>
>>>> See the new topic "Ground".
>>>> S*
>>>
>>> No I won't. Please stick to the topic and don't run away when you
>>> are caught with a mistake.
>>
>> Here you are:
>> "". In electronic circuit theory, a "ground" is usually idealized as an
>> infinite source or sink for charge, which can absorb an unlimited amount
>> of
>> current without changing its potential. Where a real ground connection
>> has a
>> significant resistance, the approximation of zero potential is no longer

>> valid. Stray voltages or earth potential rise effects will occur, which
>> may
>> create noise in signals or if large enough will produce an electric shock
>> hazard.
>> The use of the term ground (or earth) is so common in electrical and
>> electronics applications that circuits in portable electronic devices
>> such
>> as cell phones and media players as well as circuits in vehicles such as
>> ships, aircraft, and spacecraft may be spoken of as having a "ground"
>> connection without any actual connection to the Earth. This is usually a
>> large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
>> "ground plane" on a printed circuit board) which serves as the common
>> return
>> path for current from many different components in the circuit." From:
>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ground_(electricity)
>>
>> There is wrote that all of your transmitter have "a "ground" connection
>> without any actual connection to the Earth."
>>
>> Each transmitter needs " an infinite source or sink for charge".
>>
>> The above you know.
>
> I know that it is not true.
> A transmitter needs no infinite source or sink for charge because it
> does not generate any DC current into the antenna.

It is true because it generate the oscillatory flow of electrons into the
antenna.
In such case the DC ammeter idicates the current.
>
>> But some of you do not know that where the voltage is there is the field
>> electron emission. So the sink is necessary.
>>
>> It must not be infinite. "a large conductor" absorb the electrons from
>> the
>> air. So its size must be adequate to the emission.
>>
>
> Ok so we can finally rest the case and agree that a connection to
> earth is not required for a transmitter, something you have claimed
> all the time because Marconi wrote it.

Marconi wrote:
""By "connected to earth" I do not necessarily mean an ordinary metallic
connection as used for ordinary wire telegraphs.
The earth wire may have a condenser in series with it, or it may be
connected to what is really equivalent, a capacity area placed close to the
surface
of the ground (Fig. 4)."

" a capacity area placed close to the surface of the ground" = " large conductor "

The case will be ready to rest if you admit that Marconi was right in his Nobel lecture.
S*

921. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 17:16:36 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <kg9369-8fo.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2439

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:stj069-epe.ln1@mail.specsol.com...

>> It depends on the type of antenna.
>>
>> If it is a dipole, yagi, log-periodic, sturba curtain, rhombic, parabolic,
>> helix, loop, cubical quad, on any of many, many more types of antennas
>> that have no place or need to connect a ground, it would not.
>
> Each of them has the chassis.
> S*

No, they do not.

I doubt you know what the word "chassis" means.

922. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 17:24:27 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <bv9369-8fo.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2440

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> There is wrote that all of your transmitter have "a "ground" connection
> without any actual connection to the Earth."

Nope, you just don't understand what is meant.

> Each transmitter needs " an infinite source or sink for charge".

Nope.

> The above you know.
>
> But some of you do not know that where the voltage is there is the field
> electron emission. So the sink is necessary.

Meaningless babble.

> It must not be infinite. "a large conductor" absorb the electrons from the
> air. So its size must be adequate to the emission.

More meaningless babble.

Antennas do not have a chassis.

In the days of wired electronics, the chassis was the metal box the equipment was built in and used as a common return, i.e. what is called ground but has no relationship to the Earth. By convention it was mearly the common connection point for the most negative voltage.

In todays world of circuit boards, there is often no chassis.

Most portable equipment these days is a circuit board in a plastic box.

No chassis.

No ground, as in to the Earth, connection.

923. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 17:25:34 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjotu8e.eh5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2438

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> Each transmitter needs " an infinite source or sink for charge".
>>>
>>> The above you know.
>>
>> I know that it is not true.
>> A transmitter needs no infinite source or sink for charge because it
>> does not generate any DC current into the antenna.
>
> It is true because it generate the oscillatory flow of electrons into the
> antenna.
> In such case the DC ammeter idicates the current.

It is a pity that you don't have a transmitter, or otherwise it would
be easy for you to see for yourself that you are talking nonsense!

There is no DC current from a transmitter into the antenna.

>>> But some of you do not know that where the voltage is there is the field
>>> electron emission. So the sink is necessary.
>>>
>>> It must not be infinite. "a large conductor" absorb the electrons from
>>> the
>>> air. So its size must be adequate to the emission.
>>>
>>
>> Ok so we can finally rest the case and agree that a connection to
>> earth is not required for a transmitter, something you have claimed
>> all the time because Marconi wrote it.
>
> Marconi wrote:
> ""By "connected to earth" I do not necessarily mean an ordinary metallic
> connection as used for ordinary wire telegraphs.
> The earth wire may have a condenser in series with it, or it may be
> connected to what is really equivalent, a capacity area placed close to the
> surface
> of the ground (Fig. 4)."
>
> " a capacity area placed close to the surface of the ground" = " large
> conductor "
>
> The case will be ready to rest if you admit that Marconi was right in his
> Nobel lecture.
> S*

No, he was not right. And you have described yourself what was wrong in what he wrote.

924. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 17:26:22 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <u2a369-8fo.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2441

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:slrnjot1p7.q5k.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...

<snip>

>> I know that it is not true.
>> A transmitter needs no infinite source or sink for charge because it
>> does not generate any DC current into the antenna.
>
> It is true because it generate the oscillatory flow of electrons into the
> antenna.

Meaningless babble; there is no such thing.

> In such case the DC ammeter idicates the current.

What DE ammeter?

>> Ok so we can finally rest the case and agree that a connection to
>> earth is not required for a transmitter, something you have claimed
>> all the time because Marconi wrote it.
>
> Marconi wrote:
> ""By "connected to earth" I do not necessarily mean an ordinary metallic
> connection as used for ordinary wire telegraphs.
> The earth wire may have a condenser in series with it, or it may be
> connected to what is really equivalent, a capacity area placed close to the
> surface
> of the ground (Fig. 4)."
>
> " a capacity area placed close to the surface of the ground" = " large
> conductor "
>
> The case will be ready to rest if you admit that Marconi was right in his
> Nobel lecture.

Marconi was wrong.

Get over it.

925. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 17:29:42 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <69a369-8fo.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2442

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "NM5K" <none@invalid.net> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jmkmhe$gia$1@dont-email.me...
>> On 4/17/2012 3:01 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> "NM5K"<none@invalid.net> napisal w wiadomosci
>>> news:jmiemv$ds0$1@dont-email.me...
>>>>
>>>> Fer instance, I'm sitting out in the woods up at my recreational living
>>>> center.. I have dipoles strung up in the trees which I leave there,
>>>> and I roll the rg-58 coax up and hang it on a tree branch when I leave.
>>>> Not a ground wire, or ground connection in sight.. And works perfectly
>>>> well. Of course, you can't really see the wires here, but "S" can trust
>>>> me, there is no ground connection. The radio is sitting on that stone
>>>> bench, and the only connections are 12v to my car battery,
>>>
>>> Where is the car battery?
>>> On the stone bench or in the car?
>>> S*
>>>
>>>
>>
>> It doesn't matter. 12v is 12v.. But to answer your question,
>> I open the hood of the car, and attach the wires to the battery
>> while it's in the car. That way I can start the car to charge
>> the battery every once in a while.
>> But the power source of the radio has nothing whatsoever to do with
>> the antenna. I could place the battery anywhere and the operation would
>> be the same. The car is not part of the antenna. The *complete* antenna
>> is suspended between a couple of oak trees well over my head.
>> The antenna is decoupled from the feed line. And there are no
>> connections to ground. One could consider the negative power lead
>> as connecting to a "chassis", IE: the body of the car, but that is
>> a DC connection, not RF.
>
> Each the earth/chassis/counterpoise are the DC nett connection.

Meaningless babble.

>> Moving the battery would make no difference whatsoever in the
>> performance of the antenna.
>
> "Would" means that you are not sure.

Nope.
```

He is sure, I am sure, and everyone that knows anything about RF is sure.

The only one in the dark is you.

> If you want to be sure you can make the two experimments:
>
> 1. Take off the car battery and sit it on the stone bench, and/or
>
> 2. Instal the ammeters on the each wires to the battery while it's in the
> car.
>
> Would be nice to know the results.

Been done innumerable times; it makes no difference.

You are a babbling idiot.

926. Re: Electron gun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 17:31:26 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <eca369-8fo.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2443

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:efk069-epe.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>>> news:slrnjoqban.knl.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>> Where you learned that no field electron emission?
>>>>> S*
>>>>
>>>> We don't operate our antennas in the voltage range where that becomes
>>>> a problem, like Tesla did.
>>>
>>> The field electrons emission take place at each voltage.
>>
>> No.
>>
>> You did not read the material.
>>
>> From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_electron_emission
>>
>> "Field emission in pure metals occurs in high electric fields: the
>> gradients
>> are typically higher than 1 gigavolt per metre and strongly dependent upon
>> the work function."
>
> It contradicts to the known phenomenon that each charged body lost its
> charge in a short time. AT EACH VOLTAGE.

Pure, nonsensical, gibberish.

You are a babbling idiot.
```

927. Re: Ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-18 17:33:27 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <7ga369-8fo.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2444

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> ". In electronic circuit theory, a "ground" is usually idealized as an
> infinite source or sink for charge, which can absorb an unlimited amount of
> current without changing its potential. Where a real ground connection has a
> significant resistance, the approximation of zero potential is no longer
> valid. Stray voltages or earth potential rise effects will occur, which may
> create noise in signals or if large enough will produce an electric shock
> hazard.
> The use of the term ground (or earth) is so common in electrical and
> electronics applications that circuits in portable electronic devices such
> as cell phones and media players as well as circuits in vehicles such as
> ships, aircraft, and spacecraft may be spoken of as having a "ground"
> connection without any actual connection to the Earth. This is usually a
> large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
> "ground plane" on a printed circuit board) which serves as the common return
> path for current from many different components in the circuit." From:
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ground_(electricity)
>
> There is wrote that all of your transmitter have "a "ground" connection
> without any actual connection to the Earth."

No, that is not what it says or means.

> Each transmitter needs " an infinite source or sink for charge".

No, they do not.

> The above you know.

You are the only one on the planet saying this.

> But some of you do not know that where the voltage is there is the field
> electron emission. So the sink is necessary.

This is uttter nonsense.

> It must not be infinite. "a large conductor" absorb the electrons from the
> air. So its size must be adequate to the emission.

This is more utter nonsense.

> Nice Fun.

You are a babbling idiot.

928. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 01:15:56 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jmnp0o$6t9$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2445

"Ian" wrote in message news:jmmgd4$r56$2@speranza.aioe.org...

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f8e6ed1$0$1298$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>

>>
>> If it is a dipole, yagi, log-periodic, sturba curtain, rhombic,
>> parabolic,
>> helix, loop, cubical quad, on any of many, many more types of antennas
>> that have no place or need to connect a ground, it would not.
>
> Each of them has the chassis.
> S*

Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen.
#
Do any of you teach students hoping to gain an amateur radio licence?
Some of Szczepan's postings would be useful for amusing those students and
informing them how it is definitely not done.
#
Hope you all have a fine Wednesday,
Ian.

And another side benefit. This NG has had few postings in several months.
I haven't seen this much activity on r.r.a.a since the GFW.*

Wayne
W5GIE

* GFW= Great Fractal Wars (TM).

929. Re: Ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 02:52:05 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f8f7dd8$0$74661$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2446

On 4/18/2012 8:24 AM, Ian wrote:
> "Szczepan Bialek"<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4f8e83c6$0$1295$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>> ". In electronic circuit theory, a "ground" is usually idealized as an
>> infinite source or sink for charge, which can absorb an unlimited amount
>> of current without changing its potential. Where a real ground connection
>> has a significant resistance, the approximation of zero potential is no
>> longer valid. Stray voltages or earth potential rise effects will occur,
>> which may create noise in signals or if large enough will produce an
>> electric shock hazard.
>> The use of the term ground (or earth) is so common in electrical and
>> electronics applications that circuits in portable electronic devices such
>> as cell phones and media players as well as circuits in vehicles such as
>> ships, aircraft, and spacecraft may be spoken of as having a "ground"
>> connection without any actual connection to the Earth. This is usually a
>> large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
>> "ground plane" on a printed circuit board) which serves as the common
>> return path for current from many different components in the circuit."
>> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ground_(electricity)
>>
>> There is wrote that all of your transmitter have "a "ground" connection
>> without any actual connection to the Earth."
>>
>> Each transmitter needs " an infinite source or sink for charge".
>>
>> The above you know.
>>
>> But some of you do not know that where the voltage is there is the field
>> electron emission. So the sink is necessary.
>>
>> It must not be infinite. "a large conductor" absorb the electrons from the
>> air. So its size must be adequate to the emission.
>>
>> Nice Fun.
>>
>> S*
>
> Ah - so there still are some articles in Wikipedia that lack technical
> accuracy. The quote above demonstrates poor use of the word "ground" and
> that's caused Szczepan to misunderstand.
>
> Regards, Ian.
>
>

Several replies convinced me to unPLONK him.

He is amusing and either doesn't get the responses or doesn't care. Or maybe he _can't_ care.

tom
K0TAR

930. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 03:13:20 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f8f82cf$0$96701$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2447

On 4/18/2012 8:15 PM, Wayne wrote:
>
>
> "Ian" wrote in message news:jmmgd4$r56$2@speranza.aioe.org...
>
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4f8e6ed1$0$1298$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>
>>>
>>> If it is a dipole, yagi, log-periodic, sturba curtain, rhombic,
>>> parabolic,
>>> helix, loop, cubical quad, on any of many, many more types of antennas
>>> that have no place or need to connect a ground, it would not.
>>
>> Each of them has the chassis.
>> S*
>
> # Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen.
> #
> # Do any of you teach students hoping to gain an amateur radio licence?
> # Some of Szczepan's postings would be useful for amusing those students
> and
> # informing them how it is definitely not done.
> #
> # Hope you all have a fine Wednesday,
> # Ian.
>
> And another side benefit. This NG has had few postings in several
> months. I haven't seen this much activity on r.r.a.a since the GFW.*
>
> Wayne
> W5GIE
>
> * GFW= Great Fractal Wars (TM).
>
>

You and others are correct. The MIQ has injected some fun.

tom
K0TAR

931. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 06:47:03 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8fb4e8$0$26682$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2448

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:bv9369-8fo.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>> There is wrote that all of your transmitter have "a "ground" connection
>> without any actual connection to the Earth."
>
> Nope, you just don't understand what is meant.
>
>> >
> In the days of wired electronics, the chassis was the metal box the
> equipment
> was built in and used as a common return, i.e. what is called ground but
> has no relationship to the Earth. By convention it was mearly the common
> connection point for the most negative voltage.
>
> In todays world of circuit boards, there is often no chassis.
>
> Most portable equipment these days is a circuit board in a plastic box.

"This is usually a
large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
"ground plane" on a printed circuit board) "
>
> No chassis.
>
> No ground, as in to the Earth, connection.

The "large conductor" works as the earth.
S*

932. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 07:17:53 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjovf11.eh5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2449

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:bv9369-8fo.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>> There is wrote that all of your transmitter have "a "ground" connection
>>> without any actual connection to the Earth."
>>
>> Nope, you just don't understand what is meant.
>>
>>> >
>> In the days of wired electronics, the chassis was the metal box the
>> equipment
>> was built in and used as a common return, i.e. what is called ground but
>> has no relationship to the Earth. By convention it was mearly the common
>> connection point for the most negative voltage.
>>
>> In todays world of circuit boards, there is often no chassis.
>>
>> Most portable equipment these days is a circuit board in a plastic box.
>
> "This is usually a
> large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
> "ground plane" on a printed circuit board) "
>>
>> No chassis.
>>
>> No ground, as in to the Earth, connection.
>
> The "large conductor" works as the earth.
> S*

So you agree that a transmitter needs no connection to the earth?
```

933. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 07:40:00 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8fc151$0$1225$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2450

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjovf11.eh5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>
>> "This is usually a
>> large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
>> "ground plane" on a printed circuit board) "
>>>
>>
>> The "large conductor" works as the earth.
>> S*
>
> So you agree that a transmitter needs no connection to the earth?

Of course YES. The "large conductor" is enough.
S*

934. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 07:50:20 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jmog44$917$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2201

On 4/19/2012 2:40 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "Rob"<nomail@example.com> napisaï¿½ w wiadomoï¿½ci
> news:slrnjovf11.eh5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>
>>> "This is usually a
>>> large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
>>> "ground plane" on a printed circuit board)"
>>>>
>>>
>>> The "large conductor" works as the earth.
>>> S*
>>
>> So you agree that a transmitter needs no connection to the earth?
>
> Of course YES. The "large conductor" is enough.
> S*
>
>

You finally agree, but for all the wrong reasons. :|
Reboot and try again. Like Will Robinson, you are still
lost in space.
I'm not even going to try to explain why, as you likely won't
believe a word I say.

935. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 07:51:28 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjovh00.eh5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2202

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:slrnjovf11.eh5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>
>>> "This is usually a
>>> large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
>>> "ground plane" on a printed circuit board) "
>>>>
>>>
>>> The "large conductor" works as the earth.
>>> S*
>>
>> So you agree that a transmitter needs no connection to the earth?
>
> Of course YES. The "large conductor" is enough.
> S*

So, Marconi was wrong after all!
```

936. Oscillatory flow of electrons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 07:55:23 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8fc4ea$0$1218$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2203

In 1867 Lorenz wrote: " Ludvig Valentin Lorenz, "On the identity of the
vibrations of light with
electrical currents," Philosophical Magazine, Vol. 34, 1867, p. 287-301"

http://books.google.pl/books?id=caJdQfAKHtMC&hl=pl&pg=RA1-PA287#v=onepage&q&f=false

On p. 301 he wrote:
"The present general opinion regards light as consisting of backward and
forward motions of particles of aether."
If this were the case the electrical current would be the progressive motion
of the aether in the direction of the electrical current."

In today's words: "Light is the oscillatory flow of electrons".

Light and radio waves are the same.

Are the radio waves the oscillatory flow of electrons?
S*

937. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 08:13:58 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8fc94a$0$26695$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2204

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jmog44$917$1@dont-email.me...
> On 4/19/2012 2:40 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> "Rob"<nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
>> news:slrnjovf11.eh5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>> Szczepan Bialek<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>
>>>>
>>>> "This is usually a
>>>> large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
>>>> "ground plane" on a printed circuit board)"
>>>>>
>>>>
>>>> The "large conductor" works as the earth.
>>>> S*
>>>
>>> So you agree that a transmitter needs no connection to the earth?
>>
>> Of course YES. The "large conductor" is enough.
>> S*
>
> You finally agree, but for all the wrong reasons. :|
> Reboot and try again. Like Will Robinson, you are still
> lost in space.
> I'm not even going to try to explain why, as you likely won't
> believe a word I say.

I believe in each your word. But I simply do not know where in your
equipment the "large conductor" is.
Probably it is the coax: "Many conventional coaxial cables use braided
copper wire forming the shield".

I also belive in each Tesla's word. He discovered that in his secondary coil
is the oscillatory electron flow from the earth into the air.
Why is it impossible?
S*

938. Re: Oscillatory flow of electrons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 08:30:56 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f8fcd41$0$1213$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2205

"Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jmohjq$gg9$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> On 19/04/2012 08:55, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> In 1867 Lorenz wrote: " Ludvig Valentin Lorenz, "On the identity of the
>> vibrations of light with
>> electrical currents," Philosophical Magazine, Vol. 34, 1867, p. 287-301"
>>
>> http://books.google.pl/books?id=caJdQfAKHtMC&hl=pl&pg=RA1-PA287#v=onepage&q&f=false
>>
>> On p. 301 he wrote:
>> "The present general opinion regards light as consisting of backward and
>> forward motions of particles of aether."
>> If this were the case the electrical current would be the progressive
>> motion
>> of the aether in the direction of the electrical current."
>>
>> In today's words: "Light is the oscillatory flow of electrons".
>>
>> Light and radio waves are the same.
>>
>> Are the radio waves the oscillatory flow of electrons?
>> S*
>>
>>
>
> The present general opinion *DOES NOT* regards light or *Radio waves* as
> consisting of backward and forward motions of particles of aether.

The present general opinion regards the space as "rare plasma" (ions and
electrons).
So Are the radio waves the oscillatory flow of electrons?
S*

939. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 08:44:06 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjovk2m.m68.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2206

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> I believe in each your word. But I simply do not know where in your
> equipment the "large conductor" is.

In your statements, you never specify what a "large conductor" is.
Today, transmitters are often very small and still they work OK without
any earth connection.
How large should a "large conductor" be?

> Probably it is the coax: "Many conventional coaxial cables use braided
> copper wire forming the shield".

The transmitted signal flows only along the inside of the shield of the
coax. The outside is supposed to carry no signal. If it does, there is
a problem with the antenna system.

> I also belive in each Tesla's word. He discovered that in his secondary coil
> is the oscillatory electron flow from the earth into the air.
> Why is it impossible?
> S*

We do not operate our transmitters in the region where electrons start
flowing into the air, because we do not like arcing. Tesla did, but he
was in a different business.

940. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 11:47:45 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <8c2fa291-fcab-4c35-ba7b-593cd713c8f3@v1g2000yqm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2207

On Apr 19, 3:13 am, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bia...@wp.pl> wrote:
> I also belive in each Tesla's word. He discovered that in his secondary coil
> is the oscillatory electron flow from the earth into the air.
> Why is it impossible?

Because RF EM waves are not made up of electrons. The particles that
are flowing in an RF EM wave are photons. RF waves travel at the speed
of light. Electrons cannot travel at the speed of light. If Tesla
actually believed that an RF wave consists of electron flow, he was
simply ignorant of quantum electrodynamics. That may be the reason why
he failed to transfer large amounts of power through the air in an
efficient manner.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

941. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 16:15:57 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f903a44$0$1222$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2208

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:8c2fa291-fcab-4c35-ba7b-593cd713c8f3@v1g2000yqm.googlegroups.com...
On Apr 19, 3:13 am, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bia...@wp.pl> wrote:
>> I also belive in each Tesla's word. He discovered that in his secondary
>> coil
>> is the oscillatory electron flow from the earth into the air.
>> Why is it impossible?

>Because RF EM waves are not made up of electrons. The particles that
are flowing in an RF EM wave are photons. RF waves travel at the speed
of light. Electrons cannot travel at the speed of light.

Electron waves travel. Electrons have different speeds like the all gases.

>If Tesla
>actually believed that an RF wave consists of electron flow, he was
simply ignorant of quantum electrodynamics. That may be the reason why
he failed to transfer large amounts of power through the air in an
efficient manner.

He wrote that for this you must use the higher frequency than was possible
in his time.
Now all transfer large amounts of power through the air in an efficient
manner.
Light is an example. But now we have the free electron laser.
S*

942. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 16:23:22 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f903bfb$0$1315$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2209

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:slrnjovk2m.m68.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> I believe in each your word. But I simply do not know where in your
>> equipment the "large conductor" is.
>
> In your statements, you never specify what a "large conductor" is.

Here you are:
"". In electronic circuit theory, a "ground" is usually idealized as an
infinite source or sink for charge, which can absorb an unlimited amount of
current without changing its potential. Where a real ground connection has a
significant resistance, the approximation of zero potential is no longer
valid. Stray voltages or earth potential rise effects will occur, which may
create noise in signals or if large enough will produce an electric shock
hazard.
The use of the term ground (or earth) is so common in electrical and
electronics applications that circuits in portable electronic devices such
as cell phones and media players as well as circuits in vehicles such as
ships, aircraft, and spacecraft may be spoken of as having a "ground"
connection without any actual connection to the Earth. This is usually a
large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
"ground plane" on a printed circuit board) which serves as the common return
path for current from many different components in the circuit." From:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ground_(electricity)

> Today, transmitters are often very small and still they work OK without
> any earth connection.
> How large should a "large conductor" be?

Adequate to electron emission.
>
>> Probably it is the coax: "Many conventional coaxial cables use braided
>> copper wire forming the shield".
>
> The transmitted signal flows only along the inside of the shield of the
> coax. The outside is supposed to carry no signal. If it does, there is
> a problem with the antenna system.

The outside is the "large conductor".
>
>> I also belive in each Tesla's word. He discovered that in his secondary
>> coil
>> is the oscillatory electron flow from the earth into the air.
>> Why is it impossible?

>> S*
>
> We do not operate our transmitters in the region where electrons start
> flowing into the air, because we do not like arcing. Tesla did, but he
> was in a different business.

Electron do not start.
Electrons are flowing into the air (and vacuum) at each voltage.
The thin wire is the best "cold cathode".
What are your antennas made of?
S*

943. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 16:43:21 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjp0g59.2qc.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2210

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> Today, transmitters are often very small and still they work OK without
>> any earth connection.
>> How large should a "large conductor" be?
>
> Adequate to electron emission.

Transmitters do not emit electrons. They emit electromagnetic waves.
You only see electric current in the feed to the antenna, not externally.
When the antenna is not driven relative to earth, this is not causing
current into the earth, and so no connection to earth is required.

>>> Probably it is the coax: "Many conventional coaxial cables use braided
>>> copper wire forming the shield".
>>
>> The transmitted signal flows only along the inside of the shield of the
>> coax. The outside is supposed to carry no signal. If it does, there is
>> a problem with the antenna system.
>
> The outside is the "large conductor".

But in my cellphone, the coax feeding the antenna is maybe only 1cm
long, or even shorter. How can you call it a "large conductor"?

>>> I also belive in each Tesla's word. He discovered that in his secondary
>>> coil
>>> is the oscillatory electron flow from the earth into the air.
>>> Why is it impossible?
>>> S*
>>
>> We do not operate our transmitters in the region where electrons start
>> flowing into the air, because we do not like arcing. Tesla did, but he
>> was in a different business.
>
> Electron do not start.
> Electrons are flowing into the air (and vacuum) at each voltage.
> The thin wire is the best "cold cathode".

What current do you measure in a wire connected to your 12v car
battery, and hanging freely into the air?
This is the current caused by your electrons flowing into the air.

944. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 17:08:00 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f904671$0$1316$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2211

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:slrnjp0g59.2qc.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> Today, transmitters are often very small and still they work OK without
>>> any earth connection.
>>> How large should a "large conductor" be?
>>
>> Adequate to electron emission.
>
> Transmitters do not emit electrons.

"Negative corona take place at each voltage:
"A corona is a process by which a current, perhaps sustained, develops
between two high-potential electrodes in a neutral fluid, usually air, by
ionising that fluid so as to create a plasma around one electrode, and by
using the ions generated in plasma-processes as the charge carriers to the
other electrode.
Corona discharge usually involves two asymmetric electrodes, one highly
curved (such as the tip of a needle, or a narrow wire) and one of low
curvature (such as a plate, or the ground). The high curvature ensures a
high potential gradient around one electrode, for the generation of a
plasma.

Coronas may be positive, or negative. This is determined by the polarity of
the voltage on the highly-curved electrode. If the curved electrode is
positive with respect to the flat electrode we say we have a positive
corona, if negative we say we have a negative corona. The physics of
positive and negative coronas are strikingly different. This asymmetry is a
result of the great difference in mass between electrons and positively
charged ions, and so only the electron having the ability to undergo a
significant degree of ionising inelastic collision at common temperatures
and pressures.

An important reason for considering coronas is the production of ozone
around conductors undergoing corona processes. A negative corona generates
much more ozone than the corresponding positive corona. " From:
http://www.wordiq.com/definition/Corona_discharge

"the tip of a needle, or a narrow wire" is a source of the "cathode rays".
They were identyfied in 1895."

> They emit electromagnetic waves.
> You only see electric current in the feed to the antenna, not externally.

And what about the "displacement current?

> When the antenna is not driven relative to earth, this is not causing
> current into the earth, and so no connection to earth is required.
>
>>>> Probably it is the coax: "Many conventional coaxial cables use braided
>>>> copper wire forming the shield".
>>>
>>> The transmitted signal flows only along the inside of the shield of the
>>> coax. The outside is supposed to carry no signal. If it does, there is
>>> a problem with the antenna system.
>>
>> The outside is the "large conductor".
>
> But in my cellphone, the coax feeding the antenna is maybe only 1cm
> long, or even shorter. How can you call it a "large conductor"?

"Large enough."
>
>>>> I also belive in each Tesla's word. He discovered that in his secondary
>>>> coil
>>>> is the oscillatory electron flow from the earth into the air.
>>>> Why is it impossible?
>>>> S*
>>>
>>> We do not operate our transmitters in the region where electrons start
>>> flowing into the air, because we do not like arcing. Tesla did, but he
>>> was in a different business.
>>
>> Electron do not start.
>> Electrons are flowing into the air (and vacuum) at each voltage.
>> The thin wire is the best "cold cathode".
>
> What current do you measure in a wire connected to your 12v car
> battery, and hanging freely into the air?
> This is the current caused by your electrons flowing into the air.

""the tip of a needle, or a narrow wire" is a source of the electrons.

For 12 V it should be the nanometers.

Take a rest.
S*

945. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 17:20:44 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <c4u569-iq4.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2212

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:bv9369-8fo.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

>> In todays world of circuit boards, there is often no chassis.
>>
>> Most portable equipment these days is a circuit board in a plastic box.
>
> "This is usually a
> large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
> "ground plane" on a printed circuit board) "

Which does not exist on all printed circuit boards.

You are again attempting to make something that sometimes exists into
something that allways exists.

>> No chassis.
>>
>> No ground, as in to the Earth, connection.
>
> The "large conductor" works as the earth.

On many modern circuit boards there is no large conductor.

You are a babbling idiot.

946. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 17:21:34 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <u5u569-iq4.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2213

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:slrnjovf11.eh5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>
>>> "This is usually a
>>> large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
>>> "ground plane" on a printed circuit board) "
>>>>
>>>
>>> The "large conductor" works as the earth.
>>> S*
>>
>> So you agree that a transmitter needs no connection to the earth?
>
> Of course YES. The "large conductor" is enough.

There is no "large conductor" on many modern circuit boards so you are
wrong yet again.
```

947. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 17:24:47 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <vbu569-iq4.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2214

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> I believe in each your word. But I simply do not know where in your
> equipment the "large conductor" is.

Because, you babbling idiot, in many cases the "large conductor" you are
obbsessing over doesn't exist.

> Probably it is the coax: "Many conventional coaxial cables use braided
> copper wire forming the shield".

Wrong again; most portable radios have no need for any coax,

> I also belive in each Tesla's word. He discovered that in his secondary coil
> is the oscillatory electron flow from the earth into the air.

This is gibberish.

> Why is it impossible?

What is what impossible?

The only thing I see that is impossible is for you to understand anything.

948. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 17:29:27 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <nku569-iq4.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2215

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:slrnjovk2m.m68.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> I believe in each your word. But I simply do not know where in your
>>> equipment the "large conductor" is.
>>
>> In your statements, you never specify what a "large conductor" is.
>
> Here you are:
> "". In electronic circuit theory, a "ground" is usually idealized as an
> infinite source or sink for charge, which can absorb an unlimited amount of
> current without changing its potential. Where a real ground connection has a
> significant resistance, the approximation of zero potential is no longer
> valid. Stray voltages or earth potential rise effects will occur, which may
> create noise in signals or if large enough will produce an electric shock
> hazard.
> The use of the term ground (or earth) is so common in electrical and
> electronics applications that circuits in portable electronic devices such
> as cell phones and media players as well as circuits in vehicles such as
> ships, aircraft, and spacecraft may be spoken of as having a "ground"
> connection without any actual connection to the Earth. This is usually a
> large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
> "ground plane" on a printed circuit board) which serves as the common return
> path for current from many different components in the circuit." From:
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ground_(electricity)

In this case what is being discussed is electrical safety, not radio.

Portable radios do not have a "large conductor".

Portable radios do not have a "large conductor".

>> Today, transmitters are often very small and still they work OK without
>> any earth connection.
>> How large should a "large conductor" be?
>
> Adequate to electron emission.

There is no electron emission.

>>> Probably it is the coax: "Many conventional coaxial cables use braided
>>> copper wire forming the shield".
>>
>> The transmitted signal flows only along the inside of the shield of the

>> coax. The outside is supposed to carry no signal. If it does, there is
>> a problem with the antenna system.
>
> The outside is the "large conductor".

Portable radios do not have coax.

>>> I also belive in each Tesla's word. He discovered that in his secondary
>>> coil
>>> is the oscillatory electron flow from the earth into the air.
>>> Why is it impossible?
>>> S*
>>
>> We do not operate our transmitters in the region where electrons start
>> flowing into the air, because we do not like arcing. Tesla did, but he
>> was in a different business.
>
> Electron do not start.
> Electrons are flowing into the air (and vacuum) at each voltage.

No, they are not.

> The thin wire is the best "cold cathode".

Gibberish.

> What are your antennas made of?

Usually aluminum tubing or copper wire for fixed antennas and usually
chrome plated steel for portable antennas.

Antennas do not have a chassis.

949. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 17:37:51 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <f4v569-iq4.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2218

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:slrnjp0g59.2qc.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>> Today, transmitters are often very small and still they work OK without
>>>> any earth connection.
>>>> How large should a "large conductor" be?
>>>
>>> Adequate to electron emission.
>>
>> Transmitters do not emit electrons.
>
> "Negative corona take place at each voltage:

No, it does not.

Corona only occurs with sufficiently high voltages.

The voltages on most antennas is no where high enough to cause corona.

> "A corona is a process by which a current, perhaps sustained, develops
> between two high-potential electrodes

There you have it: "two high-potential electrodes".

<snip>

>> But in my cellphone, the coax feeding the antenna is maybe only 1cm
>> long, or even shorter. How can you call it a "large conductor"?
>
> "Large enough."

There is no coax in my cellphone, my 2M handheld, or my aviation handheld.

The cases of all of them are plastic and there is no "large conductor" nor
is there any "ground plane".

Yet they all work.

You are a babbling idiot.

<snip>

> ""the tip of a needle, or a narrow wire" is a source of the electrons.
>
> For 12 V it should be the nanometers.

For 12V there is no corona as the voltage is too low to initiate a corona
no matter how small a tip you put on the wire.

> Take a rest.

Get therapy.

950. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 17:39:57 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <d8v569-iq4.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2219

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:8c2fa291-fcab-4c35-ba7b-593cd713c8f3@v1g2000yqm.googlegroups.com...
> On Apr 19, 3:13 am, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bia...@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> I also belive in each Tesla's word. He discovered that in his secondary
>>> coil
>>> is the oscillatory electron flow from the earth into the air.
>>> Why is it impossible?
>
>>Because RF EM waves are not made up of electrons. The particles that
> are flowing in an RF EM wave are photons. RF waves travel at the speed
> of light. Electrons cannot travel at the speed of light.
>
> Electron waves travel. Electrons have different speeds like the all gases.

There are no "Electron waves".

Comparing free electrons to gases is idiotic.

>>If Tesla
>>actually believed that an RF wave consists of electron flow, he was
> simply ignorant of quantum electrodynamics. That may be the reason why
> he failed to transfer large amounts of power through the air in an
> efficient manner.
>
> He wrote that for this you must use the higher frequency than was possible
> in his time.

Nonsense.

> Now all transfer large amounts of power through the air in an efficient
> manner.

More nonsense.

> Light is an example. But now we have the free electron laser.

Yet more nonsense.

You are a babbling idiot.

951. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 17:43:53 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmpits$9cl$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2216

> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> I also belive in each Tesla's word. He discovered that in his secondary
> coil
> is the oscillatory electron flow from the earth into the air.
>
> This is gibberish.
Hello folks.

Anyone understand what Szczepan means by "oscillatory electron flow",
please? I'm assuming he means a sine wave or a push-pull current.

Regards, Ian.

952. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 17:44:25 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmpits$9cl$2@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2217

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
news:u5u569-iq4.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
>> news:slrnjovf11.eh5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>
>>>>
>>>> "This is usually a
>>>> large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
>>>> "ground plane" on a printed circuit board) "
>>>>>
>>>>
>>>> The "large conductor" works as the earth.
>>>> S*
>>>
>>> So you agree that a transmitter needs no connection to the earth?
>>
>> Of course YES. The "large conductor" is enough.
>
>
> There is no "large conductor" on many modern circuit boards so you are
> wrong yet again.
>
>
Hello jimp.

Pity he can't define "large" or understand "ground".

953. Re: Oscillatory flow of electrons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 17:47:19 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <7mv569-iq4.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2220

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> In 1867 Lorenz wrote: " Ludvig Valentin Lorenz, "On the identity of the
> vibrations of light with
> electrical currents," Philosophical Magazine, Vol. 34, 1867, p. 287-301"
>
> http://books.google.pl/books?id=caJdQfAKHtMC&hl=pl&pg=RA1-PA287#v=onepage&q&f=false
>
> On p. 301 he wrote:
> "The present general opinion regards light as consisting of backward and
> forward motions of particles of aether."

He was wrong on several counts.

He also died well before Einstein and others came along and got it right.

That's the problem with obsessing over stuff that was written 150 years
ago, a lot of it was found to be wrong.

Lorenz was wrong about the composition of light.

Marconi was wrong about antennas having to be grounded to work.

> In today's words: "Light is the oscillatory flow of electrons".

Nope, in todays words light is electromagnetic radiation that is visible
to the human eye.

> Light and radio waves are the same.

This is one of the very few true statements you have ever made.

> Are the radio waves the oscillatory flow of electrons?

No.

The phrase "oscillatory flow of electrons" is gibberish.

954. Re: Oscillatory flow of electrons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 17:49:12 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <opv569-iq4.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2221

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> The present general opinion regards the space as "rare plasma" (ions and
> electrons).

No, it does not.

> So Are the radio waves the oscillatory flow of electrons?

No.

The phrase "oscillatory flow of electrons" is gibberish and you are an idiot.

955. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 17:51:01 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <5tv569-iq4.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2222

Ian <nospam@nospam-please-i-am-veggie.net> wrote:

> Anyone understand what Szczepan means by "oscillatory electron flow",
> please? I'm assuming he means a sine wave or a push-pull current.
>

It has no conventional meaning.

He probably found the phrase in some speculative writtings of someone who
has been dead for at least 100 years.

956. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 18:24:43 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmpl9cfsp1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2223

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
news:5tv569-iq4.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Ian <nospam@nospam-please-i-am-veggie.net> wrote:
>
>> Anyone understand what Szczepan means by "oscillatory electron flow",
>> please? I'm assuming he means a sine wave or a push-pull current.
>>
>
> It has no conventional meaning.
>
> He probably found the phrase in some speculative writtings of someone who
> has been dead for at least 100 years.
>
>
Thanks for that info. I was starting to wonder if I'd missed something.

957. Re: Ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 18:45:55 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmpmkmjvs1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2224

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
news:4f8f7dd8$0$74661$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...> Several replies
convinced me to unPLONK him.
>
> He is amusing and either doesn't get the responses or doesn't care. Or
> maybe he _can't_ care.
>
> tom
> K0TAR
>
Hello Tom.

You're right - he is amusing. I suspect he has some old textbooks and is
bouncing from one paragraph to another.

73 Ian.

958. Re: Oscillatory flow of electrons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 18:55:28 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jmpn34gvi1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2225

On 4/19/2012 12:47 PM, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:

>
> Marconi was wrong about antennas having to be grounded to work.

I think that's a good thing. We wouldn't get signals from satellites
otherwise.

Actually, that begs the question "which planet is the real ground"?

John
KD5YI

959. Re: Oscillatory flow of electrons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 19:07:09 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmpnoumvu1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2226

"John S" <Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote in message
news:jmpn34gvi1@dont-email.me...
> On 4/19/2012 12:47 PM, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>
>>
>> Marconi was wrong about antennas having to be grounded to work.
>
> I think that's a good thing. We wouldn't get signals from satellites
> otherwise.
>
> Actually, that begs the question "which planet is the real ground"?
>
> John
> KD5YI
>
>
Reckon we could hang a dipole all the way from the earth to the moon?
What gain would it have and what frequency would it resonate on, I wonder.

73, Ian.

960. Re: Oscillatory flow of electrons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 19:37:56 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jmppip$1qv$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2227

On 4/19/2012 2:07 PM, Ian wrote:
> "John S"<Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote in message
> news:jmpn34gvi1@dont-email.me...
>> On 4/19/2012 12:47 PM, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>>
>>>
>>> Marconi was wrong about antennas having to be grounded to work.
>>
>> I think that's a good thing. We wouldn't get signals from satellites
>> otherwise.
>>
>> Actually, that begs the question "which planet is the real ground"?
>>
>> John
>> KD5YI
>>
>>
> Reckon we could hang a dipole all the way from the earth to the moon?

No.

> What gain would it have and what frequency would it resonate on, I wonder.

Well, lessee... gain would be the same as any dipole, i.e. about 1.76dBi
not considering resistive losses because you did not specify a conductor
size. Resonant frequency would be ~.372 Hz. This does not include the
"capacitive hats" of the earth and moon.

> 73, Ian.

Where would "ground" be?

73,
John

961. Re: Ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 19:38:05 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <UDftEZIdmGkPFwEv@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 2228

In message <jmpmkmjvs1@speranza.aioe.org>, Ian
<nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> writes
>"tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
>news:4f8f7dd8$0$74661$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...> Several replies
>convinced me to unPLONK him.
>>
>> He is amusing and either doesn't get the responses or doesn't care. Or
>> maybe he _can't_ care.
>>
>> tom
>> K0TAR
>>
>Hello Tom.
>
>You're right - he is amusing. I suspect he has some old textbooks and is
>bouncing from one paragraph to another.
>
Has anyone considered that they might be actually talking to a computer?
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turing_test
--
Ian

962. Re: Ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 19:40:44 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmppt7sju1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2229

"Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
news:UDftEZIdmGkPFwEv@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...

> Has anyone considered that they might be actually talking to a computer?
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turing_test
> --
> Ian

Hello Ian.

I had wondered if that might be the case but I tended more towards
cut-and-paste by someone who find Wikipedia pages.

73, Ian.

963. Re: Oscillatory flow of electrons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 19:43:34 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmppt8sju2@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2230

"John S" <Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote in message
news:jmppip$1qv$1@dont-email.me...
> On 4/19/2012 2:07 PM, Ian wrote:
>> "John S"<Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote in message
>> news:jmpn34gvi1@dont-email.me...
>>> On 4/19/2012 12:47 PM, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>
>>>> Marconi was wrong about antennas having to be grounded to work.
>>>
>>> I think that's a good thing. We wouldn't get signals from satellites
>>> otherwise.
>>>
>>> Actually, that begs the question "which planet is the real ground"?
>>>
>>> John
>>> KD5YI
>>>
>>>
>> Reckon we could hang a dipole all the way from the earth to the moon?
>
> No.
>
>> What gain would it have and what frequency would it resonate on, I
>> wonder.
>
> Well, lessee... gain would be the same as any dipole, i.e. about 1.76dBi
> not considering resistive losses because you did not specify a conductor
> size. Resonant frequency would be ~.372 Hz. This does not include the
> "capacitive hats" of the earth and moon.
>
>> 73, Ian.
>
> Where would "ground" be?
>
> 73,
> John
John, "ground" is so "last century" along with "dial-up" and "Cathode Ray
Tube in my television".
Forget "ground". Say "planet" instead. Is that better?

73, Ian.

964. Re: Oscillatory flow of electrons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 19:46:06 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jmpq22$478$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2231

```
On 4/19/2012 2:43 PM, Ian wrote:
> "John S"<Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote in message
> news:jmppip$1qv$1@dont-email.me...
>> On 4/19/2012 2:07 PM, Ian wrote:
>>> "John S"<Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote in message
>>> news:jmpn34$gvi$1@dont-email.me...
>>>> On 4/19/2012 12:47 PM, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>> Marconi was wrong about antennas having to be grounded to work.
>>>>
>>>> I think that's a good thing. We wouldn't get signals from satellites
>>>> otherwise.
>>>>
>>>> Actually, that begs the question "which planet is the real ground"?
>>>>
>>>> John
>>>> KD5YI
>>>>
>>>>
>>> Reckon we could hang a dipole all the way from the earth to the moon?
>>
>> No.
>>
>>> What gain would it have and what frequency would it resonate on, I
>>> wonder.
>>
>> Well, lessee... gain would be the same as any dipole, i.e. about 1.76dBi
>> not considering resistive losses because you did not specify a conductor
>> size. Resonant frequency would be ~.372 Hz. This does not include the
>> "capacitive hats" of the earth and moon.
>>
>>> 73, Ian.
>>
>> Where would "ground" be?
>>
>> 73,
>> John
> John, "ground" is so "last century" along with "dial-up" and "Cathode Ray
> Tube in my television".
> Forget "ground". Say "planet" instead. Is that better?
>
> 73, Ian.
```

I did already. But, *which* planet?

965. Re: Oscillatory flow of electrons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 19:55:36 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmpqjquii1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2232

```
"John S" <Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote in message
news:jmpq22$478$1@dont-email.me...
> On 4/19/2012 2:43 PM, Ian wrote:
>> "John S"<Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote in message
>> news:jmppip$1qv$1@dont-email.me...
>>> On 4/19/2012 2:07 PM, Ian wrote:
>>>> "John S"<Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote in message
>>>> news:jmpn34$gvi$1@dont-email.me...
>>>>> On 4/19/2012 12:47 PM, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>
>>>>>> Marconi was wrong about antennas having to be grounded to work.
>>>>>
>>>>> I think that's a good thing. We wouldn't get signals from satellites
>>>>> otherwise.
>>>>>
>>>>> Actually, that begs the question "which planet is the real ground"?
>>>>>
>>>>> John
>>>>> KD5YI
>>>>>
>>>>>
>>>> Reckon we could hang a dipole all the way from the earth to the moon?
>>>
>>> No.
>>>
>>>> What gain would it have and what frequency would it resonate on, I
>>>> wonder.
>>>
>>> Well, lessee... gain would be the same as any dipole, i.e. about 1.76dBi
>>> not considering resistive losses because you did not specify a conductor
>>> size. Resonant frequency would be ~.372 Hz. This does not include the
>>> "capacitive hats" of the earth and moon.
>>>
>>>> 73, Ian.
>>>
>>> Where would "ground" be?
>>>
>>> 73,
>>> John
>> John, "ground" is so "last century" along with "dial-up" and "Cathode Ray
>> Tube in my television".
>> Forget "ground". Say "planet" instead. Is that better?
>>
```

>> 73, Ian.
>
> I did already. But, *which* planet?
>
Oh - sorry about missing that, John.
How about going for any two planets which form a straight line? This is surely better than relying on just one planet which might develop an eccentric orbit (which we could name the "S****pan orbit").
Besides which, someone, sometime in the future, might want to hang a long wire between the planets (but how much would the feeder cost).

Okay - if you prefer only on planet then I suggest Saturn (let's talk halo aerials) or Jupiter with its jolly red spot (well, you try getting a tube of cream THAT big).

I suppose the best evidence of using ground / planet is moonbounce - uses the ground / planet without an aerial at that end of the path.

73, Ian.

966. Re: Ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 20:05:10 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <mo7669-0u5.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2233

Ian <nospam@nospam-please-i-am-veggie.net> wrote:
> "Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> wrote in message
> news:UDftEZIdmGkPFwEv@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
>
>> Has anyone considered that they might be actually talking to a computer?
>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turing_test
>> --
>> Ian
>
> Hello Ian.
>
> I had wondered if that might be the case but I tended more towards
> cut-and-paste by someone who find Wikipedia pages.
>
> 73, Ian.

He is an idiot that cuts and pastes from web pages.

Most of the pages he uses are historical in nature.

I have no clue what motivates the little idiot to be such an idiot, but
I suspect brain chemical problems.

967. Re: Oscillatory flow of electrons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 20:18:04 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jmpru1gkv1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2234

```
On 4/19/2012 2:55 PM, Ian wrote:
> "John S"<Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote in message
> news:jmpq22$478$1@dont-email.me...
>> On 4/19/2012 2:43 PM, Ian wrote:
>>> "John S"<Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote in message
>>> news:jmppip$1qv$1@dont-email.me...
>>>> On 4/19/2012 2:07 PM, Ian wrote:
>>>>> "John S"<Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote in message
>>>>> news:jmpn34$gvi$1@dont-email.me...
>>>>>> On 4/19/2012 12:47 PM, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>>>>>>
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>> Marconi was wrong about antennas having to be grounded to work.
>>>>>>
>>>>>> I think that's a good thing. We wouldn't get signals from satellites
>>>>>> otherwise.
>>>>>>
>>>>>> Actually, that begs the question "which planet is the real ground"?
>>>>>>
>>>>>> John
>>>>>> KD5YI
>>>>>>
>>>>>>
>>>>> Reckon we could hang a dipole all the way from the earth to the moon?
>>>>
>>>> No.
>>>>
>>>>> What gain would it have and what frequency would it resonate on, I
>>>>> wonder.
>>>>
>>>> Well, lessee... gain would be the same as any dipole, i.e. about 1.76dBi
>>>> not considering resistive losses because you did not specify a conductor
>>>> size. Resonant frequency would be ~.372 Hz. This does not include the
>>>> "capacitive hats" of the earth and moon.
>>>>
>>>>> 73, Ian.
>>>>
>>>> Where would "ground" be?
>>>>
>>>> 73,
>>>> John
>>> John, "ground" is so "last century" along with "dial-up" and "Cathode Ray
>>> Tube in my television".
>>> Forget "ground". Say "planet" instead. Is that better?
```

>>>
>>> 73, Ian.
>>
>> I did already. But, *which* planet?
>>
> Oh - sorry about missing that, John.
> How about going for any two planets which form a straight line? This is
> surely better than relying on just one planet which might develop an
> eccentric orbit (which we could name the "S****pan orbit").
> Besides which, someone, sometime in the future, might want to hang a long
> wire between the planets (but how much would the feeder cost).
>
> Okay - if you prefer only on planet then I suggest Saturn (let's talk halo
> aerials) or Jupiter with its jolly red spot (well, you try getting a tube of
> cream THAT big).
>
> I suppose the best evidence of using ground / planet is moonbounce - uses
> the ground / planet without an aerial at that end of the path.

Okay. But how many planets have bounced from their "ground" a signal?
Does that mean that they are not really there, just an artifact of
telescopes?

> 73, Ian.
>
>

968. Re: Oscillatory flow of electrons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 20:57:53 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmpu82$89b$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2235

"John S" <Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote in message
news:jmpru1gkv1@dont-email.me...

>
> Okay. But how many planets have bounced from their "ground" a signal? Does
> that mean that they are not really there, just an artifact of telescopes?
>
>> 73, Ian.
>>
>>
>
I'll pass on that one. May I wish you a good evening from the UK (where I'm
hoping we'll have clear skies and I can watch the ISS in a few minutes).

73, Ian.

969. Re: Ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 21:04:31 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmpukf$99a$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2236

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
news:mo7669-0u5.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Ian <nospam@nospam-please-i-am-veggie.net> wrote:
>
> He is an idiot that cuts and pastes from web pages.
> Most of the pages he uses are historical in nature.
> I have no clue what motivates the little idiot to be such an idiot, but
> I suspect brain chemical problems.

Hello again. He reminds me of someone who is elderly and thinks that all textbooks are the same ... so reads the ones from the 1930s and 1940s. This fits in with the "Marconi was right" persuasion for, surely, Marconi was synonymous with radio (though those of us who know something about Marconi know that he developed radio from existing ideas).
I have had to help a few such people with "new" technology such as digital television, digital radio and digital cameras. They find it hard to accept that things have changed since they were young.
I'd like to know if Marconi saw his aerial as a device in its own right (i.e. "here is a transmitter" and "here is an aerial") or simply as the part of the transmitter that happened to be better at "projecting" a signal than a piece of wire dangling from the end of a transmitter.

73, Ian.

970. Re: Oscillatory flow of electrons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 21:45:14 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jmq11efcr1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2237

On 4/19/2012 3:57 PM, Ian wrote:
> "John S"<Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote in message
> news:jmpru1gkv1@dont-email.me...
>
>>
>> Okay. But how many planets have bounced from their "ground" a signal? Does
>> that mean that they are not really there, just an artifact of telescopes?
>>
>>> 73, Ian.
>>>
>>>
>>
> I'll pass on that one. May I wish you a good evening from the UK (where I'm
> hoping we'll have clear skies and I can watch the ISS in a few minutes).
>
> 73, Ian.

And 73 to you, too, Ian.

Cheers as well.

John

971. Re: Ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 23:07:55 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <bfi669-937.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2238

Ian <nospam@nospam-please-i-am-veggie.net> wrote:
>
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
> news:mo7669-0u5.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Ian <nospam@nospam-please-i-am-veggie.net> wrote:
>>
>> He is an idiot that cuts and pastes from web pages.
>> Most of the pages he uses are historical in nature.
>> I have no clue what motivates the little idiot to be such an idiot, but
>> I suspect brain chemical problems.
>
> Hello again. He reminds me of someone who is elderly and thinks that all
> textbooks are the same ... so reads the ones from the 1930s and 1940s. This
> fits in with the "Marconi was right" persuasion for, surely, Marconi was
> synonymous with radio (though those of us who know something about Marconi
> know that he developed radio from existing ideas).
> I have had to help a few such people with "new" technology such as digital
> television, digital radio and digital cameras. They find it hard to accept
> that things have changed since they were young.
> I'd like to know if Marconi saw his aerial as a device in its own right
> (i.e. "here is a transmitter" and "here is an aerial") or simply as the part
> of the transmitter that happened to be better at "projecting" a signal than
> a piece of wire dangling from the end of a transmitter.
>
> 73, Ian.

Marconi certainly concidered an antenna to be a separate piece of equipment
and the word "antenna" comes from his use of the Italian word antenna, meaning
pole, to describe them.

It is becaue of his prominence the word spread to the general public.

972. Re: Oscillatory flow of electrons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-19 23:09:24 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <4ii669-937.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2239

John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote:

> Okay. But how many planets have bounced from their "ground" a signal?
> Does that mean that they are not really there, just an artifact of
> telescopes?

Since light is nothing more than very, very high frequency RF, all of them.

973. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 00:25:05 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <47e7b287-aa67-48cd-9681-4f3d040d8b9f@m13g2000yqc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2240

On Apr 19, 11:15 am, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bia...@wp.pl> wrote:
> Electron waves travel.

No doubt, and please give an example of an electron wave. One more time. It is impossible for electrons to travel at the speed of light. But RF EM waves travel at the speed of light. Therefore, it is impossible for RF waves to consist of electrons. Electrons act as a bucket brigade for "buckets" of photons.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

974. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 00:54:37 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <48963764-8be6-4eaa-82eb-98a16546cc20@n22g2000yqb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2241

On Apr 19, 12:08 pm, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bia...@wp.pl> wrote:
> And what about the "displacement current?

If Maxwell had known about photons, he would never have invented
displacement current.

Assume we have an ideal transmission line terminated in an ideal
capacitor with two plates. It's easy to prove that the displacement
current flowing from one plate back up the transmission line, through
the source, back down the transmission line onto the other capacitor
plate has to be traveling much faster than the speed of light. Does
that give anyone pause to question the very existence of "displacement
current" in reality?
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

975. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 01:02:26 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <dfba1a65-9d8f-4461-8edf-00326d2fed3b@g38g2000yqh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2242

On Apr 19, 12:43 pm, "Ian" <nos...@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
wrote:
> Anyone understand what Szczepan means by "oscillatory electron flow",
> please?

Back when physicists and engineers were ignorant of the existence of
photons, that was the best they could do to explain electromagnetic
fields surrounding free electrons being energized by AC signals.
Nowadays, we know that at RF, the electrons oscillate virtually in
place and it is the photons that are responsible for energy transfer
(flow).
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

976. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 01:08:31 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <9f903bb0-3137-437f-9242-6a52557617de@2g2000yqk.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2243

On Apr 19, 12:39 pm, j...@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
> There are no "Electron waves".

Probably not in ham radio but a single electron exhibits the same wave behavior as a photon in double-slit experiments, i.e. a single electron seems to go through both slits and interfere with itself on the other side. That is wave behavior. Strangely enough, a single very large Buckyball exhibits similar wave behavior.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

977. Plonking!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 01:14:25 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <IL2kr.9299$8_6.3841@newsfe09.iad>
Source record: 2244

Well, not exactly plonking, but unsubscribing from this group for
a while until the madness into which it appears to have descended
(i.e. where one troll can hook a series of responders who in turn
descend into the same bottomless pit!} I'll check back from time
to time to see if some degree of sanity has returned and may
then again subscribe to the one newgroup I really used to enjoy!

QRX!

Irv VE6BP

978. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 02:56:35 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <3sv669-mm8.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2245

W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote:
> On Apr 19, 12:39 pm, j...@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>> There are no "Electron waves".
>
> Probably not in ham radio but a single electron exhibits the same wave
> behavior as a photon in double-slit experiments, i.e. a single
> electron seems to go through both slits and interfere with itself on
> the other side. That is wave behavior. Strangely enough, a single very
> large Buckyball exhibits similar wave behavior.
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

While I do not disagree with what you said, note the 's' in "Electron waves".

A particle may have some wave properties but that does not make it a wave.

979. Re: Ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 04:28:31 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jmqoir$v4n$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2246

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote in message
news:jmpukf$99a$1@speranza.aioe.org...

> ... thinks that all textbooks are the same ... so reads the ones from the
> 1930s and 1940s. This fits in with the "Marconi was right" persuasion ...

Yup. In 1950, when I was 7, I acquired the Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia,
1930 edition. I was an avid reader and I loved those books.

However, it didn't take me long to start finding errors -- or perhaps
"inconsistencies," to be kind -- with more recent thinking.

Nominally, those books were only 21 years old -- like from 1991 to today.
But I presume many of the articles dated from prior editions, some maybe
already decades old by 1930.

"Sal"
(KD6VKW)

PS: Should I throw out my RCA Vacuum Tube Manual (if I can still find it)?

980. Re: Plonking!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 04:31:54 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jmqop6$vu6$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2247

"Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote in message
news:IL2kr.9299$8_6.3841@newsfe09.iad...
> Well, not exactly plonking, but unsubscribing from this group for
> a while until the madness into which it appears to have descended
> (i.e. where one troll can hook a series of responders who in turn
> descend into the same bottomless pit!} I'll check back from time
> to time to see if some degree of sanity has returned and may
> then again subscribe to the one newgroup I really used to enjoy!
>
> QRX!
>
> Irv VE6BP

I use "plonk" as "Block the Sender." Not so with you?

"Sal"

981. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 07:19:53 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f910e19$0$1219$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2248

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:dfba1a65-9d8f-4461-8edf-00326d2fed3b@g38g2000yqh.googlegroups.com...
On Apr 19, 12:43 pm, "Ian" <nos...@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
wrote:
>> Anyone understand what Szczepan means by "oscillatory electron flow",
> please?

>Back when physicists and engineers were ignorant of the existence of
photons, that was the best they could do to explain electromagnetic
fields surrounding free electrons being energized by AC signals.
Nowadays, we know that at RF, the electrons oscillate virtually in
place

Each of them is in small fixed box and oscillate?

>and it is the photons that are responsible for energy transfer
(flow).

Each waves transport mass and energy. The oscillations are not simmetrical.
S*

982. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 07:23:22 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f910eec$0$26691$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2249

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:c4u569-iq4.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>>>
>> "This is usually a
>> large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
>> "ground plane" on a printed circuit board) ". From Wiki.
>
> On many modern circuit boards there is no large conductor.
>
> You are a babbling idiot.

Not me but the Autor of Wiki.
S*
>
>

983. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 07:38:38 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjp24ju.8dq.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2250

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:c4u569-iq4.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>>>
>>> "This is usually a
>>> large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
>>> "ground plane" on a printed circuit board) ". From Wiki.
>>
>> On many modern circuit boards there is no large conductor.
>>
>> You are a babbling idiot.
>
> Not me but the Autor of Wiki.
> S*

The main problem is not in the articles, but in the strange way
you interpret them. The article about ground explains what is
wrong with your reasoning, but you still don't get it.
```

984. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 07:45:06 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f911406$0$1310$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2101

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:47e7b287-aa67-48cd-9681-4f3d040d8b9f@m13g2000yqc.googlegroups.com...
On Apr 19, 11:15 am, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bia...@wp.pl> wrote:
> Electron waves travel.

>No doubt, and please give an example of an electron wave.

"Waves in plasmas can be classified as electromagnetic or electrostatic
according to whether or not there is an oscillating magnetic field. Applying
Faraday's law of induction to plane waves, we find , implying that an
electrostatic wave must be purely longitudinal. An electromagnetic wave, in
contrast, must have a transverse component, but may also be partially
longitudinal." " A plasma is a quasineutral, electrically conductive fluid.
In the simplest case, it is composed of electrons and a single species of
positive ions," From:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrostatic_Wave#Terminology_and_classification

>One more
time. It is impossible for electrons to travel at the speed of light.
But RF EM waves travel at the speed of light. Therefore, it is
impossible for RF waves to consist of electrons. Electrons act as a
bucket brigade for "buckets" of photons.

In the space is the rare plasma. There are the acoustic waves and the
electron waves.
S*

985. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 07:50:30 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f911547$0$1304$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2102

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:48963764-8be6-4eaa-82eb-98a16546cc20@n22g2000yqb.googlegroups.com...
On Apr 19, 12:08 pm, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bia...@wp.pl> wrote:
>> And what about the "displacement current?

>If Maxwell had known about photons, he would never have invented
displacement current.

Displacement current = small restricted motions of charges in dielectricts
in altrnate electric field.
It be always true..

>Assume we have an ideal transmission line terminated in an ideal
capacitor with two plates. It's easy to prove that the displacement
current flowing from one plate back up the transmission line, through
the source, back down the transmission line onto the other capacitor
plate has to be traveling much faster than the speed of light. Does
that give anyone pause to question the very existence of "displacement
current" in reality?

What is the source of the heat in microwave oven?
S*

986. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 07:51:34 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjp25c6.8dq.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2103

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> What is the source of the heat in microwave oven?

Marconi did not have a microwave oven!

987. Electron waves

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 08:22:21 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f911cbc$0$1222$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2104

In 1867 Lorenz wrote: " Ludvig Valentin Lorenz, "On the identity of the vibrations of light with electrical currents,"

On p. 301 he wrote:
"The present general opinion regards light as consisting of backward and forward motions of particles of aether."

The general opinion was from Young, Faraday and the rest of scientists.
The same opinion were Lodge, Tesla and Dirac.

It is interesting that now is a young man who did not read the above mentioned scientist and wrote about "Electron waves":
http://electronwaves.blogspot.com/

I hope that most of you support the Vincent Cate idea.
S*

988. Re: Electron waves

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 08:37:19 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjp281v.8dq.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2105

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> In 1867 Lorenz wrote: " Ludvig Valentin Lorenz, "On the identity of the
> vibrations of light with electrical currents,"
>
> On p. 301 he wrote:
> "The present general opinion regards light as consisting of backward and
> forward motions of particles of aether."
>
> The general opinion was from Young, Faraday and the rest of scientists.
> The same opinion were Lodge, Tesla and Dirac.
>
> It is interesting that now is a young man who did not read the above
> mentioned scientist and wrote about "Electron waves":
> http://electronwaves.blogspot.com/
>
> I hope that most of you support the Vincent Cate idea.
> S*

Your hope is in vain.
I don't support such nuts as Szczepan Bialek or Vincent Cate.

Please go play somewhere else.

989. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 12:00:57 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <c400f9ba-3b7f-47d1-aa05-dbc7d510a295@e42g2000yqa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2106

On Apr 19, 9:56 pm, j...@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
> A particle may have some wave properties but that does not make it a wave.

It makes it possess the wave-particle duality function. There is
nothing in physics to prohibit electron waves traveling at sub-light
speeds. But it is impossible for an electron wave to travel at the
speed of light. Yet we know that RF waves travel at the speed of
light. Therefore, RF waves cannot be made up of electrons. Here's two
of many web pages about electron waves:

http://www.rodenburg.org/theory/y100.html

http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/debrog.html

990. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 12:11:55 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <ff584a26-5568-4723-ad51-911b408a00dd@r9g2000yqd.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2107

On Apr 20, 2:50 am, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bia...@wp.pl> wrote:
> What is the source of the heat in microwave oven?

The Big Bang is the source of all energy in the universe. :)
Microwave photons are the immediate cause of heating in a microwave
oven. If you don't believe that photons can cause heating, go stand in
front of an active radar dish.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

991. Re: Plonking!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 14:19:01 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jmrr8p$br8$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2108

On 4/19/2012 8:14 PM, Irv Finkleman wrote:
> Well, not exactly plonking, but unsubscribing from this group for
> a while until the madness into which it appears to have descended
> (i.e. where one troll can hook a series of responders who in turn
> descend into the same bottomless pit!} I'll check back from time
> to time to see if some degree of sanity has returned and may
> then again subscribe to the one newgroup I really used to enjoy!
>
> QRX!
>
> Irv VE6BP

So, you're going to punish the whole group by depriving it of your "presence" here just because a few post stuff you consider beneath your dignity to even ignore?

Bye.

992. Re: Ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 14:19:56 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jmrrgcibs1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2109

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
news:bfi669-937.ln1@mail.specsol.com...

>
> Marconi certainly concidered an antenna to be a separate piece of
> equipment
> and the word "antenna" comes from his use of the Italian word antenna,
> meaning
> pole, to describe them.
>
> It is becaue of his prominence the word spread to the general public.
>
>
Thank you very much for helping me.

Have a good weekend.

Regards, Ian.

993. Re: Oscillatory flow of electrons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 15:55:50 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f918707$0$1317$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2110

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:opv569-iq4.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>> The present general opinion regards the space as "rare plasma" (ions and
>> electrons).
>
> No, it does not.
>
>> So Are the radio waves the oscillatory flow of electrons?
>
> No.
>
> The phrase "oscillatory flow of electrons" is gibberish and you are an
> idiot.

Not me but Stokes:
"The Stokes drift is important for the mass transfer of all kind of
materials and organisms by oscillatory flows."

Here you are the "oscillatory water flow".
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Deep_water_wave_after_three_periods.gif
The " "oscillatory flow of electrons" is in the Dirac electron sea.
Each wave are inherently non symmetric.
S*

994. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 15:59:52 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f9187f9$0$1226$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2111

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:ff584a26-5568-4723-ad51-911b408a00dd@r9g2000yqd.googlegroups.com...
On Apr 20, 2:50 am, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bia...@wp.pl> wrote:
>> What is the source of the heat in microwave oven?

>The Big Bang is the source of all energy in the universe. :)
Microwave photons are the immediate cause of heating in a microwave
oven.

Photons are the wave packets. It apply only to natural light and the damped
radio waves.

Todays radio waves are continuous.

>If you don't believe that photons can cause heating, go stand in
front of an active radar dish.

There are the "oscilltory flow of electrons".
S*

995. Re: Oscillatory flow of electrons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 16:03:09 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jms1bq$26f$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2112

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f918707$0$1317$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
> news:opv569-iq4.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>> The present general opinion regards the space as "rare plasma" (ions and
>>> electrons).
>>
>> No, it does not.
>>
>>> So Are the radio waves the oscillatory flow of electrons?
>>
>> No.
>>
>> The phrase "oscillatory flow of electrons" is gibberish and you are an
>> idiot.
>
> Not me but Stokes:
> "The Stokes drift is important for the mass transfer of all kind of
> materials and organisms by oscillatory flows."
>
> Here you are the "oscillatory water flow".
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Deep_water_wave_after_three_periods.gif
> The " "oscillatory flow of electrons" is in the Dirac electron sea.
> Each wave are inherently non symmetric.
> S*
>
>
According to Wikipedia, Stokes Drift applies to wave motion in fluid
dynamics. The article predominantly mentions water. Article makes no mention
of its application to radio signals.

996. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 16:08:48 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjp32gg.l31.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2113

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>If you don't believe that photons can cause heating, go stand in
> front of an active radar dish.
>
> There are the "oscilltory flow of electrons".
> S*

No. The same effect occurs when you put the dish in vacuum.

997. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 16:08:48 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f918a11$0$1230$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2114

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:c400f9ba-3b7f-47d1-aa05-dbc7d510a295@e42g2000yqa.googlegroups.com...
On Apr 19, 9:56 pm, j...@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>> A particle may have some wave properties but that does not make it a
>> wave.

>It makes it possess the wave-particle duality function.

"the wave-particle duality" is used only in textbooks.

>There is
nothing in physics to prohibit electron waves traveling at sub-light
speeds.

Electron waves travel in the Dirac electron sea with the speed of light.
Like the sound waves in the air.

In space are ions and electrons (rare plasma).
Electron waves travel from the Sun about 8 minute and the acoustic (ion
waves) a few days.
S*

998. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 16:15:44 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f918bb3$0$1297$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2115

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:slrnjp32gg.l31.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>If you don't believe that photons can cause heating, go stand in
>> front of an active radar dish.
>>
>> There are the "oscilltory flow of electrons".
>> S*
>
> No. The same effect occurs when you put the dish in vacuum.

In vacuum is rare plasma (ions and electrons). Plasma is a conductor.
The electrons are free to move.
S*

999. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 16:28:38 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjp33lm.l31.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2116

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:slrnjp32gg.l31.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>If you don't believe that photons can cause heating, go stand in
>>> front of an active radar dish.
>>>
>>> There are the "oscilltory flow of electrons".
>>> S*
>>
>> No. The same effect occurs when you put the dish in vacuum.
>
> In vacuum is rare plasma (ions and electrons). Plasma is a conductor.
> The electrons are free to move.
> S*

If the propagation of electromagnetic waves would be dependent on
residual electrons present in the imperfect vacuum (like in space),
there would be a tendency for propagation to become worse when the vacuum
would be more and more perfect. There is no such effect ever observed.
```

1000. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 18:02:13 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <5uk869-ege.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2117

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> What is the source of the heat in microwave oven?

Resistive loss.

1001. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 18:06:34 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <a6l869-ege.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2118

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:c4u569-iq4.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>>>
>>> "This is usually a
>>> large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
>>> "ground plane" on a printed circuit board) ". From Wiki.
>>
>> On many modern circuit boards there is no large conductor.
>>
>> You are a babbling idiot.
>
> Not me but the Autor of Wiki.

What is an "Autor".

You are a babbling idiot.

1002. Re: Oscillatory flow of electrons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 18:08:42 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <aal869-ege.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2119

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:opv569-iq4.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>> The present general opinion regards the space as "rare plasma" (ions and
>>> electrons).
>>
>> No, it does not.
>>
>>> So Are the radio waves the oscillatory flow of electrons?
>>
>> No.
>>
>> The phrase "oscillatory flow of electrons" is gibberish and you are an
>> idiot.
>
> Not me but Stokes:
> "The Stokes drift is important for the mass transfer of all kind of
> materials and organisms by oscillatory flows."

This has nothing what so ever to do with electromagnetics.

You are a babbling idiot.

> Here you are the "oscillatory water flow".
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Deep_water_wave_after_three_periods.gif
> The " "oscillatory flow of electrons" is in the Dirac electron sea.
> Each wave are inherently non symmetric.
> S*

This has nothing what so ever to do with electromagnetics.

You are a babbling idiot.

1003. Re: Oscillatory flow of electrons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 18:14:43 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <jll869-ege.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2120

```
Ian <nospam@nospam-please-i-am-veggie.net> wrote:
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4f918707$0$1317$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
>> news:opv569-iq4.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>> The present general opinion regards the space as "rare plasma" (ions and
>>>> electrons).
>>>
>>> No, it does not.
>>>
>>>> So Are the radio waves the oscillatory flow of electrons?
>>>
>>> No.
>>>
>>> The phrase "oscillatory flow of electrons" is gibberish and you are an
>>> idiot.
>>
>> Not me but Stokes:
>> "The Stokes drift is important for the mass transfer of all kind of
>> materials and organisms by oscillatory flows."
>>
>> Here you are the "oscillatory water flow".
>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Deep_water_wave_after_three_periods.gif
>> The " "oscillatory flow of electrons" is in the Dirac electron sea.
>> Each wave are inherently non symmetric.
>> S*
>>
>>
> According to Wikipedia, Stokes Drift applies to wave motion in fluid
> dynamics. The article predominantly mentions water. Article makes no mention
> of its application to radio signals.

That's because there isn't any.

It only applys to fluid dynamics, as in water and gases, not free space.

Once again the babbling little idiot does a web search for a phrase or
word like "wave" and is too blindinly stupid to understand that the word
can have more than one meaning.

I am a little surprised that he hasn't posted something about WAVE actions
in WWII.
```

1004. Re: Electron waves

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 18:17:26 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <mql869-ege.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2123

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> In 1867 Lorenz wrote: " Ludvig Valentin Lorenz, "On the identity of the
> vibrations of light with electrical currents,"
>
> On p. 301 he wrote:
> "The present general opinion regards light as consisting of backward and
> forward motions of particles of aether."
>
> The general opinion was from Young, Faraday and the rest of scientists.
> The same opinion were Lodge, Tesla and Dirac.

Yeah, they all held that opinion and they were all proved wrong by
people that came after them.

> It is interesting that now is a young man who did not read the above
> mentioned scientist and wrote about "Electron waves":
> http://electronwaves.blogspot.com/

Yet another babbling idiot with a blog.

> I hope that most of you support the Vincent Cate idea.
> S*

I hope you realize you are a babbling idiot.

1005. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 18:18:13 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <954bb4ee-3926-478f-abcf-e8d3aedbe4ae@h9g2000yqe.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2122

On Apr 20, 10:59 am, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bia...@wp.pl> wrote:
> (re radar) There are the "oscilltory flow of electrons".

Sorry about your theory but radar signals travel at the speed of
light, a feat that is impossible for electrons.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1006. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 18:20:16 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <d6fa0b5c-e424-4ece-872b-458a31cd95fa@f27g2000yqc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2121

On Apr 20, 11:08 am, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bia...@wp.pl> wrote:
> Electron waves travel in the Dirac electron sea with the speed of light.
> Like the sound waves in the air.

Since each individual electron's mass would be infinite, I guess
that's where black holes come from.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1007. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 18:35:44 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjp3b40.l31.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2124

jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote:
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>> What is the source of the heat in microwave oven?
>
> Resistive loss.

No, I don't think so. A microwave works by agitating the water molecules
because they are dipoles that twist around in the electromagnetic field.
As an increased level of agitation is equivalent to higher temperature,
this immediately heats the water independent of resistive losses.
(which of cause will be a factor when attempting to heat stuff that has
no bipolar molecules and/or when using a resistive container to bake
rather than merely heat something)

1008. Re: Oscillatory flow of electrons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 18:48:53 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jmsb1ofsa1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2125

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
news:aal869-ege.ln1@mail.specsol.com...

< major snippage >

> You are a babbling idiot.

I think I see the problem. I phoned my cousin, our Ambassador to Elbonia,
and asked him about the translation of "babbling idiot." He says it's taken
as a compliment. Only the top few of Great Elbonian Thinkers are worthy of
such high regard.

:-)

"Sal"

1009. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 18:54:15 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <nvn869-fse.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2126

Rob <nomail@example.com> wrote:
> jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote:
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>> What is the source of the heat in microwave oven?
>>
>> Resistive loss.
>
> No, I don't think so. A microwave works by agitating the water molecules
> because they are dipoles that twist around in the electromagnetic field.
> As an increased level of agitation is equivalent to higher temperature,
> this immediately heats the water independent of resistive losses.
> (which of cause will be a factor when attempting to heat stuff that has
> no bipolar molecules and/or when using a resistive container to bake
> rather than merely heat something)

Actually I meant to say dielectric loss; you are correct.

1010. Re: Plonking!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 19:39:22 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jmse1h$2ik$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2127

On 4/19/2012 8:14 PM, Irv Finkleman wrote:
> Well, not exactly plonking, but unsubscribing from this group for
> a while until the madness into which it appears to have descended
> (i.e. where one troll can hook a series of responders who in turn
> descend into the same bottomless pit!} I'll check back from time
> to time to see if some degree of sanity has returned and may
> then again subscribe to the one newgroup I really used to enjoy!
>
> QRX!
>
> Irv VE6BP

Try to resist the urge to "check back". The group will become accustomed to your absence, eventually, and carry on as it should. You're visitation might lead to another undesirable experience for you and then the group might have another painful withdrawal when you leave again. Try to be considerate.

1011. Re: Plonking!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-20 19:49:46 UTC
From: Bert <bert@iphouse.com>
Message-ID: <XnsA03B96DA7901FVeebleFetzer@216.250.188.140>
Source record: 2128

In news:IL2kr.9299$8_6.3841@newsfe09.iad "Irv Finkleman"
<finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote:

> Well, not exactly plonking, but unsubscribing from this group for
> a while until the madness into which it appears to have descended
> (i.e. where one troll can hook a series of responders who in turn
> descend into the same bottomless pit!}

Too bad your news client doesn't have a useful filter.

--
Bert Hyman W0RSB St. Paul, MN bert@iphouse.com

1012. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 01:48:57 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f921207$0$96701$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2129

On 4/20/2012 10:59 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "W5DXP"<w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:ff584a26-5568-4723-ad51-911b408a00dd@r9g2000yqd.googlegroups.com...
> On Apr 20, 2:50 am, "Szczepan Bialek"<sz.bia...@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> What is the source of the heat in microwave oven?
>
>> The Big Bang is the source of all energy in the universe. :)
> Microwave photons are the immediate cause of heating in a microwave
> oven.
>
> Photons are the wave packets. It apply only to natural light and the damped
> radio waves.
>
> Todays radio waves are continuous.
>

So you are saying that modulation can't work?

tom
K0TAR

1013. Re: Howdy & what is

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 01:51:16 UTC
From: K5RIX <K5RIX.9d7f759@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <K5RIX.9d7f759@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 2132

'amdx[_2_ Wrote:
> ;788477']On 3/13/2012 2:29 PM, K5RIX wrote:-
> Thanks! The R7 worked well for me and later for my mom. I had it up
> on
> a ten-foot mast in Zion, IL. A nice op up in Kenosha, WI about twelve
> or thirteen radio miles to the north also had an R7 up on his garage
> and
> we could just about pin each other's S-meters on 40 with 100 watts.
> The
> tornado storm caused a big tree to fall on one of the 3/16" Dacron guy
> ropes and the antenna bowed severely, but I was able to fix it (the
> insurance paid for a new one!).
>
> At some time during one of several Navy moves the counterpoise spokes
> and the x-hat rods were lost. I ordered replacements from MFJ and it
> took them five months to get the parts to me. A local ham has advised
> me to wipe the aluminum a few times per year with WD-40 against the
> salty air here on the Gulf. One concern is the longevity of the
> fiberglass base insulator in the South Texas sun, and I am
> contemplating
> coating it with roof tar. Any suggestions along this line are most
> welcome.
>
> -
> Have you seen the product called "Rescue Tape"
> Resisting salt water and UV rays are a couple of it's
> characteristics. I bought some at a hamfest, but I saw it yesterday at
> West Marine.
> It doesn't leave any sticky residue when you remove it.
> Here's the website.
> http://www.rescuetape.com/
> Mikek
>
> I don't work for the company, but I did stay at a Holiday Inn.

Mikek - THANKS for the link to Rescue Tape! That looks to be exactly what I need to protect the fiberglass base insulator, which is actually still in pretty good shape. I replaced the short section of braid between the matching box and the radial spokes with a nice bit of tinned braid strap. Everything came apart pretty easy and was cleaned with a green ScotchBrite pad, and this time I used plenty of Penetrox at the joints and on the threads. Excellent so far.

The antenna is mounted atop a ten-foot + length of hurricane fence rail which is mounted to a cheap three-foot RS galvanized tripod. The tripod

is bolted to a T-shaped base fabricated from 1 X 8 pine such that the whole thing can be tilted down by removal of a stainless wing nut that holds down the rear tripod leg. The base is fixed to the ground with three really big tent stakes; a set of three dacron guys completes the simple installation.

Once again, many thanks to y'all for the good ideas!

--
K5RIX

1014. Re: Electron waves

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 01:58:33 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f921446$0$96703$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2130

On 4/20/2012 3:22 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> In 1867 Lorenz wrote: " Ludvig Valentin Lorenz, "On the identity of the
> vibrations of light with electrical currents,"
>
> On p. 301 he wrote:
> "The present general opinion regards light as consisting of backward and
> forward motions of particles of aether."
>
> The general opinion was from Young, Faraday and the rest of scientists.
> The same opinion were Lodge, Tesla and Dirac.
>
> It is interesting that now is a young man who did not read the above
> mentioned scientist and wrote about "Electron waves":
> http://electronwaves.blogspot.com/
>
> I hope that most of you support the Vincent Cate idea.
> S*
>
>

Recent, as in since 1900, has proven this to be inaccurate.

You will ignore, or discount with babble, this statement as you do with
all that have anything to do with current knowledge.

tom
K0TAR

1015. This group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 02:59:58 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <jmt7re$j446$1@tr22n12.aset.psu.edu>
Source record: 2131

Whatever happened to Roy Lewallen, and there were some other real experts here.

Even the court Jester, Art Unwin, hope nothing has happened to him.

I do see Cecil is still here.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

1016. Re: Howdy & what is

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 04:00:21 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.9d7f759@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.9d7f759@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 2133

If you were happy with it's performance when it was new - you should have bought a new one when the storm damaged it - before MFJ got their grubby paws on the company and cheapened it up.

It you was good at fabrication - you probably could have made the replacement parts yourself.
And how did it work great for your mom if there was parts missing.

This whole post is a misnomer.

Throw it away, buy a new one, put it up according to the manufacturers specifications and hope that it works as well as the one you bought years ago.

My theory is sentimental value is always 100 cents on the dollar.
Real world tells me that unless you put up the same exact antenna on the same exact location and had the same exact propagation - nothing ever works the same 100% of the time...

--
Channel Jumper

1017. FOR LATEST MOVIE UPDATED LINKS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 05:05:15 UTC
From: RHANI <raghavaraghavi2862@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <7e9da32d-72f5-495a-a8a0-484ca4e99afe@a8g2000pbe.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2134

TOP DOT NET INTERVIEW QUESTIONS& STUDY MATERIAL
http://newdotnetinterviewquestions.blogspot.in/

TOP DATING TIPS TO ENCOURAGE WOMEN FOR DATING
http://datingsitesdatingtips.blogspot.in/

FOR ONLY HOT GUYS SEE THIS
KIRAN RATHOD LATEST HOT PHOTOSHOOT
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/04/kiran-rathod-hot.html
NEETU CHANDRA HOT ROMANTIC STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/04/neetu-chandra-hot.html
DISHA PANDEY LATEST HOT HQ STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/04/disha-pandey-hot.html
VIMALA RAMAN LATEST HOT STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/03/vimalaraman-hot.html
PRIYAMANI HOT PHOTOS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/09/priyamani-hot.html
ANUSHKA HOT ROMANTIC PHOTOS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/08/anushka-hot.html
KAJAL AGARWAL LATEST HOT WITHOUT TOP
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/08/kajal-agarwal-hot-photos.html
AMISHA PATEL LATEST HOT STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/08/amisha-patel-hot.html
KATRINA KAIF HOT SPICY STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/08/katrina-kaif-hot.html
NEERU BAJWA LATEST SPICY STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/neeru-bajwa-hot.html
PRIYANKA TIWARI HOT PHOTOS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/priyanka-tiwari-hot.html
SAMANTHA LATEST HOT STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/09/samantha-hot.html
DEEKSHASETH LATEST ROMANTIC STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/09/deeksha-seth-hot.html
PAYAL GHOSH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/11/payal-ghosh-hot.html
SIDDI MAMRE HOT ROMANTIC STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/02/siddhi-mamre-hot.html
SHEENA SHAHABADI LATEST HOT PHOTOS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/02/sheena-shahabadi-hot.html
LATEST HOT KATRINA KAIF PHOTOS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/08/katrina-kaif-hot.html
ANUSHKA LATEST HOT PHOTOS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/08/anushka-hot.html
KAJAL AGARWAL HOT SAREE STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/11/kajal-agarwal-hot-in-saree.html

RAGINI DWIVEDI HOT PHOTOS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/ragini-dwivedi.html
PARVATHI MELTON LATEST HOT PHOTOS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/11/parvathi-melton-hot.html
SARAH JANE DIAS HOT PHOTOS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/11/sarah-jane-dias-hot.html
TAMANNA LATEST HOT PHOTOS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/08/tamanna-hot.html
PARUL HOT PHOTO STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/parul-hot.html
ADITI AGARWAL NEW ROMANTIC STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/aditi-agarwal-hot.html
POONAM KAUR HOT ROMANTIC STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/11/poonam-kaur-hot.html
AMISHA PATEL LATEST HOT BIKINI STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/08/amisha-patel-hot.html

{ ALL LATEST MOVIE STILLS}
KAJAL BUSINESSMAN MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/01/kajal-agarwal-in-business-man.html
SONAM KAPOOR LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/01/sonam-kapoor-maxim-photoshoot-stills.htm
l
RITU KAUR LATEST PHOTO STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/01/ritu-kaur-stills.html
SWAPNA SUNDARI MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/01/swapna-sundari-movie-stills.html
SEVAKUDU MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/01/sevakudu-movie-stills.html.
SRIKANTH DEVARA MOVIE GALLERY
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/devaraya-movie-stills.html
KULLUMANALI MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/kullu-manali-movie-stills.html
BUSINESSMAN MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/businessman-movie-stills.html
HOT ACTRESS BIKINI STILLS IN 2012 CALENDAR
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/2012-actress-calendar-wallpapers.html
KSHETHRAM MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/kshethram-movie-stills.html
SAMANTHA SOUTHSCOPE HOT PHOTOS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/samantha-at-south-scope-magazine.html
BODYGAURD LATEST MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/bodyguard-telugu-movie-stills_14.html
DEEPIKA PADUKONE SPICY WALLPAPERS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/deepika-padukone.html
KATRINA KAIF LATEST HOT WALLPAPERS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/katrina-kaif-wallpapers.html
NIPPU MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/11/nippu-movie-stills.html
LOVE FAILURE MOVIE STILLS

http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/love-failure-movie-stills.html
VIKRAM VEEDINTHE MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/veedinthe-movie-stills.html
4FRIENDS MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/4-friends-movie-stills.html
NANDEESWARUDU MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/nandeeswarudu-movie-stills.html
HARI PRIYA HOT PHOTO STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/haripariya-actress.html
SHRUTI HASSAN HOT IN 3 MOVIE
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/11/shruti-hassan-in-3-movie.html
PANJA MOVIE LATEST STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/11/panja-movie-stills.html
URIMI LATEST MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/11/urimi-movie-stills.html
ROUDRAM MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/11/roudram-movie-stills.html
SIMHAPUTHRUDU MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/11/simhaputhrudu-movie-stills.html
SOLO MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/11/solo-movie-stills.html
BEZAWADA MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/11/bezawada-movie-stills.html
RAJANNA MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/11/rajanna-movie-stills.html\
POOLARANGADU MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/11/poolarangadu-movie-stills.html
PRIYUDU HOT ROMANTIC STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/11/priyudu-movie-stills.html
ADHINAYAKUDU LATEST MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/11/adhinayakudu-movie-stills.html
HOT KATRINA KAIF PHOTOS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/09/katrina-kaif.html
AISHWARYA RAI HOT HQ PHOTO STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/09/aishwarya-rai.html
ASIN HOT PHOTO GALLERY
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/09/asin.html
HANSIKA MATOWNI LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/09/hansika-motwani.html
KAJAL AGARWAL HOT PHOTOS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/09/kajal-agarwal.html
SNEHA HOT GOA MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/09/goa-movie-stills.html

1018. Re: Electron waves

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 06:39:38 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f92562e$0$26690$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2135

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
news:4f921446$0$96703$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 4/20/2012 3:22 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> In 1867 Lorenz wrote: " Ludvig Valentin Lorenz, "On the identity of the
>> vibrations of light with electrical currents,"
>>
>> On p. 301 he wrote:
>> "The present general opinion regards light as consisting of backward and
>> forward motions of particles of aether."
>>
>> The general opinion was from Young, Faraday and the rest of scientists.
>> The same opinion were Lodge, Tesla and Dirac.
>>
>> It is interesting that now is a young man who did not read the above
>> mentioned scientist and wrote about "Electron waves":
>> http://electronwaves.blogspot.com/
>>
>> I hope that most of you support the Vincent Cate idea.
>> S*
>
> Recent, as in since 1900, has proven this to be inaccurate.
Who "has proven this to be inaccurate."?

Before Cate were Ampere, Faraday, L. Lorenz, Tesla and Dirac.
>
> You will ignore, or discount with babble, this statement as you do with
> all that have anything to do with current knowledge.

Your statement should be supported with names of scientists.

Things are changing.
From beggining to IWW the light and radio waves were the "electric waves".
After IWW they becomes the "EM waves".
In XXI century they are "electron waves".
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waves_in_plasmas
Where the oscillating species are electrons.
S*

1019. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 06:51:15 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f9258e5$0$1316$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2136

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
news:4f921207$0$96701$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 4/20/2012 10:59 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> "W5DXP"<w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:ff584a26-5568-4723-ad51-911b408a00dd@r9g2000yqd.googlegroups.com...
>> On Apr 20, 2:50 am, "Szczepan Bialek"<sz.bia...@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>> What is the source of the heat in microwave oven?
>>
>>> The Big Bang is the source of all energy in the universe. :)
>> Microwave photons are the immediate cause of heating in a microwave
>> oven.
>>
>> Photons are the wave packets. It apply only to natural light and the
>> damped
>> radio waves.
>>
>> Todays radio waves are continuous.
>>
>
> So you are saying that modulation can't work?

Continuous waves are opposite to damped waves.
Continuous with the changde amplitudes are AM (amplitude modulation) or FM.
S*

1020. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 06:57:02 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f925a3f$0$1311$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2137

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:954bb4ee-3926-478f-abcf-e8d3aedbe4ae@h9g2000yqe.googlegroups.com...
On Apr 20, 10:59 am, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bia...@wp.pl> wrote:
>> (re radar) There are the "oscilltory flow of electrons".

>Sorry about your theory but radar signals travel at the speed of
light, a feat that is impossible for electrons.

Wind is like the electron beam. They travel with the "wind' speed.
The sound and electron waves like the oscillating species (electrons or
molecules). They travel with the wave speed.
S*

1021. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 07:00:47 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f925b20$0$1210$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2138

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:slrnjp33lm.l31.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:slrnjp32gg.l31.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>>If you don't believe that photons can cause heating, go stand in
>>>> front of an active radar dish.
>>>>
>>>> There are the "oscilltory flow of electrons".
>>>> S*
>>>
>>> No. The same effect occurs when you put the dish in vacuum.
>>
>> In vacuum is rare plasma (ions and electrons). Plasma is a conductor.
>> The electrons are free to move.
>> S*
>
> If the propagation of electromagnetic waves would be dependent on
> residual electrons present in the imperfect vacuum (like in space),
> there would be a tendency for propagation to become worse when the vacuum
> would be more and more perfect. There is no such effect ever observed.

Up to now we see distant stars. The plasma is produced by stars. So we are
not in perfect vacuum.
My be that such is behind the last star.
S*

1022. Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 07:24:03 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f926093$0$1208$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2139

Most of you wrote that your antennas work below the voltage necessary to start the electron emission.

But in reality the emission take place at all voltages.

" Attempts to understand autoelectronic emission included plotting experimental current-voltage (i - V) data in different ways, to look for a straight-line relationship. Current increased with voltage more rapidly than linearly, but plots of type (log(i) vs. V) were not straight"

"A breakthrough came when Lauritsen[13] (and Oppenheimer independently[14]) found that plots of type (log(i) vs. 1/V) yielded good straight lines. This result, published by Millikan and Lauritsen[13] in early 1928, was known to Fowler and Nordheim.
Oppenheimer had predicted[14] that the field-induced tunneling of electrons from atoms (the effect now called field ionization) would have this i(V) dependence, had found this dependence in the published experimental field emission results of Millikan and Eyring,[10] and proposed that CFE was due to field-induced tunneling of electrons from atomic-like orbitals in surface metal atoms. From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_electron_emission

Electrons escape from each charged body. Your antennas emit electrons and for this reason they need the sink of electrons (the earth/chassis/ counterpoise).

Best Regards,

S*

1023. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 07:49:16 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjp4pjs.l31.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2140

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> Electrons escape from each charged body. Your antennas emit electrons and
> for this reason they need the sink of electrons (the earth/chassis/
> counterpoise).

Of course not.
Not only is this effect too small to be measured at voltages common
on a transmitter antenna, the voltage is also AC so these effects will
cancel out along the cycle of the AC wave. The net result will be zero.
There can only be a net current when there is a (large) DC voltage on
the charged body, which is not the case on a transmitter antenna.

1024. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 08:47:18 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <68s4p7pghrh3fc6o79r4kpibqh7pc9ak9b@4ax.com>
Source record: 2141

On Sat, 21 Apr 2012 09:24:03 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

>Electrons escape from each charged body. Your antennas emit electrons and
>for this reason they need the sink of electrons (the earth/chassis/
>counterpoise).

Great theory. If antennas emitted electrons, and electrons have mass,
we could then build a rotating antenna powered by the electron
belching reaction mass. Put the antenna on a hub, and watch the
electron emissions turn the antenna as they fly off the antenna at
ummm... the speed of light. A few hundred watts of power should be
more than enough to move the antenna around. Yeah, great physics you
have there.

Hint: How fast do electrons travel in a wire?
No, it's not the speed of light. It's called electron drift velocity.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drift_velocity>
<http://www.jensign.com/JavaScience/www/cuwire/cuwire.html>
For the above example, it takes about 12 hours for an electron to
travel 1 meter in a copper wire. Not exactly at RF speeds.

Keep trying. Eventually, you'll get something correct.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1025. Re: Be careful when using Excel

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 10:06:37 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <c615p7dro2hk8ggrqau91huioj7k0e2jku@4ax.com>
Source record: 2142

On Fri, 8 May 2009 18:36:08 +0200, "Antonio Vernucci"
<vernucci@tin.it> wrote:

>I think this message can be of interest for those using Excel for antenna
>calculations.
>
>Write in one cell: =(-A1^2 + 8) Note: the exponent of A1 is 2 (and not
>2+8=10) because Excel performs squaring before summing
>
>Write in another cell: =(8 - A1^2)
>
>They look pretty much the same
>
>But give A1 any non-zero value and see what happen.
>
>73
>
>Tony I0JX
>Rome, Italy

That's funny.
I would improve for clarity by putting spaces between

Write in one cell: =(- A1^2 + 8) .... (result xxx(censored)
Write in another cell: =(8 - A1^2).............(result x(censored))

The result is same a yours, despite the spaces.
You may also enter negative numbers in A1 and also
decimal numbers, everytime a surprise.

Another Microsoft blunder?

w.

1026. Re: Electron waves

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 14:59:12 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <7278f4d4-c89b-43ec-a2cc-c87241c8c366@f37g2000yqc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2143

On Apr 21, 1:39 am, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bia...@wp.pl> wrote:
> In XXI century they are "electron waves".http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waves_in_plasmas
> Where the oscillating species are electrons.

The "oscillating species" can be electrons (e.g. free electrons in a
wire) in which case the wave energy is carried by photons. The
"plasma" of an outer space vacuum is NOT made up of electrons but of
dark matter exotic particles through which photons can travel. Give up
on the silly electron theory, replace it with a dark matter theory,
and there may be more than a grain of truth in what you say.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1027. Re: This group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 15:02:59 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jmui74$883$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2144

"Michael Coslo" <mjc5@psu.edu> wrote in message
news:jmt7re$j446$1@tr22n12.aset.psu.edu...
> Whatever happened to Roy Lewallen, and there were some other real experts
> here.
>
> Even the court Jester, Art Unwin, hope nothing has happened to him.
>
> I do see Cecil is still here.
>
> - 73 de Mike N3LI -

Indeed it has been quiet.

It makes one wonder if the group requires the likes of Art, Chip, and Sz to
provide enthusiasm for kicking off discussions :)

Wayne
W5GIE

1028. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 15:45:15 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f92d60d$0$1217$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2145

"Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jmtps6cv1@speranza.aioe.org...
> On 21/04/2012 07:57, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> "W5DXP"<w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:954bb4ee-3926-478f-abcf-e8d3aedbe4ae@h9g2000yqe.googlegroups.com...
>> On Apr 20, 10:59 am, "Szczepan Bialek"<sz.bia...@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>> (re radar) There are the "oscilltory flow of electrons".
>>
>>> Sorry about your theory but radar signals travel at the speed of
>> light, a feat that is impossible for electrons.
>>
>> Wind is like the electron beam. They travel with the "wind' speed.
>> The sound and electron waves like the oscillating species (electrons or
>> molecules). They travel with the wave speed.
>> S*
>
> So you are saying that Einstein was wrong when he stated that "E=mc2"?
>
> It has been demonstrated that electrons have mass, but for them to travel
> at the speed of light as radio signals do that mass would be infinite!!

The air molecules travel with the speed of the wind. But they oscillate if
there is the sound source.
The speed of sound and the speed the wind are the different things.

The same is with the electron waves speed and the electron beam speed.
>
> Are you cleverer than Einstein??

Einstein is not one of the radio fathers.
S*

1029. Re: Electron waves

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 15:48:05 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f92d6b6$0$1229$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2146

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:7278f4d4-c89b-43ec-a2cc-c87241c8c366@f37g2000yqc.googlegroups.com...
On Apr 21, 1:39 am, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bia...@wp.pl> wrote:
>> In XXI century they are "electron waves":
>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waves_in_plasmas
>> Where the oscillating species are electrons.

>The "oscillating species" can be electrons (e.g. free electrons in a
wire) in which case the wave energy is carried by photons. The
"plasma" of an outer space vacuum is NOT made up of electrons but of
dark matter exotic particles through which photons can travel. Give up
on the silly electron theory, replace it with a dark matter theory,
and there may be more than a grain of truth in what you say.

It is not my theory.
Where can I find the "a dark matter theory"?
S*

1030. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 15:51:31 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f92d786$0$1303$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2147

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:68s4p7pghrh3fc6o79r4kpibqh7pc9ak9b@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 21 Apr 2012 09:24:03 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>>Electrons escape from each charged body. Your antennas emit electrons and
>>for this reason they need the sink of electrons (the earth/chassis/
>>counterpoise).
>
> Great theory. If antennas emitted electrons, and electrons have mass,
> we could then build a rotating antenna powered by the electron
> belching reaction mass. Put the antenna on a hub, and watch the
> electron emissions turn the antenna as they fly off the antenna at
> ummm... the speed of light. A few hundred watts of power should be
> more than enough to move the antenna around. Yeah, great physics you
> have there.
>
> Hint: How fast do electrons travel in a wire?
> No, it's not the speed of light. It's called electron drift velocity.
> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drift_velocity>
> <http://www.jensign.com/JavaScience/www/cuwire/cuwire.html>
> For the above example, it takes about 12 hours for an electron to
> travel 1 meter in a copper wire. Not exactly at RF speeds.

The air molecules travel with the speed of the wind. But they oscillate if
there is the sound source.
The speed of sound and the speed the wind are the different things.

The same is with the electron waves speed and the electron beam (drift)
speed.

>
Keep trying. Eventually, you'll get something correct.
S*

1031. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 16:05:08 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f92dab7$0$26701$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2148

"Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jmtqba$1sf$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> On 21/04/2012 08:24, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> Most of you wrote that your antennas work below the voltage necessary to
>> start the electron emission.
>>
>> But in reality the emission take place at all voltages.
>
> When that happens at zero or low voltages the electrons are call Beta
> radiation!!

Yes.
When they escape at low voltages we call it "discharging".
Charge your antenna and measure the dicharging time.
>
>> " Attempts to understand autoelectronic emission included plotting
>> experimental current-voltage (i - V) data in different ways, to look for
>> a
>> straight-line relationship. Current increased with voltage more rapidly
>> than
>> linearly, but plots of type (log(i) vs. V) were not straight"
>>
>> "A breakthrough came when Lauritsen[13] (and Oppenheimer
>> independently[14])
>> found that plots of type (log(i) vs. 1/V) yielded good straight lines.
>> This
>> result, published by Millikan and Lauritsen[13] in early 1928, was known
>> to
>> Fowler and Nordheim.
>> Oppenheimer had predicted[14] that the field-induced tunneling of
>> electrons
>> from atoms (the effect now called field ionization) would have this i(V)
>> dependence, had found this dependence in the published experimental field
>> emission results of Millikan and Eyring,[10] and proposed that CFE was
>> due
>> to field-induced tunneling of electrons from atomic-like orbitals in
>> surface
>> metal atoms. From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_electron_emission
>>
>> Electrons escape from each charged body. Your antennas emit electrons and
>> for this reason they need the sink of electrons (the earth/chassis/
>> counterpoise).
>>
>> Best Regards,

>>
>> S*
>
> Nothing in what you quoted says that electrons are produced at "all
> voltages". A straight line does not infer that the line stars from zero!!
> There is a threshold voltage below which no emissions take place,

Your fancy is great. Congratulation.

> this voltage is the intercept on the voltage axis for the straight line
> thaled about.

So the "dicharging" do not exsists?
S*

1032. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 16:12:26 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f92dc6b$0$1229$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2149

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:slrnjp4pjs.l31.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> Electrons escape from each charged body. Your antennas emit electrons and
>> for this reason they need the sink of electrons (the earth/chassis/
>> counterpoise).
>
> Of course not.
> Not only is this effect too small to be measured at voltages common
> on a transmitter antenna, the voltage is also AC so these effects will
> cancel out along the cycle of the AC wave. The net result will be zero.

No. "Once liberated, electrons are strongly repelled by the high electric
field near the electrode during negative voltage peaks from the oscillating
HV output "

> There can only be a net current when there is a (large) DC voltage on
> the charged body, which is not the case on a transmitter antenna.

In a transmitter antenna is the "oscillatory flow of electrons" with the net
current from the earth into air.
S*

1033. Re: Be careful when using Excel

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 17:13:55 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jmupspmkr1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2150

On 4/21/2012 5:06 AM, Helmut Wabnig wrote:
> On Fri, 8 May 2009 18:36:08 +0200, "Antonio Vernucci"
> <vernucci@tin.it> wrote:
>
>> I think this message can be of interest for those using Excel for antenna
>> calculations.
>>
>> Write in one cell: =(-A1^2 + 8) Note: the exponent of A1 is 2 (and not
>> 2+8=10) because Excel performs squaring before summing
>>
>> Write in another cell: =(8 - A1^2)
>>
>> They look pretty much the same
>>
>> But give A1 any non-zero value and see what happen.
>>
>> 73
>>
>> Tony I0JX
>> Rome, Italy
>
> That's funny.
> I would improve for clarity by putting spaces between
>
> Write in one cell: =(- A1^2 + 8) .... (result xxx(censored)
> Write in another cell: =(8 - A1^2).............(result x(censored))
>
> The result is same a yours, despite the spaces.
> You may also enter negative numbers in A1 and also
> decimal numbers, everytime a surprise.
>
>
> Another Microsoft blunder?
>
>
> w.

No. Excel's parser can't always tell whether you want to negate A1
before squaring or not. Don't be lazy; group with parentheses when in doubt.

-(A1^2) + 8
works exactly the same as
8 - (A1^2)

1034. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 17:41:00 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <c28b69-men.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2151

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> Up to now we see distant stars. The plasma is produced by stars. So we are
> not in perfect vacuum.
> My be that such is behind the last star.
> S*

This is meaningless, babbling gibberish.

1035. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 17:43:25 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <t68b69-men.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2152

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> Einstein is not one of the radio fathers.

Einstein is the person most responsible for proving that a lot of what the
"radio fathers" wrote is wrong.

1036. Re: Electron waves

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 17:45:11 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <7a8b69-men.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2153

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:4f921446$0$96703$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>> On 4/20/2012 3:22 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> In 1867 Lorenz wrote: " Ludvig Valentin Lorenz, "On the identity of the
>>> vibrations of light with electrical currents,"
>>>
>>> On p. 301 he wrote:
>>> "The present general opinion regards light as consisting of backward and
>>> forward motions of particles of aether."
>>>
>>> The general opinion was from Young, Faraday and the rest of scientists.
>>> The same opinion were Lodge, Tesla and Dirac.
>>>
>>> It is interesting that now is a young man who did not read the above
>>> mentioned scientist and wrote about "Electron waves":
>>> http://electronwaves.blogspot.com/
>>>
>>> I hope that most of you support the Vincent Cate idea.
>>> S*
>>
>> Recent, as in since 1900, has proven this to be inaccurate.
> Who "has proven this to be inaccurate."?

Einstein and others in the 20th Century.

<snip babbling gibberish>

1037. Re: Electron waves

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 17:46:37 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <tc8b69-men.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2154

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> Where can I find the "a dark matter theory"?

In 20th and 21st Century literature.

Sorry, your long dead heros from the 18th and 19th Centuries had no clue.

1038. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 17:50:44 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <kk8b69-men.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2155

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> Most of you wrote that your antennas work below the voltage necessary to
> start the electron emission.
>
> But in reality the emission take place at all voltages.

Wrong.

> " Attempts to understand autoelectronic emission included plotting
> experimental current-voltage (i - V) data in different ways, to look for a
> straight-line relationship. Current increased with voltage more rapidly than
> linearly, but plots of type (log(i) vs. V) were not straight"
>
> "A breakthrough came when Lauritsen[13] (and Oppenheimer independently[14])
> found that plots of type (log(i) vs. 1/V) yielded good straight lines. This
> result, published by Millikan and Lauritsen[13] in early 1928, was known to
> Fowler and Nordheim.
> Oppenheimer had predicted[14] that the field-induced tunneling of electrons
> from atoms (the effect now called field ionization) would have this i(V)
> dependence, had found this dependence in the published experimental field
> emission results of Millikan and Eyring,[10] and proposed that CFE was due
> to field-induced tunneling of electrons from atomic-like orbitals in surface
> metal atoms. From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_electron_emission

I see you didn't bother to include the part about it being dependant on
the work function, which means there is a minimum energy required.

Or more likely you just don't understand this anymore than you understand
anything else.

> Electrons escape from each charged body. Your antennas emit electrons and
> for this reason they need the sink of electrons (the earth/chassis/
> counterpoise).

Wrong.

> Best Regards,

You are an ignorant, babbling, idiot.

1039. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 17:54:46 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <6s8b69-men.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2156

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>

>> When that happens at zero or low voltages the electrons are call Beta
>> radiation!!
>
> Yes.

Which is radioactive decay and has nothing to do with ANYTHING you have
been babbling about.

> When they escape at low voltages we call it "discharging".
> Charge your antenna and measure the dicharging time.

That would be quite impossible.

<snip babble>

>> Nothing in what you quoted says that electrons are produced at "all
>> voltages". A straight line does not infer that the line stars from zero!!
>> There is a threshold voltage below which no emissions take place,
>
> Your fancy is great. Congratulation.

He is correct and the minimum energy is determined by the work function,
yet another concept that totally escapes your understanding.

>> this voltage is the intercept on the voltage axis for the straight line
>> thaled about.
>
> So the "dicharging" do not exsists?

Not in any way that you think happens because you are an ignorant idiot.

1040. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 17:56:09 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <pu8b69-men.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2157

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> The air molecules travel with the speed of the wind. But they oscillate if
> there is the sound source.
> The speed of sound and the speed the wind are the different things.
>
> The same is with the electron waves speed and the electron beam (drift)
> speed.

Nope, this is babbling nonsense and disproven long ago.

1041. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 18:02:23 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <rIjSGeAvYvkPFwSk@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 2158

In message <t68b69-men.ln1@mail.specsol.com>, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
writes
>Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>> Einstein is not one of the radio fathers.
>
>Einstein is the person most responsible for proving that a lot of what the
>"radio fathers" wrote is wrong.
>
And I expect he did it without even building a crystal set!
--
Ian

1042. Solarcon Imax 2000 antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 18:12:52 UTC
From: Boomer <unavailable@nothere.com>
Message-ID: <cMCkr.162034$s82.143822@newsfe10.iad>
Source record: 2159

I just installed one of these and did a lot of experimentation with the tuning rings. This is a truly great low cost antenna for the higher bands. I use it on 10, 12, and 15 meters. My worst swr is 1.45 to 1 on 15 meters.

The bad news is that the owners manuals tells you to cut a foot off the top whip to tune this for 28.4 mhz. This would be a very bad move. I tried this by installing a whip that was already a foot shorter. It could be tuned for 28.4 but not for the other bands.

This antenna can be tuned for a 1.0 to 1 match on 28.4 with just the rings. I settled on a compromise that gave me a 1.2 to 1 match on 28.4, a 1.3 to 1 match on 24.950 and 1.45 to 1 match on 21.35 mhz.

Do not install the ground plane kit. This narrows the bandwidth to be unusable for hams.

The price for this antenna rated at 2000 watts is about 110 bucks shipped. Hard to beat this performer. I only use 600 watts on these high bands. I use 1500 on the lower bands where you really need it.

And no I have no relationship with solarcon other than being a happy buyer. If anyone is interested, my rings wound up beings set at 4 turns down from the top most position possible.

Michael

1043. Re: Be careful when using Excel

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 20:21:23 UTC
From: joe <none@domain.invalid>
Message-ID: <jmv5q4$c3d$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2160

wrote:

> On Fri, 8 May 2009 18:36:08 +0200, "Antonio Vernucci"
> <vernucci@tin.it> wrote:
>
>>I think this message can be of interest for those using Excel for antenna
>>calculations.
>>
>>Write in one cell: =(-A1^2 + 8) Note: the exponent of A1 is 2 (and not
>>2+8=10) because Excel performs squaring before summing
>>
>>Write in another cell: =(8 - A1^2)
>>
>>They look pretty much the same
>>
>>But give A1 any non-zero value and see what happen.
>>
>>73
>>
>>Tony I0JX
>>Rome, Italy
>
> That's funny.
> I would improve for clarity by putting spaces between
>
> Write in one cell: =(- A1^2 + 8) .... (result xxx(censored)
> Write in another cell: =(8 - A1^2).............(result x(censored))
>
> The result is same a yours, despite the spaces.
> You may also enter negative numbers in A1 and also
> decimal numbers, everytime a surprise.
>
>
> Another Microsoft blunder?
>
>
> w.

The blunder is not understanding operator precedence in Excel.
http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/excel-help/calculation-operators-and-precedence-HP010078886.aspx

Unary operators are before exponentiation.

Using more parentheses generally helps.

```
-A1^2 is interpreted as (-A1)^2 not -(A1^2)
```

1044. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 21:55:14 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f932cbf$0$96703$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2161

On 4/21/2012 1:51 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci

>> So you are saying that modulation can't work?
>
> Continuous waves are opposite to damped waves.

How can radio waves be wet?

tom
K0TAR

1045. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 22:07:30 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <bsa6p71357huip34ldmf8q4t6bokbbmv6g@4ax.com>
Source record: 2162

On Sat, 21 Apr 2012 17:51:31 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

>
> "Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>news:68s4p7pghrh3fc6o79r4kpibqh7pc9ak9b@4ax.com...
>> On Sat, 21 Apr 2012 09:24:03 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
>> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>>Electrons escape from each charged body. Your antennas emit electrons and
>>>for this reason they need the sink of electrons (the earth/chassis/
>>>counterpoise).
>>
>> Great theory. If antennas emitted electrons, and electrons have mass,
>> we could then build a rotating antenna powered by the electron
>> belching reaction mass. Put the antenna on a hub, and watch the
>> electron emissions turn the antenna as they fly off the antenna at
>> ummm... the speed of light. A few hundred watts of power should be
>> more than enough to move the antenna around. Yeah, great physics you
>> have there.
>>
>> Hint: How fast do electrons travel in a wire?
>> No, it's not the speed of light. It's called electron drift velocity.
>> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drift_velocity>
>> <http://www.jensign.com/JavaScience/www/cuwire/cuwire.html>
>> For the above example, it takes about 12 hours for an electron to
>> travel 1 meter in a copper wire. Not exactly at RF speeds.
>
>The air molecules travel with the speed of the wind. But they oscillate if
>there is the sound source.
>The speed of sound and the speed the wind are the different things.

Please let me know how far you can communicate using air molecules.
There is a momentum transfer when moving air, but it dissipates rather
quickly. Comparing electron dynamics with pneumatics just doesn't
work.[1]

>The same is with the electron waves speed and the electron beam (drift)
>speed.

Same as what? There is no such thing as an electron wave. There are
electron beams, and radio waves, with very little overlap.

If think that electrons fly off the ends of an antenna, there should
be a way to directly detect those electrons. For example, a CRT has a
phosphor screen that lights up when hit by electrons from the electron

gun. If your mythical electrons are really there, you should also be able to place a phosphor screen near a transmitting antenna, and have it light up.

Also, if your electrons are leaving the antenna, and flying off into the ether, there should be a rather large positive charge left on the antenna. If you then claim that the transmitter is replacing the electrons as fast as they are radiated, then the positive charge should reside in the transmitter. If you then claim that the local electric utility is supplying electrons to the transmitter, then the utility generating station must have a huge positive charge.

> Keep trying. Eventually, you'll get something correct.
>S*

You're not trying hard enough. Open book, insert face, absorb everything, and verify what you've learned using real world examples and numerical calculations. If your theory of the moment can't be reduced to real (i.e. non-quantum) physics, with real calculations, and real experimental verification, it's probably wrong.

[1] Maybe this will help. It's not a perfect analogy, but it's close enough. Find a billiard table and line up about 10 balls in a line and as close together as possible. Use another ball to hit one end of the line, and time how long it takes between the first impact, and when the ball at the end starts to move. Now, cover the same distance with just the cue ball, and without the line of billiard balls. Note how it take MUCH longer for just the cue ball to travel the same distance. The line of billiard balls represents the atoms in a conductor. You'll get electron transport at almost the speed of light in such a situation. The cue ball alone represents the electron drift in the same conductor. If the cue ball could be made to travel at the same speed as it did through the line of billard balls, the felt on the billiard table would probably show a deep burn mark.

--
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1046. Icom PCR1000 antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 22:23:11 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <3vb6p7p00kcbi2cm20ssd5ldbukq7h4fnt@4ax.com>
Source record: 2163

For some irrational reason, that probably defies logical
justification, I've decided to setup my PCR1000 receiver as an
internet accessible receiver. There are about 7 programs available to
do this, so I don't expect software to be a problem. The receiver
will eventually be moved to a mountain top repeater site, which
unfortunately does not have much room for an antenna. The receiver
will tune from 0.1 to 1300Mhz. I don't wanna deal with an antenna
tuners or switches.

Is there an antenna or combination of antennas that are suitable for
such a wide tuning range and that is small enough to fit in a limited
rooftop area?

I was thinking of a monstrous vertical biconical dipole for HF, a
diplexer, and a discone for VHF/UHF/etc. For Field Day, I once made a
biconical out of two trash can lids, with holes for the wires around
the perimeter. It worked amazingly well but I never bothered to make
measurements.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biconical_antenna>

Can anyone suggest something better, smaller, less ugly, or more
practical?

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
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Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1047. Re: Icom PCR1000 antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-21 22:33:54 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f9335d0$0$96701$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2164

On 4/21/2012 5:23 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> For some irrational reason, that probably defies logical
> justification, I've decided to setup my PCR1000 receiver as an
> internet accessible receiver. There are about 7 programs available to
> do this, so I don't expect software to be a problem. The receiver
> will eventually be moved to a mountain top repeater site, which
> unfortunately does not have much room for an antenna. The receiver
> will tune from 0.1 to 1300Mhz. I don't wanna deal with an antenna
> tuners or switches.
>
> Is there an antenna or combination of antennas that are suitable for
> such a wide tuning range and that is small enough to fit in a limited
> rooftop area?

One thing not to forget is there are relatively inexpensive duplexers/triplexers/etc. from the likes of Comet and others. Or roll your own.

I know that doesn't help much on the low end of things but means a couple discones on the mid and upper will do well.

And yes there will be some small to medium gaps because of the device.

tom
K0TAR

1048. Re: Icom PCR1000 antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 00:09:26 UTC
From: christofire <christofire@talktalk.net>
Message-ID: <COmdnf8_QPCm0Q7SnZ2dnUVZ8tidnZ2d@brightview.co.uk>
Source record: 2165

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
news:3vb6p7p00kcbi2cm20ssd5ldbukq7h4fnt@4ax.com...
> For some irrational reason, that probably defies logical
> justification, I've decided to setup my PCR1000 receiver as an
> internet accessible receiver. There are about 7 programs available to
> do this, so I don't expect software to be a problem. The receiver
> will eventually be moved to a mountain top repeater site, which
> unfortunately does not have much room for an antenna. The receiver
> will tune from 0.1 to 1300Mhz. I don't wanna deal with an antenna
> tuners or switches.
>
> Is there an antenna or combination of antennas that are suitable for
> such a wide tuning range and that is small enough to fit in a limited
> rooftop area?
>
> I was thinking of a monstrous vertical biconical dipole for HF, a
> diplexer, and a discone for VHF/UHF/etc. For Field Day, I once made a
> biconical out of two trash can lids, with holes for the wires around
> the perimeter. It worked amazingly well but I never bothered to make
> measurements.
> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biconical_antenna>
>
> Can anyone suggest something better, smaller, less ugly, or more
> practical?
>
>
> --
> Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
> 150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
> Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
> Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

If it's always receiving and you can make an amplifier with high input impedance throughout the frequency range, then you could use a short dipole 'doublet' - drawing insignificant current from the antenna would make its very low radiation resistance less of a concern. Its directivity gain would be almost constant because its radiation pattern comes from its (fixed) axial symmetry, but a wavelength^2 factor would apply to its effective aperture area. It probably wouldn't be easy to design a single high-input-Z amplifier over that frequency range, but there might be scope for dividing the range and combining the _outputs_ of several amplifiers, each fed by their own doublet.

Would you need any kind of 'monstrous' antenna if the requirement was always receiving? I could see that you might want something large to get the

radiation resistance up if you were transmitting from it, but for receiving a high-Z amplifier becomes easier at lower frequencies. I vaguely recall that some of the companies that have offered professional 'radiomonitoring' (i.e. evesdropping) equipment, such as R&S, have used combinations of different types of element for different parts of the wide frequency band, but never anything monstrous.

Chris

1049. HOT SEXY MASALA VIDEOS AND LOVELY PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 00:47:57 UTC
From: 866434 <iashjbbxdhvv@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <45fb1eb8-69cd-4a8c-b739-09c3ef74aac4@8g2000pbm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2166

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

jobs
http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

mobile

mobile games free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-games-free-download.html

mobile ringtones free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-ringtones-free-download.html

1050. Re: Electron waves

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 01:07:37 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <60b3069a-19df-46c4-bc50-4aabbca231c1@2g2000yqk.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2167

On Apr 21, 10:48 am, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bia...@wp.pl> wrote:
> Where can I find the "a dark matter theory"?

Google? There are numerous books on the subject.

http://www.amazon.com/gp/search/ref=sr_adv_b/?search-alias=stripbooks&unfiltered=1&field-keywords=Dark+Matter&field-author=&field-title=&field-isbn=&field-publisher=&node=75&field-p_n_condition-type=&field-feature_browse-bin=&field-subject=&field-language=&field-dateop=&field-datemod=&field-dateyear=&sort=relevanceexprank&Adv-Srch-Books-Submit.x=0&Adv-Srch-Books-Submit.y=0

NOVA even had a program on dark matter.

http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/physics/dark-matter.html

There is dark energy as well.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp

1051. Re: Icom PCR1000 antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 03:23:04 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <9qt6p7ph949lbfh7b0v2dr40rpd7dkki2c@4ax.com>
Source record: 2168

On Sat, 21 Apr 2012 17:33:54 -0500, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>On 4/21/2012 5:23 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>> For some irrational reason, that probably defies logical
>> justification, I've decided to setup my PCR1000 receiver as an
>> internet accessible receiver. There are about 7 programs available to
>> do this, so I don't expect software to be a problem. The receiver
>> will eventually be moved to a mountain top repeater site, which
>> unfortunately does not have much room for an antenna. The receiver
>> will tune from 0.1 to 1300Mhz. I don't wanna deal with an antenna
>> tuners or switches.
>>
>> Is there an antenna or combination of antennas that are suitable for
>> such a wide tuning range and that is small enough to fit in a limited
>> rooftop area?

>One thing not to forget is there are relatively inexpensive
>duplexers/triplexers/etc. from the likes of Comet and others. Or roll
>your own.

I like to make my own diplexer/triplexer boxes. In this case, only a
diplexer is needed. The Radio Shack discone antenna will (allegedly)
work from 30-1300MHz.
<http://www.radioshack.com/graphics/uc/rsk/Support/ProductManuals/2000043_PM_EN.pdf>
Below 30MHz is the real problem. Also, none of the commercial
diplexers I could find had a 30MHz cutoff frequency. Looks like I get
to build something.

>I know that doesn't help much on the low end of things but means a
>couple discones on the mid and upper will do well.

I've compared the performance of discones and biconical antennas.
Biconicals are better because the radiation pattern is towards the
horizon, instead of towards the sky. It also has about 1-2dB more
gain. However, I'm not in the mood for building yet another
mechanical marvel, and will probably use the discone.

>And yes there will be some small to medium gaps because of the device.

I can probably ignore the TV bands (54 to 700MHz) but I want most
everything else.

Thanks much.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com

Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1052. Re: Icom PCR1000 antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 03:53:07 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <vcu6p75mv9cnehp63paeg6789qn9ceeb1d@4ax.com>
Source record: 2169

On Sun, 22 Apr 2012 01:09:26 +0100, "christofire"
<christofire@talktalk.net> wrote:

>If it's always receiving and you can make an amplifier with high input
>impedance throughout the frequency range,

Good idea. I've done that before with a long wire (about 200ft)
feeding a 3:1 turns ratio torrid xformer. It was a bit lossy at low
frequencies, but that doesn't matter because the atmospheric noise
level is so high, that everything is buried under the noise anyway.

>then you could use a short dipole
>'doublet' - drawing insignificant current from the antenna would make its
>very low radiation resistance less of a concern.

A doublet may not work at a commercial mountain top site. Doublets
require twinlead or ladder line down to the radio. The feed line will
need to either go through about 3 meters of pipe, or through a coax
bulkhead feedthrough. I could probably install the balun before it
enters the pipe or building, but that might not be practical.

>Its directivity gain would
>be almost constant because its radiation pattern comes from its (fixed)
>axial symmetry, but a wavelength^2 factor would apply to its effective
>aperture area.

I don't have much in the way of expectations in the way of antenna
gain. If it receives anything, I'm happy.

>It probably wouldn't be easy to design a single high-input-Z
>amplifier over that frequency range, but there might be scope for dividing
>the range and combining the _outputs_ of several amplifiers, each fed by
>their own doublet.

Do I really need an amplifier just to do an impedance downconversion?
I would think a 3:1 xformer would be adequate.

Actually, it's quite easy to build a high input impedance RF
amplifier. I've done it many times. A source follower will do the
trick. So will a grounded gate amplifier. Better yet, a dual gate
MOSFET amplifier or some kind of cascode amplifier derangement. All
of them can be configured for a high input impedance and 50 ohms
output.

However, performance may not be so wonderful. It's a tradeoff between
gain, noise figure, and bandwidth. There's no easy way to make an
amplifier that is ideal for all three. Pick any two. Actually, it's

worse because blocking, overload, and dynamic range are also a factor. Putting a broadband amplifier on a mountain top full of broadcast stations and commercial radios is not a great idea. I'll probably end up with a transformer followed by an attenuator.

>Would you need any kind of 'monstrous' antenna if the requirement was always
>receiving?

Well, no... but bigger does tend to be better. I could probably use a base loaded whip, tolerate the mismatch losses, and live with the general loss of gain at the low end of HF. The site has an 80ft tower, where I think (not sure) I can install two outriggers, egg insulators, and build some kind of vertical wire antenna. Various configurations are possible, but the monstrosity I was considering is an HF biconical.
<http://www.google.com/patents?id=LJ9pAAAAEBAJ>
What I like about it is that it's 75 ohms over at least one octave of bandwidth. However, as each element approaches 1/2 wave at some frequencies, the impedance goes sky high. The trick is to put those frequencies in areas where I don't care to listen.

I could also fit a "fan" type dipole antenna or a wire simulation of a "bow-tie" antenna. However, what I was hoping for was some manner of fairly short antenna (about 3-6 meters), with a fixed LC network that yields a fair approximation of 50 ohms. 2-30MHz, without tuning. I've been playing with such a matching network in 4NEC2, but getting nowhere. Surely, such a thing exists.

>I could see that you might want something large to get the
>radiation resistance up if you were transmitting from it, but for receiving
>a high-Z amplifier becomes easier at lower frequencies.

True, but for there reasons I previously mumbled, I don't think an RF amp on an RF polluted mountain top is a great idea. Besides, additional RF gain at the low end of the HF spectrum is useless because of the high atmospheric noise levels. All the gain does is lower the receiver dynamic range.

>I vaguely recall
>that some of the companies that have offered professional 'radiomonitoring'
>(i.e. evesdropping) equipment, such as R&S, have used combinations of
>different types of element for different parts of the wide frequency band,
>but never anything monstrous.

Yes, but I suspect they also used antenna tuners to deal with the mismatch. I could do the same thing, but don't have an easy way to control the antenna tuner, especially since the receiver doesn't have the concept of "bands".

Thanks much.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com

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Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1053. Re: Icom PCR1000 antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 03:57:03 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f93818c$0$74663$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2170

On 4/21/2012 10:23 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>
> I like to make my own diplexer/triplexer boxes. In this case, only a
> diplexer is needed. The Radio Shack discone antenna will (allegedly)
> work from 30-1300MHz.
> <http://www.radioshack.com/graphics/uc/rsk/Support/ProductManuals/2000043_PM_EN.pdf>
> Below 30MHz is the real problem. Also, none of the commercial
> diplexers I could find had a 30MHz cutoff frequency. Looks like I get
> to build something.
>

I have one and have never bothered to check it because I've never
actually used it. It's one of my backup backup antennas.

Time to test it.

tom
K0TAR

1054. Re: Icom PCR1000 antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 04:07:58 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f93841b$0$74662$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2171

On 4/21/2012 7:09 PM, christofire wrote:
> "Jeff Liebermann"<jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
> news:3vb6p7p00kcbi2cm20ssd5ldbukq7h4fnt@4ax.com...
>> For some irrational reason, that probably defies logical
>> justification, I've decided to setup my PCR1000 receiver as an
>> internet accessible receiver. There are about 7 programs available to
>> do this, so I don't expect software to be a problem. The receiver
>> will eventually be moved to a mountain top repeater site, which
>> unfortunately does not have much room for an antenna. The receiver
>> will tune from 0.1 to 1300Mhz. I don't wanna deal with an antenna
>> tuners or switches.
>>
>> Is there an antenna or combination of antennas that are suitable for
>> such a wide tuning range and that is small enough to fit in a limited
>> rooftop area?
>>
>> I was thinking of a monstrous vertical biconical dipole for HF, a
>> diplexer, and a discone for VHF/UHF/etc. For Field Day, I once made a
>> biconical out of two trash can lids, with holes for the wires around
>> the perimeter. It worked amazingly well but I never bothered to make
>> measurements.
>> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biconical_antenna>
>>
>> Can anyone suggest something better, smaller, less ugly, or more
>> practical?
>>
>>
>> --
>> Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
>> 150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
>> Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
>> Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558
>
>
> If it's always receiving and you can make an amplifier with high input
> impedance throughout the frequency range, then you could use a short dipole
> 'doublet' - drawing insignificant current from the antenna would make its
> very low radiation resistance less of a concern. Its directivity gain would
> be almost constant because its radiation pattern comes from its (fixed)
> axial symmetry, but a wavelength^2 factor would apply to its effective
> aperture area. It probably wouldn't be easy to design a single high-input-Z
> amplifier over that frequency range, but there might be scope for dividing
> the range and combining the _outputs_ of several amplifiers, each fed by
> their own doublet.

> Would you need any kind of 'monstrous' antenna if the requirement was always
> receiving? I could see that you might want something large to get the
> radiation resistance up if you were transmitting from it, but for receiving
> a high-Z amplifier becomes easier at lower frequencies. I vaguely recall
> that some of the companies that have offered professional 'radiomonitoring'
> (i.e. evesdropping) equipment, such as R&S, have used combinations of
> different types of element for different parts of the wide frequency band,
> but never anything monstrous.
>
> Chris
>
>

The only comment I would have is capture area.

tom
K0TAR

1055. Re: Icom PCR1000 antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 05:59:10 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jn06li$pe2$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2172

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
news:3vb6p7p00kcbi2cm20ssd5ldbukq7h4fnt@4ax.com...

< snippage >

> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biconical_antenna>
>
> Can anyone suggest something better, smaller, less ugly, or more
> practical?
>
>
> --
> Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
> 150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
> Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
> Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

Nothing small is going to be broadbanded. Roy, W7EL, a contributor here,
offered his wisdom on antennas and it's been echoed by others, I'm sure.

Small
Broadband Pick any two.
Efficient

Words to live by.

"Sal"

1056. Re: Icom PCR1000 antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 06:56:08 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <49a7p71bveu3hr7llcdkod6gd03l650ece@4ax.com>
Source record: 2173

On Sat, 21 Apr 2012 22:59:10 -0700, "Sal" <sobars@aol.com> wrote:

>Nothing small is going to be broadbanded. Roy, W7EL, a contributor here,
>offered his wisdom on antennas and it's been echoed by others, I'm sure.
>
>Small
>Broadband Pick any two.
>Efficient
>
>Words to live by.
>"Sal"

Thats a good rule of thumb. However, this is a receive only antenna,
which does not need to be perfectly matched and can be fairly
inefficient and low gain. Even so, I don't think the radiation
efficiency is going to be that horrible. They're mostly due to
conduction losses (at HF) and dielectric loss (at UHF). For the high
currents required for transmitting, these losses are fairly large for
a short broadband antenna. However, in a high impedance receive only
antenna, the conductivity loses are a much smaller part of the antenna
impedance than in the transmit antenna.

It's much the same in the discone. The antenna VSWR averages about
3:1 over about 6 octaves of frequency. With such a high VSWR, it's
not a suitable transmit antenna. However, for receive, it works
tolerably well.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
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Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1057. Re: Icom PCR1000 antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 08:34:23 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <2jg7p7hvmutp6gemqghrmn7fjgheke5grt@4ax.com>
Source record: 2174

On Sat, 21 Apr 2012 20:23:04 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
wrote:

>gain. However, I'm not in the mood for building yet another
>mechanical marvel, and will probably use the discone.
>

discones are fine, but like to pick up static.

w.

1058. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 08:50:04 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjp7hhs.6gr.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2175

Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote:
> Also, if your electrons are leaving the antenna, and flying off into
> the ether, there should be a rather large positive charge left on the
> antenna. If you then claim that the transmitter is replacing the
> electrons as fast as they are radiated, then the positive charge
> should reside in the transmitter. If you then claim that the local
> electric utility is supplying electrons to the transmitter, then the
> utility generating station must have a huge positive charge.

Well, he thinks that this is what is happening and therefore he
believes that any transmitter should always be grounded so that the
earth can supply the missing electrons and prevent the transmitter
from being charged more and more.

However, we all know this doesn't happen. He himself has no way to
verify it because he does not have a transmitter (or he is not bright
enough to realize that maybe he has one in his pocket).

So he keeps insisting that the transmitter must be grounded or problems
would occur because of the electron emission. When everyone agrees that
these problems do not occur, he does not realize that maybe the electron
emission is not there at the voltages involved, and he was wrong after all.

1059. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 08:50:56 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f93c674$0$1225$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2176

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
news:4f932cbf$0$96703$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 4/21/2012 1:51 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
>
>>> So you are saying that modulation can't work?
>>
>> Continuous waves are opposite to damped waves.
>
> How can radio waves be wet?

I do not know: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ondes_amorties.jpg
S*

1060. Re: Icom PCR1000 antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 09:02:34 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <LKi6WuFqk8kPFwmR@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 2177

In message <2jg7p7hvmutp6gemqghrmn7fjgheke5grt@4ax.com>, Helmut Wabnig
<hwabnig@?.-.invalid> writes
>On Sat, 21 Apr 2012 20:23:04 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
>wrote:
>
>>gain. However, I'm not in the mood for building yet another
>>mechanical marvel, and will probably use the discone.
>>
>
>discones are fine, but like to pick up static.
>
Any more than any other vertical antenna (or even ANY antenna)?
--
Ian

1061. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 09:24:05 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f93ce39$0$1299$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2178

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:bsa6p71357huip34ldmf8q4t6bokbbmv6g@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 21 Apr 2012 17:51:31 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>>
>> "Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>>news:68s4p7pghrh3fc6o79r4kpibqh7pc9ak9b@4ax.com...
>>> On Sat, 21 Apr 2012 09:24:03 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
>>> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>>Electrons escape from each charged body. Your antennas emit electrons
>>>>and
>>>>for this reason they need the sink of electrons (the earth/chassis/
>>>>counterpoise).
>>>
>>> Great theory. If antennas emitted electrons, and electrons have mass,
>>> we could then build a rotating antenna powered by the electron
>>> belching reaction mass. Put the antenna on a hub, and watch the
>>> electron emissions turn the antenna as they fly off the antenna at
>>> ummm... the speed of light. A few hundred watts of power should be
>>> more than enough to move the antenna around. Yeah, great physics you
>>> have there.
>>>
>>> Hint: How fast do electrons travel in a wire?
>>> No, it's not the speed of light. It's called electron drift velocity.
>>> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drift_velocity>
>>> <http://www.jensign.com/JavaScience/www/cuwire/cuwire.html>
>>> For the above example, it takes about 12 hours for an electron to
>>> travel 1 meter in a copper wire. Not exactly at RF speeds.
>>
>>The air molecules travel with the speed of the wind. But they oscillate if
>>there is the sound source.
>>The speed of sound and the speed the wind are the different things.
>
> Please let me know how far you can communicate using air molecules.
> There is a momentum transfer when moving air, but it dissipates rather
> quickly. Comparing electron dynamics with pneumatics just doesn't
> work.[1]

All is O.K. Oscillating molecules produce the electron waves and in this way
lost its energy rather quickly.
But no smaller species than the electrons.
Tunnig fork transfer its energy to air molecules, air molecules to electrons

and no next step.
>
>>The same is with the electron waves speed and the electron beam (drift)
>>speed.
>
> Same as what? There is no such thing as an electron wave.

There no such thing as the EM waves.

> There are
> electron beams, and radio waves, with very little overlap.

Like wind and sound.

> If think that electrons fly off the ends of an antenna, there should
> be a way to directly detect those electrons. For example, a CRT has a
> phosphor screen that lights up when hit by electrons from the electron
> gun. If your mythical electrons are really there, you should also be
> able to place a phosphor screen near a transmitting antenna, and have
> it light up.

Cathode rays were idenified in 1895.
>
> Also, if your electrons are leaving the antenna, and flying off into
> the ether, there should be a rather large positive charge left on the
> antenna.

You call it "static".

>If you then claim that the transmitter is replacing the
> electrons as fast as they are radiated, then the positive charge
> should reside in the transmitter. If you then claim that the local
> electric utility is supplying electrons to the transmitter, then the
> utility generating station must have a huge positive charge.

For this reason the all electronic equipment have the
earth/chassis/counterpoise as e remedy.

>> Keep trying. Eventually, you'll get something correct.
>>S*
>
> You're not trying hard enough. Open book, insert face, absorb
> everything, and verify what you've learned using real world examples
> and numerical calculations. If your theory of the moment can't be
> reduced to real (i.e. non-quantum) physics, with real calculations,
> and real experimental verification, it's probably wrong.

It could not be wrong because such Giants as Ampere, Faraday, Stokes,
Lorenz, Tesla and Dirac were "using real world examples and numerical
calculations."
>
>
> [1] Maybe this will help. It's not a perfect analogy, but it's close

> enough. Find a billiard table and line up about 10 balls in a line
> and as close together as possible. Use another ball to hit one end of
> the line, and time how long it takes between the first impact, and
> when the ball at the end starts to move. Now, cover the same distance
> with just the cue ball, and without the line of billiard balls. Note
> how it take MUCH longer for just the cue ball to travel the same
> distance. The line of billiard balls represents the atoms in a
> conductor. You'll get electron transport at almost the speed of light
> in such a situation. The cue ball alone represents the electron drift
> in the same conductor. If the cue ball could be made to travel at the
> same speed as it did through the line of billard balls, the felt on
> the billiard table would probably show a deep burn mark.

Ampere, Faraday, Stokes, Lorenz, Tesla and Dirac analyzed and explained
everythig.

"Maybe this will help":
1825 - Ampere publishes his collected results on magnetism. His expression
for the magnetic field produced by a small segment of current is different
from that which follows naturally from the Biot-Savart law by an additive
term which integrates to zero around closed circuit. It is unfortunate that
electrodynamics and relativity decide in favor of Biot and Savart rather
than for the much more sophisticated Ampere, whose memoir contains both
mathematical analysis and experimentation, artfully blended together. In
this memoir are given some special instances of the result we now call
Stokes theorem or as we usually write it. Maxwell describes this work as
``one of the most brilliant achievements in science. The whole, theory and
experiment, seems as if it had leaped, full-grown and full-armed, from the
brain of the `Newton of electricity'. It is perfect in form and unassailable
in accuracy; and it is summed up in a formula from which all the phenomena
may be deduced, and which must always remain the cardinal formula of
electrodynamics.'' From:
http://www.electricityforum.com/a-timeline-of-history-of-electricity.html

"a small segment of current" = electron.

"the Biot-Savart law" = hydraulic analogy.

Teaching and science are the two different things. In teaching is the
hydraulic analogy in science are electrons.

"It is unfortunate that electrodynamics and relativity decide in favor of
Biot and Savart rather than for the much more sophisticated Ampere".

S*

1062. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 09:31:50 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjp7k06.6gr.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2179

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> >If you then claim that the transmitter is replacing the
>> electrons as fast as they are radiated, then the positive charge
>> should reside in the transmitter. If you then claim that the local
>> electric utility is supplying electrons to the transmitter, then the
>> utility generating station must have a huge positive charge.
>
> For this reason the all electronic equipment have the
> earth/chassis/counterpoise as e remedy.

Maybe in 1900, but not today.
This is because it was found that an antenna does not emit electrons.

1063. PstRotator - Antenna rotator control via Google Maps

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 13:15:08 UTC
From: codrut.buda@gmail.com
Message-ID: <28684209.260.1335100508489.JavaMail.geo-discussion-forums@ynmm10>
Source record: 2180

PstRotator - http://www.qsl.net/yo3dmu/index_Page346.htm - a program for antenna rotators control - is able now to use Google maps. Just click on a location to set the beam heading.

1064. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 15:22:15 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <pn68p7lnuqj1pan011tnn6u6pp14qdftp1@4ax.com>
Source record: 2181

On Sun, 22 Apr 2012 11:24:05 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

>All is O.K. Oscillating molecules produce the electron waves and in this way
>lost its energy rather quickly.

Oscillating (vibrating) molecules is a measure of heat energy. With
that explanation, it would be necessary for antennas to be hot in
order to radiate. Try again please.

>But no smaller species than the electrons.

Other than positive electrons, there is only one type of electron.

>Tunnig fork transfer its energy to air molecules, air molecules to electrons
>and no next step.

As I previously mention, pneumatic analogies do not work well for
describing RF radiation.

>>>The same is with the electron waves speed and the electron beam (drift)
>>>speed.
>>
>> Same as what? There is no such thing as an electron wave.
>
>There no such thing as the EM waves.

Nice dodge. Answer my question... same as what? What is the same as
your electron wave?

>> There are
>> electron beams, and radio waves, with very little overlap.
>
>Like wind and sound.

Which is like an electron beam? Wind or sound?
Which is like a radio wave? Wind or sound?
How are they like each other?

>> If think that electrons fly off the ends of an antenna, there should
>> be a way to directly detect those electrons. For example, a CRT has a
>> phosphor screen that lights up when hit by electrons from the electron
>> gun. If your mythical electrons are really there, you should also be
>> able to place a phosphor screen near a transmitting antenna, and have
>> it light up.
>
>Cathode rays were idenified in 1895.

My antennas do not emit cathode rays. If they did, my neighborhood
would be bombarded with electrons, potentially destroying everything
it its path.

Please produce a reproducible test, that will demonstrate that charged
electrons are being emitted by an antenna. Your Nobel prize awaits
you.

>> Also, if your electrons are leaving the antenna, and flying off into
>> the ether, there should be a rather large positive charge left on the
>> antenna.
>
>You call it "static".

Static electricity? The word "static" means not moving. With static
electricity, surplus electrons (or lack of electrons) are accumulated
on an object, giving it a negative (or positive) charge. The point is
that they are not moving, just sitting there. Ever try to stop an RF
signal? You can't. You can slow it down through various materials,
but you can't stop it. RF and static are not the same. Try again.

> >If you then claim that the transmitter is replacing the
>> electrons as fast as they are radiated, then the positive charge
>> should reside in the transmitter. If you then claim that the local
>> electric utility is supplying electrons to the transmitter, then the
>> utility generating station must have a huge positive charge.
>
>For this reason the all electronic equipment have the
>earth/chassis/counterpoise as e remedy.

In case you haven't noticed, power lines are a balance pair. For 3
phase, they are also balanced at 120 degrees apart. The ground
connection is strictly for safety and is not required for proper
operation. It's there for safety, in the event you decide to prove
your theory by discharging the mythical positive accumulated charge to
ground through your body.

>It could not be wrong because such Giants as Ampere, Faraday, Stokes,
>Lorenz, Tesla and Dirac were "using real world examples and numerical
>calculations."

Pick one sample calculation that demonstrates that electrons are being
emitted by transmitting antennas. There are plenty of tests that will
detect electrons. Pick one.

>Ampere, Faraday, Stokes, Lorenz, Tesla and Dirac analyzed and explained
>everythig.

True, but you haven't explained anything.

>http://www.electricityforum.com/a-timeline-of-history-of-electricity.html

Thank you for the history refresher. Unfortunately, I didn't see
anyone claiming that antennas emit electrons. Could you be a little
more specific.

>"a small segment of current" = electron.

Segment? So, if I take a conductor, and cut out a segment, I can walk
away with several amps of current contained in that segment? Amazing.

>"the Biot-Savart law" = hydraulic analogy.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biot-Savart law>
I fail to see any mention of hydraulics in the above article. Also,
your analogy was pneumatic, not hydraulic.

>Teaching and science are the two different things. In teaching is the
>hydraulic analogy in science are electrons.

I'm sure the teachers in this group will be thrilled to know that what
they're teaching is not science.

>"It is unfortunate that electrodynamics and relativity decide in favor of
>Biot and Savart rather than for the much more sophisticated Ampere".

If there's a conflict, simple explanations tend to prevail.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occam's_razor>
Sophistication is for science fiction.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1065. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 15:32:14 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <uskd69-4h2.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2183

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:bsa6p71357huip34ldmf8q4t6bokbbmv6g@4ax.com...
>> On Sat, 21 Apr 2012 17:51:31 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
>> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

<snip>

> All is O.K. Oscillating molecules produce the electron waves and in this way
> lost its energy rather quickly.
> But no smaller species than the electrons.
> Tunnig fork transfer its energy to air molecules, air molecules to electrons
> and no next step.

Babbling gibberish.

>>>The same is with the electron waves speed and the electron beam (drift)
>>>speed.
>>
>> Same as what? There is no such thing as an electron wave.
>
> There no such thing as the EM waves.

It is the modern definition, you babbling idiot.

>> There are
>> electron beams, and radio waves, with very little overlap.
>
> Like wind and sound.

No, not at all.

>> If think that electrons fly off the ends of an antenna, there should
>> be a way to directly detect those electrons. For example, a CRT has a
>> phosphor screen that lights up when hit by electrons from the electron
>> gun. If your mythical electrons are really there, you should also be
>> able to place a phosphor screen near a transmitting antenna, and have
>> it light up.
>
> Cathode rays were idenified in 1895.

But they have nothing to do with radio or anything else you have been
babbling about.

>> Also, if your electrons are leaving the antenna, and flying off into
>> the ether, there should be a rather large positive charge left on the

>> antenna.
>
> You call it "static".

No, we do not as nothing of the sort happens.

You are an idiot.

> >If you then claim that the transmitter is replacing the
>> electrons as fast as they are radiated, then the positive charge
>> should reside in the transmitter. If you then claim that the local
>> electric utility is supplying electrons to the transmitter, then the
>> utility generating station must have a huge positive charge.
>
> For this reason the all electronic equipment have the
> earth/chassis/counterpoise as e remedy.

Yet more babbling nonsense with no basis in reality.

<snip>

> It could not be wrong because such Giants as Ampere, Faraday, Stokes,
> Lorenz, Tesla and Dirac were "using real world examples and numerical
> calculations."

And still they mangaged to get some of the things they wrote wrong due
to lack of information not available until well into the 20th Century.

<snip>

> Ampere, Faraday, Stokes, Lorenz, Tesla and Dirac analyzed and explained
> everythig.

No, they did not as they didn't have information that became available in
the 20th Century.

> "Maybe this will help":

<snip 187 year old quote>

> Teaching and science are the two different things. In teaching is the
> hydraulic analogy in science are electrons.

Gibberish.

> "It is unfortunate that electrodynamics and relativity decide in favor of
> Biot and Savart rather than for the much more sophisticated Ampere".

Babble.

You are an idiot.

1066. Re: Icom PCR1000 antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 15:37:13 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <0j88p711n2sn8tain2992fr5d7lph5sqin@4ax.com>
Source record: 2182

On Sun, 22 Apr 2012 10:34:23 +0200, Helmut Wabnig <hwabnig@.- ---
-.dotat> wrote:

>On Sat, 21 Apr 2012 20:23:04 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
>wrote:
>
>>gain. However, I'm not in the mood for building yet another
>>mechanical marvel, and will probably use the discone.

>discones are fine, but like to pick up static.
>w.

Static electricity or radio static noise? Static electricity should
not be a problem as the PCR1000 probably has a 100K resistor across
the antenna connector. This is standard on most radios. If not, I
can easily add one to bleed off any excess charge.

At VHF frequencies, any generated radio static should not be a
problem. The building is high enough that it might end up inside a
thunder cloud, where precipitation static might cause trouble.
Besides, there's not enough dielectric material on the discone to
build up much of a charge. If the humidity is low enough and the wind
speed high enough to create arcing, I'll have much bigger problems
than to deal with than a little static noise.

However, there may be another problem. We try to use grounded and low
impedance antennas on mountaintop sites in order to reduce induced
currents from nearby lightning hits. Both my proposed antennas are
ungrounded and/or fairly high impedance. Oh-oh.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1067. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 17:54:08 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f9445c1$0$26689$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2184

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:pn68p7lnuqj1pan011tnn6u6pp14qdftp1@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 22 Apr 2012 11:24:05 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>>All is O.K. Oscillating molecules produce the electron waves and in this
>>way
>>lost its energy rather quickly.
>
> Oscillating (vibrating) molecules is a measure of heat energy.

It apply to the air molecules.

> With
> that explanation, it would be necessary for antennas to be hot in
> order to radiate. Try again please.

>
>>But no smaller species than the electrons.
>
> Other than positive electrons, there is only one type of electron.
>
>>Tunnig fork transfer its energy to air molecules, air molecules to
>>electrons
>>and no next step.
>
> As I previously mention, pneumatic analogies do not work well for
> describing RF radiation.
>
>>>>The same is with the electron waves speed and the electron beam (drift)
>>>>speed.
>>>
>>> Same as what? There is no such thing as an electron wave.
>>
>>There no such thing as the EM waves.
>
> Nice dodge. Answer my question... same as what? What is the same as
> your electron wave?
>
>>> There are
>>> electron beams, and radio waves, with very little overlap.
>>
>>Like wind and sound.
>
> Which is like an electron beam? Wind or sound?

> Which is like a radio wave? Wind or sound?
> How are they like each other?

The wind of course.
Sound is like the electron waves.
>
>>> If think that electrons fly off the ends of an antenna, there should
>>> be a way to directly detect those electrons. For example, a CRT has a
>>> phosphor screen that lights up when hit by electrons from the electron
>>> gun. If your mythical electrons are really there, you should also be
>>> able to place a phosphor screen near a transmitting antenna, and have
>>> it light up.
>>
>>Cathode rays were idenified in 1895.
>
> My antennas do not emit cathode rays. If they did, my neighborhood
> would be bombarded with electrons, potentially destroying everything
> it its path.

The cathode rays travel to the anode.
>
> Please produce a reproducible test, that will demonstrate that charged
> electrons are being emitted by an antenna. Your Nobel prize awaits
> you.

It was done before the first Nobel prize.
>
>>> Also, if your electrons are leaving the antenna, and flying off into
>>> the ether, there should be a rather large positive charge left on the
>>> antenna.
>>
>>You call it "static".
>
> Static electricity? The word "static" means not moving. With static
> electricity, surplus electrons (or lack of electrons) are accumulated
> on an object, giving it a negative (or positive) charge. The point is
> that they are not moving, just sitting there.

They travel into the earth.

> Ever try to stop an RF
> signal? You can't. You can slow it down through various materials,
> but you can't stop it. RF and static are not the same. Try again.
>
>> >If you then claim that the transmitter is replacing the
>>> electrons as fast as they are radiated, then the positive charge
>>> should reside in the transmitter. If you then claim that the local
>>> electric utility is supplying electrons to the transmitter, then the
>>> utility generating station must have a huge positive charge.
>>
>>For this reason the all electronic equipment have the
>>earth/chassis/counterpoise as e remedy.
>

> In case you haven't noticed, power lines are a balance pair. For 3
> phase, they are also balanced at 120 degrees apart. The ground
> connection is strictly for safety and is not required for proper
> operation.

Totally wrong. The power lines and receiver antennas must have ground
connection.
"The wire antennas used with crystal receivers are monopole antennas which
develop their output voltage with respect to ground. They require a return
circuit connected to ground (earth) so that the current from the antenna,
after passing through the receiver, can flow into the ground. The ground
wire is attached to a radiator, a water pipe, or a metal stake driven into
the ground.[4"

> It's there for safety, in the event you decide to prove
> your theory by discharging the mythical positive accumulated charge to
> ground through your body.
>
>>It could not be wrong because such Giants as Ampere, Faraday, Stokes,
>>Lorenz, Tesla and Dirac were "using real world examples and numerical
>>calculations."
>
> Pick one sample calculation that demonstrates that electrons are being
> emitted by transmitting antennas. There are plenty of tests that will
> detect electrons. Pick one.
>
>>Ampere, Faraday, Stokes, Lorenz, Tesla and Dirac analyzed and explained
>>everythig.
>
> True, but you haven't explained anything.
>
>> http://www.electricityforum.com/a-timeline-of-history-of-electricity.html
>
> Thank you for the history refresher. Unfortunately, I didn't see
> anyone claiming that antennas emit electrons. Could you be a little
> more specific.
>
>>"a small segment of current" = electron.
>
> Segment? So, if I take a conductor, and cut out a segment, I can walk
> away with several amps of current contained in that segment? Amazing.
>
>>"the Biot-Savart law" = hydraulic analogy.
>
> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biot-Savart law>
> I fail to see any mention of hydraulics in the above article. Also,
> your analogy was pneumatic, not hydraulic.

"The electronic-hydraulic analogy (derisively referred to as the drain-pipe
theory by Oliver Heaviside) is the most widely used analogy for "electron
fluid" in a metal conductor".

In EM is "electron fluid". In science "electron gas".
>
>>Teaching and science are the two different things. In teaching is the
>>hydraulic analogy in science are electrons.
>
> I'm sure the teachers in this group will be thrilled to know that what
> they're teaching is not science.

Jimp is a teacher.
>
>>"It is unfortunate that electrodynamics and relativity decide in favor of
>>Biot and Savart rather than for the much more sophisticated Ampere".
>
> If there's a conflict, simple explanations tend to prevail.
> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occam's_razor>
> Sophistication is for science fiction.

Here no conflict. The hydraulic analogy is enough for kids.
S*

1068. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 18:00:34 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjp8hq2.eha.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2185

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> Totally wrong. The power lines and receiver antennas must have ground
> connection.
> "The wire antennas used with crystal receivers are monopole antennas which
> develop their output voltage with respect to ground. They require a return
> circuit connected to ground (earth) so that the current from the antenna,
> after passing through the receiver, can flow into the ground. The ground
> wire is attached to a radiator, a water pipe, or a metal stake driven into
> the ground.[4"

Do you think that monopole antennas are the only existing antennas?
It seems you do.

However, that is not true. A dipole antenna does not need a ground
connection as the output voltage is not with respect to ground, but
between the two terminals.

1069. I'm Baaaaaack!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 18:16:29 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <0WXkr.5601$zA4.239@newsfe19.iad>
Source record: 2186

Couldn't stay away! I knew when I departed that I'd be back eventually -- but I didn't realize how quickly. I should have known. My only interest now is in antennas. I just moved into a senior's residence where outside antennas or anything on the roof are out of the question -- at least that's what they think. I will be QRP using a Yaesu FT-817ND.

Over the years, before assorted medical problems lay me low, I helped a lot of hams who thought they'd have to forgo the hobby (due to antenna restrictions) get on the air. Now it's my turn to help myself!!!

I tried working using an indoor antenna but with all the metal in the frame of the building and around the windows it appears that this option is out of the question. Even a wire loop taped to the window couldn't get WWV when a chum of mine was getting it 20 over 9! I tried dropping a line outside the window to near the ground, but it receives little if anything -- probably due to the capacity between the antenna and the building. I did find that if I strung the wire out perpendicular to the building it worked beautifully.

I have now drilled a small hole (about 1/4 inch) through the window frame and plan to string some fairly invisible or very low profile wire out from the window and over a nearby tree with the end hanging down through the tree. Using this with an MFJ-1625 tuner I should be able to get out well. The tuner has a separate inductor which allows me to tune the counterpoise (which I can run along the wall in my suite), and combining this with low power and some RF Chokes on the power supply line I should be able to operate. It's difficult to quit after over 50 plus years of ham radio.

In any event, once I get on the air I can consider other antenna alternatives, but the immediate need is to get a signal out and myself back on the air.

This afternoon I'm going to a surplus warehouse searching for some suitable wire to string. I have a couple of questions re my setup that I've never had to deal with before, so that will be my next posting on this group.

As for my problem re trolling I guess I'll have to use blocking techniques which I didn't want to have to employ in fear of missing some good information. In any event, here I am again and I'm happy again!

Irv VE6BP
Calgary, AB

1070. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 19:03:06 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <8gj8p7trcrd0ojj4oms2cqire2h2g8vqe3@4ax.com>
Source record: 2187

On Sun, 22 Apr 2012 19:54:08 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

>
> "Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>news:pn68p7lnuqj1pan011tnn6u6pp14qdftp1@4ax.com...
>> On Sun, 22 Apr 2012 11:24:05 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
>> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>>All is O.K. Oscillating molecules produce the electron waves and in this
>>>way
>>>lost its energy rather quickly.
>>
>> Oscillating (vibrating) molecules is a measure of heat energy.
>
>It apply to the air molecules.

It also applies to solids, liquids, vapors, smog, and partial vacuums.
If it's warm, it has molecules that vibrate. Now, how does mentioning
hot air prove the existence of electron waves?

>>>Like wind and sound.
>>
>> Which is like an electron beam? Wind or sound?
>> Which is like a radio wave? Wind or sound?
>> How are they like each other?

>The wind of course.
>Sound is like the electron waves.

Really? If transmitting RF radiates electrons, what does your
belching hot air produce? Pneumatic particles? Where' the analogy?

>>>Cathode rays were idenified in 1895.
>>
>> My antennas do not emit cathode rays. If they did, my neighborhood
>> would be bombarded with electrons, potentially destroying everything
>> it its path.
>
>The cathode rays travel to the anode.

I have a cathode ray oscilloscope next to my radio. For some odd
reason, my radio fails to detect the cathode ray emissions. Perhaps
that's because an electron beam is not oscillatory and therefore does
not radiate in the RF regions?

>> Please produce a reproducible test, that will demonstrate that charged
>> electrons are being emitted by an antenna. Your Nobel prize awaits
>> you.
>
>It was done before the first Nobel prize.

Well, if the Nobel Prize is insufficient, permit me to offer a
different prize, for which you seem qualified:
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pigasus_Award>
Should you actually write a paper or produce an electron belching
transmitter, methinks this award would be more appropriate:
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ig_Nobel_Prize>
<http://www.improb.com/ig/ig-pastwinners.html>
You may need some help with the form and structure. I recommend the
Journal of Irreproducible Results as a suitable guideline.
<http://www.jir.com>
For example:
<http://www.jir.com/turboencabulator.html>
Be sure to include me in the credit for inspiring your research:

>They travel into the earth.

Somehow, I've failed to notice electrons piling up on the ground.
Presumably, you're suggesting that they are falling from the sky due
to the effects of gravity. Well, that might explain my inability to
work DX with my ungrounded antenna, but does not explain how radio
functions in outer space, where there is no earth ground.

>>>For this reason the all electronic equipment have the
>>>earth/chassis/counterpoise as e remedy.
>>
>> In case you haven't noticed, power lines are a balance pair. For 3
>> phase, they are also balanced at 120 degrees apart. The ground
>> connection is strictly for safety and is not required for proper
>> operation.

>Totally wrong. The power lines and receiver antennas must have ground
>connection.

Simply stating your conjecture, and quoting outdate and erroneous
conjecture does not make it correct. As I previously asked, can you
produce an experiment that would conclusively demonstrate that
electrons are being produced by RF transmissions, and that RF
propagation ceases when the antenna ground is removed? Please keep it
simple, like explaining how an ungrounded balanced dipole functions.

>"The wire antennas used with crystal receivers are monopole antennas which
>develop their output voltage with respect to ground. They require a return
>circuit connected to ground (earth) so that the current from the antenna,
>after passing through the receiver, can flow into the ground. The ground
>wire is attached to a radiator, a water pipe, or a metal stake driven into
>the ground.[4"

Congratulations. You've discovered the counterpoise. That's a good
idea (but not necessary) for a monopole, where the grounded
counterpoise forms the missing element of the dipole. However, that
doesn't demonstrate or prove anything about other antennas, most of
which have little use for an earth ground.

>>>"the Biot-Savart law" = hydraulic analogy.
>>
>> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biot-Savart law>
>> I fail to see any mention of hydraulics in the above article. Also,
>> your analogy was pneumatic, not hydraulic.
>
>"The electronic-hydraulic analogy (derisively referred to as the drain-pipe
>theory by Oliver Heaviside) is the most widely used analogy for "electron
>fluid" in a metal conductor".
>
>In EM is "electron fluid". In science "electron gas".

The only electron fluid that is currently valid is in plasma physics,
which has little to do with RF transmission. Could you kindly
enlighten me as to how one derives RF emissions and propagation from
plumbing? I couldn't find anything using Google.

>> I'm sure the teachers in this group will be thrilled to know that what
>> they're teaching is not science.
>
>Jimp is a teacher.

For a short time, I was a substitute teacher. I only taught one high
skool science class for 2 days. However, I taught science, not
technobabble.

Everyone lies, but that's ok, because nobody listens.

>Here no conflict. The hydraulic analogy is enough for kids.

It's not enough for me. Please explain how plumbing can be used to
demonstrate RF transmission and propagation.

I can see that I'm making no progress at showing you the error of your
ways. Methinks it's a hopeless task. I have a computah and a radio
to repair on a fairly hot mountain top and will be too busy to debunk
your rubbish. Please carry on without me.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1071. Re: I'm Baaaaaack!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 20:56:23 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jn1r9ntqf1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2188

"Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote in message
news:0WXkr.5601$zA4.239@newsfe19.iad...
> Couldn't stay away! I knew when I departed that I'd be
> back eventually -- but I didn't realize how quickly.

< snip >

>
> Irv VE6BP
> Calgary, AB

Welcome back, OM

"Sal"

1072. Re: Icom PCR1000 antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 21:02:54 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jn1rluvi1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2189

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
news:49a7p71bveu3hr7llcdkod6gd03l650ece@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 21 Apr 2012 22:59:10 -0700, "Sal" <sobars@aol.com> wrote:
>
>>Nothing small is going to be broadbanded. Roy, W7EL, a contributor here,
>>offered his wisdom on antennas and it's been echoed by others, I'm sure.
>>
>>Small
>>Broadband Pick any two.
>>Efficient
>>
>>Words to live by.
>>"Sal"
>
> Thats a good rule of thumb. However, this is a receive only antenna,
> which does not need to be perfectly matched and can be fairly
> inefficient and low gain.

Yup. As long as what you're giving up has a worthwhile advantage to
something else, go for it.

1073. Re: Icom PCR1000 antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-22 21:57:39 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jn1usc$kt7$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2190

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
news:vcu6p75mv9cnehp63paeg6789qn9ceeb1d@4ax.com...

< snip >

> ... However, what I was hoping for was some manner of
> fairly short antenna (about 3-6 meters), with a fixed LC network that
> yields a fair approximation of 50 ohms. 2-30MHz, without tuning. I've
> been playing with such a matching network in 4NEC2, but getting
> nowhere. Surely, such a thing exists.

I can address that but, alas, not with encouragement.

When I was working, my domain included Navy shipboard antennas, including broadbanded HF transmit antennas, fed by banks of four or eight couplers through 50-ohm Heliax. (Yes, I know your application is receive-only. Please stick around.)

When a ship had the usual three antennas, they covered the range of 2-6, 4-12 and 10-30. At each one's feed point, a fixed, passive matching network using two, three or four reactive components brought the antenna inside the 3:1 circle on a Smith chart. (We didn't adjust them, we just periodically inspected and tested them. Why, Ye-es-s-s, we usually found loose, missing or corroded hardware on the mast. Why do you think we climbed up there?)

I mention this because the Navy tried to get better by doing HF transmit using only two broadbanded antennas (2-9 and 8-30) but had to relax the spec to a 4:1 SWR. It worked on a few ships, but the radiomen often encountered freqs that were difficult or impossible to tune, so they'd revert to a whip antenna with a base coupler, like the Harris RF-601.

A good passive matching network for 2-30 seems unlikely. The Navy would have bought them by now if "surely such a thing exists."

"Sal"

1074. Looking For Ideas & Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-23 00:29:28 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <Hn1lr.16060$FQ1.9878@newsfe12.iad>
Source record: 2191

1. Is there wire with camoflage insulation? (just kidding!)
I plan on using wire with beige or tan colored insulation. I
think sky blue or grey would provide the wrong contract.
Any ideas on this?

2. The far end of the antenna will be hanging from and in
the branches of a tree. I will only be running 5W (if I'm lucky)
and wonder about the voltage at the end of the wire. Will some
heat shrink provide suitable insulation to prevent corona from
starting the bush on fire? Is there a better idea? I will be
using PTFE (Teflon) insulated wire.

3. I'll be running the wire from inside my suite through
a 1/4 inch hole in the aluminum window frame. I was going
to feed it through a plastic straw to prevent chafing and
possible short circuiting. Any suggestions on the best way
through the hole to prevent any problems?

4. Is there a way to tell if the glass in my windows
has some property that greatly attenuates signals?
I'd ask the management but I don't want to trigger them
into realization that future QRM will probably be
emanating from my 'shack'! I plan to work the world
while remaining invisible to those around me. If asked,
I'll just explain that the wire is an antenna for my short wave
receiver!!!!

This is the first time I've had to use a store bought rig!
Until now I've either had modified surplus or burned out
rigs which I rebuilt. I've always been an advocate of
low power, but real QRP is new to me too -- and I equate
it to the difference between dynamiting ponds and fly fishing!
Time will tell! :-) When I became ill I gave away all my
50+ years accumulation of valuable ham radio equipment,
tools, test equipment, and books -- collectively A.K.A.
"Junk". It's fun starting from scratch -- at least my shack
is not a terrible mess -- YET!

Do folks still mail QSL cards? Or can I settle for emailing
a graphic equivalent of my own design? I've been off the air
for a couple years now and think that things may have changed
while I was out of the picture. This is not a big problem as
printing and using the local buro shouldn't be too much of
a problem. The hundreds of rare QSL's coming into my
mailbox my invite unanticipated curiosity from the
management.

Thanks in advance for any ideas you may have. This
is the first time I've run through a metal window frame or
dropped the wire into and among the branches of a tree.

73

Irv VE6BP
Calgary, AB

Just a hair away from being on the air again!

1075. Re: Looking For Ideas & Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-23 00:49:57 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jn28vp$bt2$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2192

On 4/22/2012 7:29 PM, Irv Finkleman wrote:
> 1. Is there wire with camoflage insulation? (just kidding!)
> I plan on using wire with beige or tan colored insulation. I
> think sky blue or grey would provide the wrong contract.
> Any ideas on this?

Dunno.. From what I notice, lighter colors may blend with the
sky at times, but they also reflect light more, which can cause
the wire to stand out more at certain times of the day.

>
> 2. The far end of the antenna will be hanging from and in
> the branches of a tree. I will only be running 5W (if I'm lucky)
> and wonder about the voltage at the end of the wire. Will some
> heat shrink provide suitable insulation to prevent corona from
> starting the bush on fire? Is there a better idea? I will be
> using PTFE (Teflon) insulated wire.

No problem with that.. 5 watts is not enough power to start
anything on fire.. Even 100w will have trouble doing that in
most cases. Only when I was running high power have I noticed
arcing and burning of tree branches touching the ends of antennas.
You can use almost anything as an insulator and should have no
problems with QRP.

>
> 3. I'll be running the wire from inside my suite through
> a 1/4 inch hole in the aluminum window frame. I was going
> to feed it through a plastic straw to prevent chafing and
> possible short circuiting. Any suggestions on the best way
> through the hole to prevent any problems?

I suppose that would work ok.. or maybe run and melt some thin
heat shrink tubing at that point..

>
> 4. Is there a way to tell if the glass in my windows
> has some property that greatly attenuates signals?
> I'd ask the management but I don't want to trigger them
> into realization that future QRM will probably be
> emanating from my 'shack'! I plan to work the world
> while remaining invisible to those around me. If asked,
> I'll just explain that the wire is an antenna for my short wave
> receiver!!!!

Glass is fairly RF invisible I think.. Should be no issue.

>
> This is the first time I've had to use a store bought rig!
> Until now I've either had modified surplus or burned out
> rigs which I rebuilt. I've always been an advocate of
> low power, but real QRP is new to me too -- and I equate
> it to the difference between dynamiting ponds and fly fishing!
> Time will tell! :-) When I became ill I gave away all my
> 50+ years accumulation of valuable ham radio equipment,
> tools, test equipment, and books -- collectively A.K.A.
> "Junk". It's fun starting from scratch -- at least my shack
> is not a terrible mess -- YET!

Low power can do fine if the antenna is decent.

>
> Do folks still mail QSL cards? Or can I settle for emailing
> a graphic equivalent of my own design? I've been off the air
> for a couple years now and think that things may have changed
> while I was out of the picture. This is not a big problem as
> printing and using the local buro shouldn't be too much of
> a problem. The hundreds of rare QSL's coming into my
> mailbox my invite unanticipated curiosity from the
> management.

I don't do QSL cards myself.. In fact, I've never sent anyone a
QSL card ever.. And I don't need any to send me one, but of course
still many do.. The CW contacts are much more likely to generate
QSL cards than the typical phone jabber..
The way I look at it, is I know I worked the people.. I don't
need paper proof of it.. :/
Maybe you could get a PO box, and assign it as your new mail
address, and have someone check the mail every once in a while.

1076. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-23 00:58:04 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f94a91c$0$74662$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2193

On 4/22/2012 3:50 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:4f932cbf$0$96703$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>> On 4/21/2012 1:51 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
>>
>>>> So you are saying that modulation can't work?
>>>
>>> Continuous waves are opposite to damped waves.
>>
>> How can radio waves be wet?
>
> I do not know: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ondes_amorties.jpg
> S*
>
>

What a maroon.

tom
K0TAR

1077. Re: Looking For Ideas & Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-23 01:27:51 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <ue2lr.5695$zA4.640@newsfe19.iad>
Source record: 2194

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
news:jn28vp$bt2$1@dont-email.me...
> On 4/22/2012 7:29 PM, Irv Finkleman wrote:
>> 1. Is there wire with camoflage insulation? (just kidding!)
>> I plan on using wire with beige or tan colored insulation. I
>> think sky blue or grey would provide the wrong contract.
>> Any ideas on this?
>
> Dunno.. From what I notice, lighter colors may blend with the
> sky at times, but they also reflect light more, which can cause
> the wire to stand out more at certain times of the day.

I've considered that. The stretch from my window to where the
wire will enter the tree is such that there will be no one below, and
anyone walking in the area and looking up will be looking mainly
toward the building which is various shades of brown. The chance
of anyone seeing the wire against the sky is very small if at all. I'll try
that
light brown or beige first but it will be easy to change. The only
real time involved has been in planning what to do.
>
>>
>> 2. The far end of the antenna will be hanging from and in
>> the branches of a tree. I will only be running 5W (if I'm lucky)
>> and wonder about the voltage at the end of the wire. Will some
>> heat shrink provide suitable insulation to prevent corona from
>> starting the bush on fire? Is there a better idea? I will be
>> using PTFE (Teflon) insulated wire.
>
> No problem with that.. 5 watts is not enough power to start
> anything on fire.. Even 100w will have trouble doing that in
> most cases. Only when I was running high power have I noticed
> arcing and burning of tree branches touching the ends of antennas.
> You can use almost anything as an insulator and should have no
> problems with QRP.

I sort of figured that, but your confirmation is indeed welcome. In
fact, Mark, I'm really pleased to see your reply because I've always
enjoyed your opinions and advice on antennas.
>
>>
>> 3. I'll be running the wire from inside my suite through
>> a 1/4 inch hole in the aluminum window frame. I was going
>> to feed it through a plastic straw to prevent chafing and
>> possible short circuiting. Any suggestions on the best way

>> through the hole to prevent any problems?
>
> I suppose that would work ok.. or maybe run and melt some thin
> heat shrink tubing at that point..

Until something better comes along, reinforcing the wire with some
heat shrink tubing, and running it through a heavy soda straw should
do the trick -- in fact now that I think of it, you can buy heavy straws
for kids and I'll pick one up tomorrow.

>>
>> 4. Is there a way to tell if the glass in my windows
>> has some property that greatly attenuates signals?
>> I'd ask the management but I don't want to trigger them
>> into realization that future QRM will probably be
>> emanating from my 'shack'! I plan to work the world
>> while remaining invisible to those around me. If asked,
>> I'll just explain that the wire is an antenna for my short wave
>> receiver!!!!
>
> Glass is fairly RF invisible I think.. Should be no issue.

I'm still not sure on that either -- I've heard that leaded glass
can be a problem, but I'm not even sure what kind of glass is
in these windows. As it is, I'm not pushing RF through the
windows, but have considered a small magnetic loop located
inside, in which case I'd like to know.
>>
>> This is the first time I've had to use a store bought rig!
>> Until now I've either had modified surplus or burned out
>> rigs which I rebuilt. I've always been an advocate of
>> low power, but real QRP is new to me too -- and I equate
>> it to the difference between dynamiting ponds and fly fishing!
>> Time will tell! :-) When I became ill I gave away all my
>> 50+ years accumulation of valuable ham radio equipment,
>> tools, test equipment, and books -- collectively A.K.A.
>> "Junk". It's fun starting from scratch -- at least my shack
>> is not a terrible mess -- YET!
>
> Low power can do fine if the antenna is decent.

I have a chum who was running an FT-101 here in town
through a G5RV 3 feet or so above his roof. He was one of
the top DXers in town. One day he suggested that things weren't
quite right so I went over to have a look. I told him to tune up
whilie I watched. He went through the correct tuneup procedure
as per the book, but never readjusted the Carrier Level adjustment
when he began operating. I had him repeat the procedure and
the same thing again! It turned out that the Manual doesn't really
tell you what to do beyone the tuning point so he left things as
is, and worked mucho countries running only 15 watts! It

goes to show what lower power can do, and also that what you
don't know won't hurt you!!! Once, in my shack, I set my rig
on 20m with about 5 watts of output. I made a call, and got
an immediate answer from a fellow who I had elmered back
in the early 70's!!!! We'd lost touch for all those years and had
been looking for each other. I was here in Calgary, he was down
in Silicon Valley!!
>
>>
>> Do folks still mail QSL cards? Or can I settle for emailing
>> a graphic equivalent of my own design? I've been off the air
>> for a couple years now and think that things may have changed
>> while I was out of the picture. This is not a big problem as
>> printing and using the local buro shouldn't be too much of
>> a problem. The hundreds of rare QSL's coming into my
>> mailbox my invite unanticipated curiosity from the
>> management.
>
> I don't do QSL cards myself.. In fact, I've never sent anyone a
> QSL card ever.. And I don't need any to send me one, but of course
> still many do.. The CW contacts are much more likely to generate
> QSL cards than the typical phone jabber..
> The way I look at it, is I know I worked the people.. I don't
> need paper proof of it.. :/
> Maybe you could get a PO box, and assign it as your new mail
> address, and have someone check the mail every once in a while.

I seldom QSL'ed unless requested, but I do a lot of CW work
(almost as much as phone) I'll play it by ear in the meantime.
One sad thing about QSLing -- when I got ill, my brother and
sister had a big sale and sold a lot of ham stuff (the rest I donated
to the local ham club). Some stuff that I would like to have kept
disappeared -- whether sold or not I don't know and never will,
but my collection of QSL cards going back to 1958 and over
four callsigns went somewhere -- my logbooks too! Such is
life, but I'm just lucky to be able to start life over again and have
the fun of doing it! This is really net -- back to basics and
climbing the ladder again! At least I never had DXCC to lose!
>
Thanks again for your thought provoking and sage
reply.Much appreciated!

Irv VE6BP

1078. Re: Looking For Ideas & Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-23 02:28:20 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <mce9p79pm0k3kf4v99sf562rp7m8eoa2jc@4ax.com>
Source record: 2195

On Sun, 22 Apr 2012 18:29:28 -0600, "Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca>
wrote:

>1. Is there wire with camoflage insulation? (just kidding!)

No, but you can easily dye vinyl or PVC insulation in whatever colors
you find useful. I once built a wire striping machine, that produced
a red and white "candy cane" pattern. Please don't ask why.

>I plan on using wire with beige or tan colored insulation. I
>think sky blue or grey would provide the wrong contract.

I think you mean contrast, not contract.

There are vendors that sell "stealth" antenna wire. It has a copper
plated steel core wire and clear insulation. Or, just the copperweld
wire, and no insulation.
<http://www.universal-radio.com/CAtalog/cable/polystealth.html>
<http://fushicopperweld.com/en/bimetallics.html>

>Any suggestions on the best way
>through the hole to prevent any problems?

If you drill through the wall, drill at a slight angle so that water
will drain out of the wall, rather than into the wall. Use PVC
electrical conduit parts for the feedthrough.

>4. Is there a way to tell if the glass in my windows
>has some property that greatly attenuates signals?

Yes. Read the label on the window. If it says Low-E glass, it's
probably coated with Titanium Nitride to reflect infrared. TiN is
about 40 ohms per square, which is highly lossy at RF. You can test
it with a cell phone. Compare the signal strength on both sides of
the window. If there's a drastic drop in level through the window,
you have Low-E glass. Note that all new construction and remodels in
California have required Low-E glass for the last 10 years or so.
<http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/crud/Low-E-titanium-nitide-glass.pdf>

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1079. Re: Looking For Ideas & Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-23 02:33:46 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jn2f12$6pd$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2196

"Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote in message
news:Hn1lr.16060$FQ1.9878@newsfe12.iad...

< snip >

> ... I will only be running 5W (if I'm lucky)
> and wonder about the voltage at the end of the wire. Will some
> heat shrink provide suitable insulation to prevent corona from
> starting the bush on fire? Is there a better idea? I will be
> using PTFE (Teflon) insulated wire.

Experience: I built a 10m sleeve dipole from copper pipe and I was justifiably concerned about voltage at the end where the feedline entered, so I encased the coaxial feedline in a length of PVC pipe. It acted as a separator.

This arrangement necessitated making one element larger than planned, so to accomodate the PVC, but it apparently worked. I never suffered an arc-through.

Today: If you were to secure the tree-end of your wire entirely within a length of PVC pipe, you would guarantee a separation of <enter PVC wall thickness here> millimeters from anything else. If you then glue some additional PVC fittings onto this "insulator," you can use them for mechanical attachment to <whatever> in the trees. Either that or hang the PVC from/within tree branches.

Good luck

"Sal"

1080. Re: Looking For Ideas & Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-23 04:21:48 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jn2ld0vhv1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2197

On 4/22/2012 8:27 PM, Irv Finkleman wrote:
It turned out that the Manual doesn't really
> tell you what to do beyone the tuning point so he left things as
> is, and worked mucho countries running only 15 watts!

I used to use a little FT-7 transceiver portable quite often,
and it was about a 20w input radio, and did about 10 watts out
on most bands.
Using any decent antenna, I never had any trouble working the
people I wanted to, and this was usually on 40 and 80 meters
using NVIS paths.
I remember one time I was camping out at Lake Amistad near Del Rio,TX.
I rigged up a dipole for 80m, and had it hanging between two short
trees. The antenna was only about 5 ft off the ground it's whole
length. Even with that low antenna, and the appx 10w output on SSB,
I was still in the S9+ range to most of the various people I was
talking to in say San Antonio, Dallas, etc..
For those type conditions, I would generally prefer 100w, but 10w
will usually get it done if need be. Only on the noisier nights
might it be a real issue where the extra power is needed.
These days my portable rig is the 100w Icom 706mk2g. And of course,
I can adjust the output power level to whatever I want.. I think the
minimum it will do is around 5 watts or so.. maybe slightly less..
But unless I'm worried about my battery, I let it rip at 100w..
The battery is rarely an issue as I usually can charge it off the
vehicle every once in a while.

1081. Re: Looking For Ideas & Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-23 05:18:17 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <yC5lr.11637$M37.9950@newsfe01.iad>
Source record: 2198

Sal and Jeff, (and Mark)

Thanks for your thoughts and input on my intended
system.

Jeff -- I did mean contrast -- my darned keyboard is
getting old and confused, just like me!

I just want something quick and cheap so I've ruled out
anything like copper clad steel and such. In my years of
antenna experimentation, I would set up the system, test
it, and even though it worked well, could not resist the
temptation to 'fix' it by tearing it down and setting up a
new and supposedly improved MKII version. I never
got much more gain or efficiency, but still had fun.

Just to clear things up on the geometry, the wire will run
out the window horizontally to the tree (about 25 ft) and
then drop vertically (another 25 ft approx) through the
tree to just above the
ground. Sort of an inverted letter "L". It is just a
random wire, and the best I can do at the moment
given my current situation.

The hole through the window frame is too small (1/4 in.)
for conduit but I plan to use a heavy plastic kids drinking
straw, tilted down on the outside, and plugged with some
silicon seal at each end where the wire enters and exits.

That reminds me of a friend who drilled horizontally through
his foundation and drove an 8 foot ground rod through it.
The first rainfall seemed to find it an ideal means of
draining the back yard into his basement and he ended
up with about 4 inches of water in his basement!

Jeff -- thanks for the tip on testing the glass. I can't see
any markings on it, but the test is quick and simple and
will soon let me know if I want to follow up with antennas
inside the window. I may even try loading the window
frame (aluminum, 5 ft x 5 ft (approx)) using a handy
sheet metal screw for the connection.

Sal -- I've built a number of monoband sleeve dipoles by
simply sliding back the braid on the coax. They were always
great performers, but in this case I think they might be
too obvious -- stealth is the primary concern here.

A reminder -- the ground system will be tuned counterpoise wires running along the wall inside my apartment. I have an MFJ-1623 tuner which will handle tuning the antenna and the counterpoise in a very nice compact arrangement with only one meter to watch!

Mark, NM5K has already calmed my concerns re corona and a reenactment of the burning bush bit, however I will cover the last few inches of the dangling portion with some heat shrink tubing, A small loop in the end will allow me to fasten the end with a plastic cable tie.

I'm really having fun with the planning stage -- with all this taken care of beforehand I will hopefully be up and on the air tomorrow. Only one factor can hold me back, and that is that the sale of my condo concludes tomorrow, and at the same time we have a very much contested Provincial election -- the equivalent of your state elections. In between I hope to gather the necessary materials and get operational.

Thanks again guys for your trouble and assistance. It's all food for thought and I appreciate it. I'm really having fun and don't even have any wire out the window yet!

73

Irv VE6BP

1082. Re: Looking For Ideas & Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-23 06:29:01 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <jls9p71gsqjvnalfo3v30cp5omiecqoh5v@4ax.com>
Source record: 2199

On Sun, 22 Apr 2012 23:18:17 -0600, "Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca>
wrote:

>I just want something quick and cheap so I've ruled out
>anything like copper clad steel and such.

Will your 25ft span of copper wire support a few birds? If not,
please reconsider copperweld.

>Just to clear things up on the geometry, the wire will run
>out the window horizontally to the tree (about 25 ft) and
>then drop vertically (another 25 ft approx) through the
>tree to just above the
>ground. Sort of an inverted letter "L". It is just a
>random wire, and the best I can do at the moment
>given my current situation.

Do you have an antenna tuner? The FT-817ND does not have a built in
antenna tuner. You're going to need one with your random wire and
random configuration.

>The hole through the window frame is too small (1/4 in.)
>for conduit but I plan to use a heavy plastic kids drinking
>straw, tilted down on the outside, and plugged with some
>silicon seal at each end where the wire enters and exits.

Ummm... is this an existing hole are you going to drill a new hole?
The modern windows that I've seen have the glass extend almost to the
edge of the frame with only a sheet rubber spacer in between. You're
highly likely to drill through the glass if you decide to drill the
frame.

>I may even try loading the window
>frame (aluminum, 5 ft x 5 ft (approx)) using a handy
>sheet metal screw for the connection.

With 5 watts, that might work. Forget about building a magnetically
coupled loop. You would need to split the frame at some point, and
install a variable capacitor. That's probably not going to happen.

If your window proves to be uncoated glass (unlikely), you might
consider two squares of aluminum foil on both sides of the window to
couple through the RF via a ladder line. You won't get much
capacitance so it won't work on the lower frequencies, but should be
tolerable for the higher bands.

>A reminder -- the ground system will be tuned counterpoise
>wires running along the wall inside my apartment. I have an
>MFJ-1623 tuner which will handle tuning the antenna and
>the counterpoise in a very nice compact arrangement with
>only one meter to watch!

Good, you have a tuner. However, that's designed specifically to handle a 12ft balcony mount HF antenna. I don't know what it will do with a longer antenna. Looking at the schematic:
<http://www.mfjenterprises.com/pdffiles/MFJ-1623.pdf>
it seems to be a crude L match, which isn't going to match every combination of reactance and frequency. The meter does NOT indicate VSWR, so you really won't know if the tuner is effective. My guess(tm) is you're going to purchasing a more elaborate antenna tuner, a VSWR meter, or using a 12ft piece of wire.

I once used a large sheet of WELDED chicken wire under the carpet for a "ground". It has to be welded to prevent the galvanizing from forming diodes. It sorta worked but nobody wanted the lumpy carpet.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1083. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-23 07:25:28 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f9503ea$0$26705$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2200

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:8gj8p7trcrd0ojj4oms2cqire2h2g8vqe3@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 22 Apr 2012 19:54:08 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>>
>>The cathode rays travel to the anode.
>
> I have a cathode ray oscilloscope next to my radio. For some odd
> reason, my radio fails to detect the cathode ray emissions. Perhaps
> that's because an electron beam is not oscillatory and therefore does
> not radiate in the RF regions?

Yes. The electron beam is a electron wind.
>
>>> Please produce a reproducible test, that will demonstrate that charged
>>> electrons are being emitted by an antenna. Your Nobel prize awaits
>>> you.
>>
>>It was done before the first Nobel prize.
>
> Well, if the Nobel Prize is insufficient, permit me to offer a
> different prize, for which you seem qualified:
> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pigasus_Award>
> Should you actually write a paper or produce an electron belching
> transmitter, methinks this award would be more appropriate:
> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ig_Nobel_Prize>
> <http://www.improb.com/ig/ig-pastwinners.html>
> You may need some help with the form and structure. I recommend the
> Journal of Irreproducible Results as a suitable guideline.
> <http://www.jir.com>
> For example:
> <http://www.jir.com/turboencabulator.html>
> Be sure to include me in the credit for inspiring your research:

I am not e writter or researcher. I only "copy and paste".
>
>>They travel into the earth.
>
> Somehow, I've failed to notice electrons piling up on the ground.
> Presumably, you're suggesting that they are falling from the sky due
> to the effects of gravity. Well, that might explain my inability to
> work DX with my ungrounded antenna, but does not explain how radio
> functions in outer space, where there is no earth ground.

"The photoelectric effect will cause spacecraft exposed to sunlight to
develop a positive charge. This can be a major problem, as other parts of
the spacecraft in shadow develop a negative charge from nearby plasma, and
the imbalance can discharge through delicate electrical components. The
static charge created by the photoelectric effect is self-limiting, though,
because a more highly charged object gives up its electrons less
easily.[53]"

>
>>>>For this reason the all electronic equipment have the
>>>>earth/chassis/counterpoise as e remedy.
>>>
>>> In case you haven't noticed, power lines are a balance pair. For 3
>>> phase, they are also balanced at 120 degrees apart. The ground
>>> connection is strictly for safety and is not required for proper
>>> operation.
>
>>Totally wrong. The power lines and receiver antennas must have ground
>>connection.
>
> Simply stating your conjecture, and quoting outdate and erroneous
> conjecture does not make it correct. As I previously asked, can you
> produce an experiment that would conclusively demonstrate that
> electrons are being produced by RF transmissions, and that RF
> propagation ceases when the antenna ground is removed? Please keep it
> simple, like explaining how an ungrounded balanced dipole functions.
>
>>"The wire antennas used with crystal receivers are monopole antennas which
>>develop their output voltage with respect to ground. They require a return
>>circuit connected to ground (earth) so that the current from the antenna,
>>after passing through the receiver, can flow into the ground. The ground
>>wire is attached to a radiator, a water pipe, or a metal stake driven into
>>the ground.[4"
>
> Congratulations. You've discovered the counterpoise. That's a good
> idea (but not necessary) for a monopole, where the grounded
> counterpoise forms the missing element of the dipole.

No. The counterpiose is the ground.

> However, that
> doesn't demonstrate or prove anything about other antennas, most of
> which have little use for an earth ground.
>
>>>>"the Biot-Savart law" = hydraulic analogy.
>>>
>>> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biot-Savart law>
>>> I fail to see any mention of hydraulics in the above article. Also,
>>> your analogy was pneumatic, not hydraulic.
>>
>>"The electronic-hydraulic analogy (derisively referred to as the
>>drain-pipe

>>theory by Oliver Heaviside) is the most widely used analogy for "electron
>>fluid" in a metal conductor".
>>
>>In EM is "electron fluid". In science "electron gas".
>
> The only electron fluid that is currently valid is in plasma physics,
> which has little to do with RF transmission. Could you kindly
> enlighten me as to how one derives RF emissions and propagation from
> plumbing? I couldn't find anything using Google.

Heaviside derived RF emissions and propagation from the plumbing. RF are the
rotary oscillation.
>
>>> I'm sure the teachers in this group will be thrilled to know that what
>>> they're teaching is not science.
>>
>>Jimp is a teacher.
>
> For a short time, I was a substitute teacher. I only taught one high
> skool science class for 2 days. However, I taught science, not
> technobabble.
>
> Everyone lies, but that's ok, because nobody listens.
>
>>Here no conflict. The hydraulic analogy is enough for kids.
>
> It's not enough for me. Please explain how plumbing can be used to
> demonstrate RF transmission and propagation.

The oscillatory vibrations are demonstrated as the cylinder quickly rotated
to and fro in a water or solids.
>
> I can see that I'm making no progress at showing you the error of your
> ways. Methinks it's a hopeless task. I have a computah and a radio
> to repair on a fairly hot mountain top and will be too busy to debunk
> your rubbish. Please carry on without me.

Be the electronic not the plumber at your job.
S*

1084. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-23 07:40:13 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjpa1qt.7s5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2051

```
Jeff <jeff@jsystems.com> wrote:
>>> S*
>>>
>>>
>>
>> What a maroon.
>
>
> Dopes this mean he should be launched into the air and then explode with
> a loud bang??
>
> Jeff

What do you mean "Dopes"?
```

1085. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-23 07:44:16 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjpa22g.7s5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2052

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> Congratulations. You've discovered the counterpoise. That's a good
>> idea (but not necessary) for a monopole, where the grounded
>> counterpoise forms the missing element of the dipole.
>
> No. The counterpiose is the ground.

How can a counterpoise or chassis serve as an infinite source of
electrons? When your theory would be right, the counterpoise would
get charged just like the antenna. In reality this does not happen.

The counterpoise only serves as a place to dump AC current (the output
of the transmitter) during the cycle of radio frequency output. It is
not (and does not need to be) an infinite source of electrons because
elecrtrons are not emitted by the antenna.

1086. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-23 12:51:37 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjpak2p.hrr.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2053

Jeff <jeff@jsystems.com> wrote:
> On 23/04/2012 08:40, Rob wrote:
>> Jeff<jeff@jsystems.com> wrote:
>>>>> S*
>>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>
>>>> What a maroon.
>>>
>>>
>>> Dopes this mean he should be launched into the air and then explode with
>>> a loud bang??
>>>
>>> Jeff
>>
>> What do you mean "Dopes"?
>
> I mean " does", it's just my fingers (or spell checker) that are dopes
>
>
> Jeff

You see that you can make spelling errors yourself.
Maybe you should consider that when making fun of other people's
spelling errors.

1087. Re: Looking For Ideas & Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-23 12:57:24 UTC
From: Allodoxaphobia <knock_yourself_out@example.net>
Message-ID: <slrnjpakiq.1qrq.knock_yourself_out@shell.config.com>
Source record: 2054

On Sun, 22 Apr 2012 19:28:20 -0700, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Sun, 22 Apr 2012 18:29:28 -0600, "Irv Finkleman" wrote:
>
>>4. Is there a way to tell if the glass in my windows
>>has some property that greatly attenuates signals?
>
> Yes. Read the label on the window. If it says Low-E glass, it's
> probably coated with Titanium Nitride to reflect infrared. TiN is
> about 40 ohms per square, which is highly lossy at RF. You can test
> it with a cell phone. Compare the signal strength on both sides of
> the window. If there's a drastic drop in level through the window,
> you have Low-E glass. Note that all new construction and remodels in
> California have required Low-E glass for the last 10 years or so.
><http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/crud/Low-E-titanium-nitide-glass.pdf>

Using Google Groups (gag...) advanced search:

http://groups.google.com/advanced_search?q=&

search using Message ID:

jkjlo4$la0$1@speranza.aioe.org

This is a recent topic discussed in alt.internet.wireless.

HTH
Jonesy

1088. HOT 2 HOT SEXY BEST VIDEOS PHOTOS TOOOO U

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-23 13:22:40 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fc4158d1-acb2-44ed-ae29-c61de12e30af@t2g2000pbg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2055

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

jobs
http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

mobile

mobile games free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-games-free-download.html

mobile ringtones free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-ringtones-free-download.html

1089. Re: Looking For Ideas & Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-23 13:59:10 UTC
From: Edwin Johnson <edwinljohnson@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <jn3n7e$24f$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2056

Hello Irv,

On 2012-04-23, Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote:
> 1. Is there wire with camoflage insulation? (just kidding!)
> I plan on using wire with beige or tan colored insulation. I

I do a fair amount of camping with portable operations and have an 80m loop and end-fed zepp at the house in a residential area with no restrictions. Actually, the black or copper wire (when it starts turning from shiny) is the less visible of all, either against sky or trees. My ef zepp is white with blue stripes and it actually glistens at certain light angles. You actually have to look to find the loop in the yard and it is 294 ft long, made of #16 gauge copper clad.

> a 1/4 inch hole in the aluminum window frame. I was going
> to feed it through a plastic straw to prevent chafing and
> possible short circuiting. Any suggestions on the best way
> through the hole to prevent any problems?

With a 1/4 inch hole, actually might be less, you could run a very short piece (a few inches/cm) of r8x, r59, r58, or any of the smaller coax and simply trim off the shield at the end and use the middle conductor for the wire. Also, small rubber, teflon, or plastic tubing such as used in model airplanes might work.

I use parallel pieces of coax with shields soldered together and connect my open wire feed to the center conductors to get under my metal framed window. Actually have a strip of wood with holes for this and close the window down on that strip of wood. Of course in the winter up in AB you have to be more careful with cold air than we do in Louisiana. hi

Will listen for you on the air. Good luck.

73 ...Edwin, KD5ZLB

"Once you have flown, you will walk the earth with your eyes turned skyward, for there you have been, there you long to return."-da Vinci http://bellsouthpwp2.net/e/d/edwinljohnson

1090. Re: Looking For Ideas & Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-23 15:20:58 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <vrelr.166285$s82.36753@newsfe10.iad>
Source record: 2057

It's a new hole -- two days old now though. I am using an MFJ-1623
tuner which also includes tuning for the counterpoise ground which I'll be
using.

The wire will be enough to hold one small bird -- if necessary
I can always rebuild with heavier wire (the MKII version
I mentioned before)!

I checked carefully before I drilled and missed the glass
entirely which is unusual because Murphy lives with me! I've
never seen him, but his influence is always around!

The magnetic loop would not be using the
window frame -- I have some 1/2 inch flexible
copper tubing which I brought from my condo
(which will officially be off my books at noon today!)

Last week we had a flea market in Calgary. Having given
away all my precious ham radio parts (aka junk) I was in dire
need of a roller inductor and a variable capacitor or two
to build (if necessary) an artificial ground, or a matching
device of some sort for whatever purpose I might dream up.

I walked into the market, paid my admission, and the first
thing I saw was a box (about 4 cu ft) of variable caps of
assorted shapes and sizes. I bent down to have a closer
look since I could hardly believe my eyes, and asked the
seller 'How Much?' At the same time, I noticed another
box of the same size full of assorted inductors, some
roller inductors, some coil forms, some coil stock and
such. It was like a dream come true. The seller
responded '20 bucks for the whole box' and I asked
'How about 20 bucks for both boxes' and he
accepted! Talk about a lucky find -- some of that
stuff is hard to find nowadays, and to purchase would
cost a fortune. I have both boxes in the trunk of my
car as there is little room in my suite to allow me to
start collecting parts aka junk! I've brought the cream
of the crop up to my suite and have cleaned them off
using an electric toothbrush and a mildly abrasive
cleaner -- they look like new. I now have sufficient
L and C, both fixed and variable, or every sort and
description to keep me happy for a long while. The
rest I will store in my brother's garage until the next
flea market where I intend to recoup my $20 bucks
plus the admission price!

I've tested the MFJ-1623 and it will work 80 thru
10M with the wire -- the wire is basically the same as
the 12 foot whip only longer but thinner. If it doesn't,
I have another MFJ-949E which I got as junk because
the coil switch was burned (I replaced it in an hour
with a new single pole 12 position) and it's been
tested and used by a friend of mine for the last
couple years. If one or the other works or doesn't,
I've got all that LC stuff from the flea market so
if necessary I can put together enough to load a
wet noodle.

I did load a wet noodle once, and worked from
Penhold AB to Red Deer AB (about 10 miles)
just to show it could be done! I love antennas.

Does anyone recall reading a book on antennas
that had a Chapter subtitle saying 'Antennas are
Funny People!'? I'd love to find the book again.

My carpeting is wall to wall, so the chicken wire
ground would have to be on top of the carpet. I'm
sure though, that if anyone asked, I would simply
explain 'I'm a Ham' and they would shake their
heads understandingly and not ask any more
foolish questions!

One way or the other, with the planned
setup, I intend to get some signals out -- come
hell or high water. I don't give up on my hobby
after all these years, and I've helped many a ham
get on the air under worse (but not much worse)
circumstances.

Gotta get downstairs and vote -- we are having
our provincial election today!

73

Irv VE6BP
"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
news:jls9p71gsqjvnalfo3v30cp5omiecqoh5v@4ax.com...
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>
> --
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> 150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
> Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
> Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1091. Re: Looking For Ideas & Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-23 15:28:52 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <Xyelr.8945$ay5.1343@newsfe14.iad>
Source record: 2058

Thanks for taking the time to help me out.

"Edwin Johnson" <edwinljohnson@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:jn3n7e$24f$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> Hello Irv,
>
> On 2012-04-23, Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote:
>> 1. Is there wire with camoflage insulation? (just kidding!)
>> I plan on using wire with beige or tan colored insulation. I
>
> I do a fair amount of camping with portable operations and have an 80m
> loop
> and end-fed zepp at the house in a residential area with no restrictions.
> Actually, the black or copper wire (when it starts turning from shiny) is
> the less visible of all, either against sky or trees. My ef zepp is white
> with blue stripes and it actually glistens at certain light angles. You
> actually have to look to find the loop in the yard and it is 294 ft long,
> made of #16 gauge copper clad.

This first antenna here is going to be quick and simple with Tan
colored wire. If that doesn't work, the MKII may incorporate
your suggestion!
>
>> a 1/4 inch hole in the aluminum window frame. I was going
>> to feed it through a plastic straw to prevent chafing and
>> possible short circuiting. Any suggestions on the best way
>> through the hole to prevent any problems?
>
> With a 1/4 inch hole, actually might be less, you could run a very short
> piece (a few inches/cm) of r8x, r59, r58, or any of the smaller coax and
> simply trim off the shield at the end and use the middle conductor for the
> wire. Also, small rubber, teflon, or plastic tubing such as used in model
> airplanes might work.

I considered the coax feed through but would prefer it all be one piece of
wire from the tuner to the end. Thanks for the suggestion though.
>
> I use parallel pieces of coax with shields soldered together and connect
> my
> open wire feed to the center conductors to get under my metal framed
> window.
> Actually have a strip of wood with holes for this and close the window
> down
> on that strip of wood. Of course in the winter up in AB you have to be
> more

> careful with cold air than we do in Louisiana. hi

When I had my house, I had so many holes drilled in my basement window that the frame looked like a strainer. I ran open wire and used the same arrangement for my open wire feeder -- I've always liked open wire -- it permitted so much more than a coax fed antenna system.

Thanks again for your assistance!

>
> Will listen for you on the air. Good luck.
>
> 73 ...Edwin, KD5ZLB

Irv VE6BP
> ----------
> "Once you have flown, you will walk the earth with your eyes
> turned skyward, for there you have been, there you long to
> return."-da Vinci http://bellsouthpwp2.net/e/d/edwinljohnson

1092. Re: Looking For Ideas & Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-23 15:46:01 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <jctap7936dlf0loo7ms02grb671hoi4e1v@4ax.com>
Source record: 2059

On Mon, 23 Apr 2012 09:20:58 -0600, "Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca>
wrote:

>The wire will be enough to hold one small bird -- if necessary

Attach a spring to the end of the wire. That will take up the slack
and help absorb the impact of the bird when landing on the wire. If
you don't mind reinstalling the wire occasionally, attach a thin
sewing thread on the end of the wire. When the bird lands, the thread
will break, not the wire.

>I checked carefully before I drilled and missed the glass
>entirely which is unusual because Murphy lives with me! I've
>never seen him, but his influence is always around!

You were lucky. Try not to rely on luck.

>I've tested the MFJ-1623 and it will work 80 thru
>10M with the wire -- the wire is basically the same as
>the 12 foot whip only longer but thinner.

Yep. I would expect it to work with the 12ft antenna it was designed
for. However, you were suggesting a 50ft long antenna (with a tree in
the middle), which might not work.

>If it doesn't,
>I have another MFJ-949E

<http://www.mfjenterprises.com/Product.php?productid=MFJ-949E>
That's much better.

>My carpeting is wall to wall, so the chicken wire
>ground would have to be on top of the carpet.

I've snuck flat CAT5 cable under wall to wall carpet for wiring a LAN
(for internet connectivity). A steel wire snake, a carpet kicker, and
an assistant, was all that was needed. Could could do the same with
thin copper wire and never see a lump.

>I'm
>sure though, that if anyone asked, I would simply
>explain 'I'm a Ham' and they would shake their
>heads understandingly and not ask any more
>foolish questions!

Hint: It's much easier to ruin your reputation than it is to improve
it. Methinks it best to look and act normal for a few weeks, and then
surprise the neighbors, than to do the reverse.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1093. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-23 16:00:19 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f957c94$0$1304$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2060

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:slrnjpa22g.7s5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> Congratulations. You've discovered the counterpoise. That's a good
>>> idea (but not necessary) for a monopole, where the grounded
>>> counterpoise forms the missing element of the dipole.
>>
>> No. The counterpiose is the ground.
>
> How can a counterpoise or chassis serve as an infinite source of
> electrons?

They work like the receiving antenna of the cristal radio. Electrons from
the air go into metal.

Counterpoise is exactly like underground "ground". But if the soil is dry
sand or the rock there no free electrons. It is better to place the
conductors in the air.

> When your theory would be right, the counterpoise would
> get charged just like the antenna. In reality this does not happen.

It is not my theory. It is Marconi antenna and his theory.
>
> The counterpoise only serves as a place to dump AC current (the output
> of the transmitter) during the cycle of radio frequency output. It is
> not (and does not need to be) an infinite source of electrons because
> elecrtrons are not emitted by the antenna.

Where the voltage is there must be the electron emission.

Experiments with the photoelectric effect shown that no current below 10V.
But it apply to the flat cathode.
If the cathode is a wire the voltage is lower.

And what is with your antenna in sunny day?
S*

1094. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-23 17:17:56 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjpb3m4.f12.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 2061

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:slrnjpa22g.7s5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>> Congratulations. You've discovered the counterpoise. That's a good
>>>> idea (but not necessary) for a monopole, where the grounded
>>>> counterpoise forms the missing element of the dipole.
>>>
>>> No. The counterpiose is the ground.
>>
>> How can a counterpoise or chassis serve as an infinite source of
>> electrons?
>
> They work like the receiving antenna of the cristal radio. Electrons from
> the air go into metal.

That is not what an antenne does.

> Counterpoise is exactly like underground "ground". But if the soil is dry
> sand or the rock there no free electrons. It is better to place the
> conductors in the air.

But they are not connected to a source of free electrons, so if those
would be required they would be depleted pretty quickly.

>> When your theory would be right, the counterpoise would
>> get charged just like the antenna. In reality this does not happen.
>
> It is not my theory. It is Marconi antenna and his theory.

But is is wrong, we know today.

>> The counterpoise only serves as a place to dump AC current (the output
>> of the transmitter) during the cycle of radio frequency output. It is
>> not (and does not need to be) an infinite source of electrons because
>> elecrtrons are not emitted by the antenna.
>
> Where the voltage is there must be the electron emission.
>
> Experiments with the photoelectric effect shown that no current below 10V.
> But it apply to the flat cathode.
> If the cathode is a wire the voltage is lower.
>
> And what is with your antenna in sunny day?
> S*
```

Even if there are a couple of electrons that jump off the antenna, it is not going to cause a measurable effect. You need more than a couple of electrons to have a measurable current, and it is not going to happen at those voltages and daylight conditions.

1095. Re: Looking For Ideas & Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-23 17:56:23 UTC
From: Paul Drahn <pdrahn@webformixair.com>
Message-ID: <jn454a$363$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2062

On 4/22/2012 5:29 PM, Irv Finkleman wrote:
> 1. Is there wire with camoflage insulation? (just kidding!)
> I plan on using wire with beige or tan colored insulation. I
> think sky blue or grey would provide the wrong contract.
> Any ideas on this?
>
> 2. The far end of the antenna will be hanging from and in
> the branches of a tree. I will only be running 5W (if I'm lucky)
> and wonder about the voltage at the end of the wire. Will some
> heat shrink provide suitable insulation to prevent corona from
> starting the bush on fire? Is there a better idea? I will be
> using PTFE (Teflon) insulated wire.
>
> 3. I'll be running the wire from inside my suite through
> a 1/4 inch hole in the aluminum window frame. I was going
> to feed it through a plastic straw to prevent chafing and
> possible short circuiting. Any suggestions on the best way
> through the hole to prevent any problems?
>
> 4. Is there a way to tell if the glass in my windows
> has some property that greatly attenuates signals?
> I'd ask the management but I don't want to trigger them
> into realization that future QRM will probably be
> emanating from my 'shack'! I plan to work the world
> while remaining invisible to those around me. If asked,
> I'll just explain that the wire is an antenna for my short wave
> receiver!!!!
>
> This is the first time I've had to use a store bought rig!
> Until now I've either had modified surplus or burned out
> rigs which I rebuilt. I've always been an advocate of
> low power, but real QRP is new to me too -- and I equate
> it to the difference between dynamiting ponds and fly fishing!
> Time will tell! :-) When I became ill I gave away all my
> 50+ years accumulation of valuable ham radio equipment,
> tools, test equipment, and books -- collectively A.K.A.
> "Junk". It's fun starting from scratch -- at least my shack
> is not a terrible mess -- YET!
>
> Do folks still mail QSL cards? Or can I settle for emailing
> a graphic equivalent of my own design? I've been off the air
> for a couple years now and think that things may have changed
> while I was out of the picture. This is not a big problem as
> printing and using the local buro shouldn't be too much of

> a problem. The hundreds of rare QSL's coming into my
> mailbox my invite unanticipated curiosity from the
> management.
>
> Thanks in advance for any ideas you may have. This
> is the first time I've run through a metal window frame or
> dropped the wire into and among the branches of a tree.
>
> 73
>
> Irv VE6BP
> Calgary, AB
>
> Just a hair away from being on the air again!
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
Calgary, is that right? Do you need to allow for snow, ice and wind in designing your antenna?

I have had good luck while camping, with transparent fishing line at the end of antenna wire. It has some stretch, is easy to tie to tree limbs, etc. And a spool will last forever.

Unless you have other ideas for the window hole, put the wire through and use a hot glue gun to seal the hole. If you can reach both sides of the hole, do the same on the outside. RTV also works.

Good luck. Paul, KD7HB

1096. Re: Looking For Ideas & Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-23 19:38:01 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <vcilr.13457$VF7.11558@newsfe02.iad>
Source record: 2063

Thanks Paul,
I never thought of it, but some monofilament (I'm a sport fisherman) will
fill the bill. Until now
I've always used parachute cord but don't have any anymore. I plan on
sealing the hole at
both ends with RTV. Hopefully the wire I use will stand up to the harsh
Alberta winters,
all my antennas have so far, but if need be I can readily replace the wire
with very
little effort. According to my calculations, which include Murphy's Laws,
the
antenna should stay up until minus 40 degrees, a windstorm, and blowing
snow occurs -- and according to Murphy it will all happen in the middle
of a QSO with some extremely rare DX!

Personally, I have always found Murphy to have been somewhat of
an optimist!

Thanks again for the suggestion,

Irv VE6BP

"Paul Drahn" <pdrahn@webformixair.com> wrote in message
news:jn454a$363$1@dont-email.me...
> On 4/22/2012 5:29 PM, Irv Finkleman wrote:
>> 1. Is there wire with camoflage insulation? (just kidding!)
>> I plan on using wire with beige or tan colored insulation. I
>> think sky blue or grey would provide the wrong contract.
>> Any ideas on this?
>>
>> 2. The far end of the antenna will be hanging from and in
>> the branches of a tree. I will only be running 5W (if I'm lucky)
>> and wonder about the voltage at the end of the wire. Will some
>> heat shrink provide suitable insulation to prevent corona from
>> starting the bush on fire? Is there a better idea? I will be
>> using PTFE (Teflon) insulated wire.
>>
>> 3. I'll be running the wire from inside my suite through
>> a 1/4 inch hole in the aluminum window frame. I was going
>> to feed it through a plastic straw to prevent chafing and
>> possible short circuiting. Any suggestions on the best way
>> through the hole to prevent any problems?
>>
>> 4. Is there a way to tell if the glass in my windows
>> has some property that greatly attenuates signals?

>> I'd ask the management but I don't want to trigger them
>> into realization that future QRM will probably be
>> emanating from my 'shack'! I plan to work the world
>> while remaining invisible to those around me. If asked,
>> I'll just explain that the wire is an antenna for my short wave
>> receiver!!!!
>>
>> This is the first time I've had to use a store bought rig!
>> Until now I've either had modified surplus or burned out
>> rigs which I rebuilt. I've always been an advocate of
>> low power, but real QRP is new to me too -- and I equate
>> it to the difference between dynamiting ponds and fly fishing!
>> Time will tell! :-) When I became ill I gave away all my
>> 50+ years accumulation of valuable ham radio equipment,
>> tools, test equipment, and books -- collectively A.K.A.
>> "Junk". It's fun starting from scratch -- at least my shack
>> is not a terrible mess -- YET!
>>
>> Do folks still mail QSL cards? Or can I settle for emailing
>> a graphic equivalent of my own design? I've been off the air
>> for a couple years now and think that things may have changed
>> while I was out of the picture. This is not a big problem as
>> printing and using the local buro shouldn't be too much of
>> a problem. The hundreds of rare QSL's coming into my
>> mailbox my invite unanticipated curiosity from the
>> management.
>>
>> Thanks in advance for any ideas you may have. This
>> is the first time I've run through a metal window frame or
>> dropped the wire into and among the branches of a tree.
>>
>> 73
>>
>> Irv VE6BP
>> Calgary, AB
>>
>> Just a hair away from being on the air again!
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
> Calgary, is that right? Do you need to allow for snow, ice and wind in
> designing your antenna?
>
> I have had good luck while camping, with transparent fishing line at the
> end of antenna wire. It has some stretch, is easy to tie to tree limbs,
> etc. And a spool will last forever.

>
> Unless you have other ideas for the window hole, put the wire through and
> use a hot glue gun to seal the hole. If you can reach both sides of the
> hole, do the same on the outside. RTV also works.
>
> Good luck. Paul, KD7HB
>

1097. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-24 01:01:24 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f95fb64$0$74663$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2064

On 4/22/2012 7:58 PM, tom wrote:
> On 4/22/2012 3:50 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:4f932cbf$0$96703$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>>> On 4/21/2012 1:51 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>>> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
>>>
>>>>> So you are saying that modulation can't work?
>>>>
>>>> Continuous waves are opposite to damped waves.
>>>
>>> How can radio waves be wet?
>>
>> I do not know: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ondes_amorties.jpg
>> S*
>>
>>
>
> What a maroon.
>
> tom
> K0TAR
>

Anyone ever heard of Bugs Bunny?

tom
K0TAR

1098. Re: The earth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-24 02:28:09 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jn5332$b7q$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2065

```
"tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
news:4f95fb64$0$74663$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 4/22/2012 7:58 PM, tom wrote:
>> On 4/22/2012 3:50 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
>>> news:4f932cbf$0$96703$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>>>> On 4/21/2012 1:51 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>>>> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
>>>>
>>>>>> So you are saying that modulation can't work?
>>>>>
>>>>> Continuous waves are opposite to damped waves.
>>>>
>>>> How can radio waves be wet?
>>>
>>> I do not know: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ondes_amorties.jpg
>>> S*
>>>
>>>
>>
>> What a maroon.
>>
>> tom
>> K0TAR
>>
>
> Anyone ever heard of Bugs Bunny?
>
> tom
> K0TAR

Oo-ooh, that wascally wabbit!
```

1099. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-24 07:36:08 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f9657eb$0$1306$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2066

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:slrnjpb3m4.f12.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>

>> Counterpoise is exactly like underground "ground". But if the soil is dry
>> sand or the rock there no free electrons. It is better to place the
>> conductors in the air.
>
> But they are not connected to a source of free electrons, so if those
> would be required they would be depleted pretty quickly.

Air is not perfect insulator. Counterpoise has a big surface.
>
>>
>> Where the voltage is there must be the electron emission.
>>
>> Experiments with the photoelectric effect shown that no current below
>> 10V.
>> But it apply to the flat cathode.
>> If the cathode is a wire the voltage is lower.
>>
>> And what is with your antenna in sunny day?
>> S*
>
> Even if there are a couple of electrons that jump off the antenna,
> it is not going to cause a measurable effect. You need more than a
> couple of electrons to have a measurable current, and it is not going
> to happen at those voltages and daylight conditions.

The selfcapacitance of an antenna is very small. You need a couple of
electrons to have a measurable static voltage.
For this reason the earth/chassis/counterpoise is necessary.
S*

1100. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-24 09:42:39 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jn5sin$pm3$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2067

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f9657eb$0$1306$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>

> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:slrnjpb3m4.f12.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> The selfcapacitance of an antenna is very small. You need a couple of
> electrons to have a measurable static voltage.
> For this reason the earth/chassis/counterpoise is necessary.
> S*

Hello Szczepan.
A dipole aerial doesn't need a counterpoise nor does it need any connection to earth/ground/counterpoise.

I've kept quiet during the discussion because I don't think of my radio and aerial in terms of sub-atomic particles. For me, resonance, impendance and SWR are more significant.

Have you considered taking your theories / discussions / cutting-and-pastings about sub-atomic particles and other kindred items to one of the physics newsgroups such as:
alt.sci.amateur
alt.sci.physics
sci.physics
I'd expect that you will find lots of people with whom you can discuss the behaviour of sub-atomic particles.

Kindest regards, Ian.

1101. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-24 17:13:00 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f96df1e$0$26693$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2068

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jn5sin$pm3$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4f9657eb$0$1306$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>
>> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:slrnjpb3m4.f12.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> The selfcapacitance of an antenna is very small. You need a couple of
>> electrons to have a measurable static voltage.
>> For this reason the earth/chassis/counterpoise is necessary.
>> S*
>
> Hello Szczepan.
> A dipole aerial doesn't need a counterpoise nor does it need any
> connection to earth/ground/counterpoise.

Is it your transmitter:
http://rf.circuitlab.org/2011/06/80mw-fm-transmitter-with-dipole-antenna.html
?
>
> I've kept quiet during the discussion because I don't think of my radio
> and aerial in terms of sub-atomic particles. For me, resonance, impendance
> and SWR are more significant.

Your dipole are exactly like the two Kundt's tube. There are "resonance,
impendance and SWR". To demonstrate of the SWR the tube end must be porous.
Air molecules work like the electrons.
>
> Have you considered taking your theories / discussions /
> cutting-and-pastings about sub-atomic particles and other kindred items to
> one of the physics newsgroups such as:
> alt.sci.amateur
> alt.sci.physics
> sci.physics
> I'd expect that you will find lots of people with whom you can discuss the
> behaviour of sub-atomic particles.

Electrons are the subatomic particles.
Radio is the only field where "plumber analogy" is totaly inadequate.

Kindest regards,
S*

1102. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-24 18:16:39 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jn6qmj$kb6$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 2069

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4f96df1e$0$26693$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> Is it your transmitter:
> http://rf.circuitlab.org/2011/06/80mw-fm-transmitter-with-dipole-antenna.html

Definitely not. That's a full wave aerial. It's an FM transmitter. I use SSB
and CW.

> Your dipole are exactly like the two Kundt's tube. There are "resonance,
> impendance and SWR". To demonstrate of the SWR the tube end must be
> porous.
> Air molecules work like the electrons.

The ends of my aerials are not porous.
According to Wikipedia, Kundt's tubes are used to measure the speed of sound
in a gas or solid rod.

Have you considered taking your theories / discussions /
cutting-and-pastings about sub-atomic particles and other kindred items to
one of the physics newsgroups such as:
alt.sci.amateur
alt.sci.physics
sci.physics
I'd expect that you will find lots of people with whom you can discuss the
behaviour of sub-atomic particles.

1103. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-24 19:07:06 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <q7aj69-5ok.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2070

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:slrnjpa22g.7s5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>> Congratulations. You've discovered the counterpoise. That's a good
>>>> idea (but not necessary) for a monopole, where the grounded
>>>> counterpoise forms the missing element of the dipole.
>>>
>>> No. The counterpiose is the ground.
>>
>> How can a counterpoise or chassis serve as an infinite source of
>> electrons?
>
> They work like the receiving antenna of the cristal radio. Electrons from
> the air go into metal.

My god are you stupid, blinding, blazingly stupid.

So stupid you are the poster boy for stupid.

No such thing happens, you stupid, stupid person.

<snip remaining stupid babble>
```

1104. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-24 19:08:19 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <3aaj69-5ok.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2071

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> Air is not perfect insulator. Counterpoise has a big surface.

No such thing happens, you stupid, stupid person.

<snip remaining stupid babble>

1105. Re: Autoelectronic emission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-24 19:10:23 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <vdaj69-5ok.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2072

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> Is it your transmitter:
> http://rf.circuitlab.org/2011/06/80mw-fm-transmitter-with-dipole-antenna.html

You are so stupid you can't even understand a picture, you stupid idiot.

<snip remaining stupid babble>

1106. Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-24 22:08:10 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <avFlr.12829$M37.3779@newsfe01.iad>
Source record: 2073

I am using a random wire antenna which runs outdoors through a hole in a window frame.

I do not have access to any good RF grounding system and plan to use an indoor counterpoise wire from the ground connection on the tuner (MFJ-949E). I have a nice role of #18 wire, the end is connected to the tuner, and it is my intention to unroll it along the floor through my suite until such time as it is properly tuned.

MY QUESTION IS - How can I tell when I have unrolled the right amount of wire for the frequency in use. I know it will not be 1/4 wave, and that it should be less.
From what I understand, when it is adjusted properly I should not have any hot RF burning my lips from the mike. Checking it with my lips is not what I call a desireable means of testing, and being single I cannot call my wife to test it for me. I'd like to find a better way and hence my questions.

I believe (according to what theory I have learned) that the tuner chassis would be hot with RF, with the amount of RF becoming less and less as the counterpoise wire approaches the proper length. If this is true would a simple RF sniffer tell me?
I can rig one up fairly easily.

OR - What would I be looking for using my MFJ-259B SWR Analyzer? I expect what it would show readings similar to a dipole with resonance at the operating frequency and an impedance (resistive) of somewhere in the order of 60 ohms. plus or minus -- is this a correct assumption?

OR -- does anyone on the group have any suggestions that will tell me when the system is properly adjusted -- the simpler the better!

Once I have found how to do this, I can put tape markings on the roll of counterpoise wire to show the appropriate length for each band or narrow band of frequencies in which I will be operating.

I have already tested the hole -- it is just a little less than 1/4 inch diamater,
but that seems to be enough to let both sidebands through -- I carefully tested
that using AM which proves that two sidebands can fit through the hole at the
same time, which allows me to further assume that either the upper or lower sidebands should squeeze through easily! :-)

Thanks in advance for any assistance you can provide in this matter.

Irv VE6BP

On the air finally but afraid to get to close to the mike! I may have
to use rubber gloves and teflon lip gloss!

1107. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-24 23:41:08 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jn7dmp$1mf$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2074

"Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote in message
news:avFlr.12829$M37.3779@newsfe01.iad...

< snip >
> I should not have any hot
> RF burning my lips from the mike. Checking it with my lips is not what I
> call
> a desireable means of testing, and being single I cannot call my wife to
> test it
> for me. I'd like to find a better way and hence my questions.

Since you started this whimsical line of reasoning, you dare not object:
Buy a plastic microphone. Har-har-HAR-dee-har-har! [Thanks to Ralph
Kramden]

But seriously folks ...

You do have a coaxial cable from the radio to the tuner. Choke the
bejabbers out of it. Either wind the coax itself into one or more physical
coil(s) of the right proportions or use the W2DU method.

This will be useful for the former approach:
http://www.karinya.net/g3txq/temp/choke_impedances.png
It illustrates that no single coil really does it.

... and this for the latter:
http://www.qsl.net/ta1dx/amator/W2du.jpg
Although your application doesn't involve using beads as a balun, per the
illustration, the broad approach is the same: blocking common mode currents.

"Sal"
who chokes his cables and gets no shocks

>
> I believe (according to what theory I have learned) that the tuner chassis
> would
> be hot with RF, with the amount of RF becoming less and less as the
> counterpoise
> wire approaches the proper length. If this is true would a simple RF
> sniffer tell me?
> I can rig one up fairly easily.
>
> OR - What would I be looking for using my MFJ-259B SWR Analyzer? I expect
> what it would show readings similar to a dipole with resonance at the
> operating
> frequency and an impedance (resistive) of somewhere in the order of 60
> ohms.

> plus or minus -- is this a correct assumption?
>
> OR -- does anyone on the group have any suggestions that will tell me when
> the
> system is properly adjusted -- the simpler the better!
>
> Once I have found how to do this, I can put tape markings on the roll of
> counterpoise wire to show the appropriate length for each band or narrow
> band of frequencies in which I will be operating.
>
> I have already tested the hole -- it is just a little less than 1/4 inch
> diamater,
> but that seems to be enough to let both sidebands through -- I carefully
> tested
> that using AM which proves that two sidebands can fit through the hole at
> the
> same time, which allows me to further assume that either the upper or
> lower
> sidebands should squeeze through easily! :-)
>
> Thanks in advance for any assistance you can provide in this matter.
>
> Irv VE6BP
>
> On the air finally but afraid to get to close to the mike! I may have
> to use rubber gloves and teflon lip gloss!
>
>
>
>

1108. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-24 23:42:49 UTC
From: jta <jta.9dd3d58@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <jta.9dd3d58@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 2078

You shouldn't need to unroll the wire at all since you're using a tuner.
Just hook it up and tune away.

Irv Finkleman;790157 Wrote:
> I am using a random wire antenna which runs outdoors through a hole in a
>
> window frame.
>
> I do not have access to any good RF grounding system and plan to use an
>
> indoor
> counterpoise wire from the ground connection on the tuner (MFJ-949E). I
> have
> a
> nice role of #18 wire, the end is connected to the tuner, and it is my
> intention to
> unroll it along the floor through my suite until such time as it is
> properly
> tuned.
>
> MY QUESTION IS - How can I tell when I have unrolled the right amount of
>
> wire
> for the frequency in use. I know it will not be 1/4 wave, and that it
> should be less.
> From what I understand, when it is adjusted properly I should not have
> any
> hot
> RF burning my lips from the mike. Checking it with my lips is not what
> I
> call
> a desireable means of testing, and being single I cannot call my wife to
>
> test it
> for me. I'd like to find a better way and hence my questions.
>
> I believe (according to what theory I have learned) that the tuner
> chassis
> would
> be hot with RF, with the amount of RF becoming less and less as the
> counterpoise
> wire approaches the proper length. If this is true would a simple RF
> sniffer
> tell me?

> I can rig one up fairly easily.
>
> OR - What would I be looking for using my MFJ-259B SWR Analyzer? I
> expect
> what it would show readings similar to a dipole with resonance at the
> operating
> frequency and an impedance (resistive) of somewhere in the order of 60
> ohms.
> plus or minus -- is this a correct assumption?
>
> OR -- does anyone on the group have any suggestions that will tell me
> when
> the
> system is properly adjusted -- the simpler the better!
>
> Once I have found how to do this, I can put tape markings on the roll
> of
> counterpoise wire to show the appropriate length for each band or
> narrow
> band of frequencies in which I will be operating.
>
> I have already tested the hole -- it is just a little less than 1/4 inch
>
> diamater,
> but that seems to be enough to let both sidebands through -- I carefully
>
> tested
> that using AM which proves that two sidebands can fit through the hole
> at
> the
> same time, which allows me to further assume that either the upper or
> lower
> sidebands should squeeze through easily! :-)
>
> Thanks in advance for any assistance you can provide in this matter.
>
> Irv VE6BP
>
> On the air finally but afraid to get to close to the mike! I may have
> to use rubber gloves and teflon lip gloss!

--
jta

1109. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-25 02:36:23 UTC
From: Roger <sailtamarack@yahoo.ca>
Message-ID: <27440187.1160.1335321383982.JavaMail.geo-discussion-forums@pbcuc10>
Source record: 2075

Irv,

I think you will find it difficult to tune up using a MFJ-949E, random wire antenna and a roll of wire run around your apartment. You will probably end up with a "hot mike" most of the time. Even if you get it all tuned up on one frequency as soon as you QSY to a different frequency you will have to change the counterpoise wire length. Finding the right lengths for different frequencies and coiling/uncoiling the wire each time you QSY will get old fast.

I have a better solution for you. Buy an MFJ artificial ground so that you can use a fixed length of wire under the carpet and tune the counterpoise from the operating position. MFJ makes a standalone product called the MFJ-931 or a tuner that includes the artificial ground - MFJ-934. Here are some links to these products:

http://www.mfjenterprises.com/Product.php?productid=MFJ-931
http://www.mfjenterprises.com/Product.php?productid=MFJ-934

Hope things work out for you and that you get back on the air in the near future. Let us know how things work out for you.

Roger

1110. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-25 02:53:43 UTC
From: Bob <rmiller47@satx.rr.com>
Message-ID: <v9pep79nch6j539jmraiiv9f4u1i0ak7k9@4ax.com>
Source record: 2076

On Tue, 24 Apr 2012 16:08:10 -0600, "Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca>
wrote:

>I am using a random wire antenna which runs outdoors through a hole in a
>window frame.
>
>I do not have access to any good RF grounding system and plan to use an
>indoor
>counterpoise wire from the ground connection on the tuner (MFJ-949E). I have
>a
>nice role of #18 wire, the end is connected to the tuner, and it is my
>intention to
>unroll it along the floor through my suite until such time as it is properly
>tuned.
>
>MY QUESTION IS - How can I tell when I have unrolled the right amount of
>wire
>for the frequency in use.

I once had the little B&W vertical in a 3rd story apartment window. To
tune it, I used an SWR meter and simply unrolled my single
counterpoise wire across the rug until the swr was 1:1 for the band in
use. The counterpoise was on a wire spool. I never actually measured
the counterpoise length -- I simply found 40 meters meant the wire
went from the bedroom window to the kitchen.

bob
k5qwg

>I know it will not be 1/4 wave, and that it
>should be less.
>From what I understand, when it is adjusted properly I should not have any
>hot
>RF burning my lips from the mike. Checking it with my lips is not what I
>call
>a desireable means of testing, and being single I cannot call my wife to
>test it
>for me. I'd like to find a better way and hence my questions.
>
>I believe (according to what theory I have learned) that the tuner chassis
>would
>be hot with RF, with the amount of RF becoming less and less as the
>counterpoise
>wire approaches the proper length. If this is true would a simple RF sniffer
>tell me?

>I can rig one up fairly easily.
>
>OR - What would I be looking for using my MFJ-259B SWR Analyzer? I expect
>what it would show readings similar to a dipole with resonance at the
>operating
>frequency and an impedance (resistive) of somewhere in the order of 60 ohms.
>plus or minus -- is this a correct assumption?
>
>OR -- does anyone on the group have any suggestions that will tell me when
>the
>system is properly adjusted -- the simpler the better!
>
>Once I have found how to do this, I can put tape markings on the roll of
>counterpoise wire to show the appropriate length for each band or narrow
>band of frequencies in which I will be operating.
>
>I have already tested the hole -- it is just a little less than 1/4 inch
>diamater,
>but that seems to be enough to let both sidebands through -- I carefully
>tested
>that using AM which proves that two sidebands can fit through the hole at
>the
>same time, which allows me to further assume that either the upper or lower
>sidebands should squeeze through easily! :-)
>
>Thanks in advance for any assistance you can provide in this matter.
>
>Irv VE6BP
>
>On the air finally but afraid to get to close to the mike! I may have
>to use rubber gloves and teflon lip gloss!
>
>
>

1111. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-25 04:11:06 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <uPKlr.7856$em4.383@newsfe21.iad>
Source record: 2077

Thanks Sal, Roger, and Bob as well as
the many others who have not yet replied
-- actually my mic is plastic.

I truly appreciate your assistance, but I think
I really need to explain my rationale somewhat.

The real intent of my questioning is to provide
a counterpoise system whereas the tuner does
not just have an unbalance by simply feeding
the random wire, but a balance achieved
whereby the counterpoise connected to the
tuner acts as the other (missing) half of the
unbalanced system, thereby balancing it just
as the ground image does with a quarter wave
antenna. Does this make sense? If not, wait till
you read further about MFJ and the push and
pull explanation.

I have two tuners at my disposal -- one is an
MFJ-949E Deluxe Versa Tuner II -- a common T
match configuration. The other is an MFJ-1625
Window/Balcony Mount Antenna which contains
matching circuitry and also a loading coil
for tuning the counterpoise wire or wires.
I hope to use the 949E, if I can resolve the
matter of knowing when the counterpoise
is properly adjusted. It is this matter that
I am trying to resolve to my satisfaction. I
could equally use the MFJ-1625 which is
just an MFJ-1623 with a 12 ft whip and
an 80m loading coil.

I'm fairly well read on antennas, but still my
knowledge of this monumental subject is very
limited i.e. to me a Smith Chart is something
belonging to a hospital patient named Smith.
I sort of understand the concept of the
counterpoise acting as the missing half of the
system, but have difficulty putting it into words.

MFJ, in the MFJ-1625 Manual say....

QUOTE
It is always important to have a good RF ground,
provided by the counterpoise, when using any

whip or long-wire antenna. This is because the
MFJ-1623 tuner needs something to "push"
against in order to force current into the antenna.
If a good RF ground is not available, RF will usually
find its way back into the power line (RFI),
transmitter audio circuits (RF feedback),
or the operator (RF burns). Water pipes provide
good dc and ac safety grounds, but they are
often inadequate for RF grounding because they
are long single conductors. RF grounds
require large "spread out" surfaces with direct
multiple connections to the equipment ground
point. Water pipes, heating ducts, or multiple
ground rods may work (especially if they are all
connected together with jumper wires), but the
best RF grounds are radial systems or
multi-wire counterpoises.
UNQUOTE

I have to admit that this explanation contains
terms like long-wire antenna used in what I think
might be confusing or ill-defined ways, but the
idea of push and pull of antenna current feels
right. If this is not already confusing, it is the
MFJ-1625 Manual, but the tuner is an MFJ-1623.
Many hams use the term MFJ as standing
for 'Mighty Fine Junk', and at times I agree, but
I do have good skills as a technicial and find that
a little resoldering and tightening of ground nuts
turns it into somewhat better than any of the
homebrew or modifications I have ever put on
the air. I no longer have a house, shack, workshop,
and tower, etc,etc,etc and am now working with
largely storebought items and limited space.

I have considered a cabin in the mountains where
I would not interfere with anyone around, but where
would I find one with built in housekeeping and
meals? Just the expense of the extension cord alone
makes me shudder.

I am not as concerned about a case of 'rf lip' as I am
about stray RF causing possible problems with the
neighbours on all sides of me, with all my electronic
toys such as computers, DVD players, the local
fire-alarm system and other such things. The last
thing I want to do is draw attention to the fact that I
am running a ham radio station from my suite until
I know I am not causing any problems.

Thusly, my goal is to provide myself with a first rate
RF ground system, entirely contained within my suite,
in order that I do not wake up at night with the fire
alarms set off and great numbers of disturbed
residents gathered around pointing at me and saying
'Ham! Ham! For Shame! For Shame!' and the Residents
Council having special meetings to decide how to deal
with me. They already think I'm crazy -- and I may be
somewhat, but I don't want to make matters worse!

So, having herein explained my rational, lets see what
help I can get in the way of producing the ideal indoor
low-cost non-radiating counterpoise radial system.

Actually, I have lots of wire for the radials, the
tuner contains a loading coil to assist in tuning
the counterpoise, and my big concern is how do
I determine when the counterpoise is operating
effectively. The metering system in the tuner should
reach a peak and subside on either side of the
correct counterpoise tuning point, and what I
really need to know is how to determine when the
stray RF is minimized if not eliminated.

I have to explain that I do all this in a somewhat
humorous manner, I find all my predicaments funny,
but then I brought myself into them and this is the
only way, short of outright denial, of dealing with them.

You have probably already noticed that I am a
man of few words!

Irv VE6BP

P.S. In a previous topic where the matter of electrons
escaping from the end of the antenna was hotly
debated, I have solved that problem by forming a
wee loop at the end of the antenna, thereby taking
any of those loose electrons and feeding them back
into the wire! I used the loop and a nylon cable tie
to fasten the end of theantenna into the tree which
supports most of it, thereby eliminating the cost of
a ceramic insulator and it's accompanying end effect.
I'm sure Tesla and Marconi could have used some of
my simple practical solutions like this one, and perhaps
negated the necessity of long discussions re electrons
escaping from antennas.

"Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote in message
news:avFlr.12829$M37.3779@newsfe01.iad...
>I am using a random wire antenna which runs outdoors through a hole in a
>window frame.
>

> I do not have access to any good RF grounding system and plan to use an
> indoor
> counterpoise wire from the ground connection on the tuner (MFJ-949E). I
> have a
> nice role of #18 wire, the end is connected to the tuner, and it is my
> intention to
> unroll it along the floor through my suite until such time as it is
> properly tuned.
>
> MY QUESTION IS - How can I tell when I have unrolled the right amount of
> wire
> for the frequency in use. I know it will not be 1/4 wave, and that it
> should be less.
> From what I understand, when it is adjusted properly I should not have any
> hot
> RF burning my lips from the mike. Checking it with my lips is not what I
> call
> a desireable means of testing, and being single I cannot call my wife to
> test it
> for me. I'd like to find a better way and hence my questions.
>
> I believe (according to what theory I have learned) that the tuner chassis
> would
> be hot with RF, with the amount of RF becoming less and less as the
> counterpoise
> wire approaches the proper length. If this is true would a simple RF
> sniffer tell me?
> I can rig one up fairly easily.
>
> OR - What would I be looking for using my MFJ-259B SWR Analyzer? I expect
> what it would show readings similar to a dipole with resonance at the
> operating
> frequency and an impedance (resistive) of somewhere in the order of 60
> ohms.
> plus or minus -- is this a correct assumption?
>
> OR -- does anyone on the group have any suggestions that will tell me when
> the
> system is properly adjusted -- the simpler the better!
>
> Once I have found how to do this, I can put tape markings on the roll of
> counterpoise wire to show the appropriate length for each band or narrow
> band of frequencies in which I will be operating.
>
> I have already tested the hole -- it is just a little less than 1/4 inch
> diamater,
> but that seems to be enough to let both sidebands through -- I carefully
> tested
> that using AM which proves that two sidebands can fit through the hole at
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> same time, which allows me to further assume that either the upper or
> lower
> sidebands should squeeze through easily! :-)
>
> Thanks in advance for any assistance you can provide in this matter.
>
> Irv VE6BP
>
> On the air finally but afraid to get to close to the mike! I may have
> to use rubber gloves and teflon lip gloss!
>
>
>
>

1112. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-25 05:56:17 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jn83kutve1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2079

"Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote in message
news:uPKlr.7856$em4.383@newsfe21.iad...

> The real intent of my questioning is to provide
> a counterpoise system whereas the tuner does
> not just have an unbalance by simply feeding
> the random wire, but a balance achieved
> whereby the counterpoise connected to the
> tuner acts as the other (missing) half of the
> unbalanced system, thereby balancing it just
> as the ground image does with a quarter wave
> antenna. Does this make sense?

Yes and perhaps I have a workable idea to get there.

First, an assumption: Your long wire out the window frame has only a short run to the tuner. That is, the tuner is on the same wall as the window frame and is near the window. How'm I doing so far?

Along that same wall, stretch out a heavy piece of straight wire -- can be insulated but you'll cut through the insulation as needed -- from corner to corner. It's like a workbench ground bus but it's not grounded, per se.

Attach the tuner ground to it.

Buy two (maybe more) locking metal tape rules. Craftsman, Lever-lock. At the zero ends, securely bolt or clamp the metal tape rules to the ends of the heavy wire in each corner. Yes, you're ruining the tape rules by mutilating the ends but we know you're desperate. Courage, man!

Stretch out the tape rules until their lengths become whatever you need for a workable counterpoise, recalling that HF antenna elements (and counterpoises) do not need to run in perfect straight lines. Zig-zagging is your friend in a confined space. Even go up the wall(s) in the far corners.

This method, if it works, has a bonus. Once the lengths are established for each band, the exact lengths can be eyeballed directly off the tape rules and noted. Alternatively, just scrawl band numbers on the walls. (Hi-hi)

"Sal"
Never one to let anything serve only a single purpose.

1113. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-25 07:56:18 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f97ae24$0$26703$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2080

"Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:uPKlr.7856$em4.383@newsfe21.iad...
>
> MFJ, in the MFJ-1625 Manual say....
>
> QUOTE
> It is always important to have a good RF ground,
> provided by the counterpoise, when using any
> whip or long-wire antenna. This is because the
> MFJ-1623 tuner needs something to "push"
> against in order to force current into the antenna.
> If a good RF ground is not available, RF will usually
> find its way back into the power line (RFI),
> transmitter audio circuits (RF feedback),
> or the operator (RF burns). Water pipes provide
> good dc and ac safety grounds, but they are
> often inadequate for RF grounding because they
> are long single conductors.

You wrote: " I have a nice role of #18 wire, the end is connected to the
tuner, and it is my
intention to unroll it along the floor through my suite until such time as
it is properly
tuned."

So it will be: "a long single conductors"

> RF grounds
> require large "spread out" surfaces with direct
> multiple connections to the equipment ground
> point. Water pipes, heating ducts, or multiple
> ground rods may work (especially if they are all
> connected together with jumper wires), but the
> best RF grounds are radial systems or
> multi-wire counterpoises.

So you should not unroll it but have "all connected together with jumper
wires".

Jta is the same opinion: "You shouldn't need to unroll the wire at all since
you're using a tuner.
Just hook it up and tune away."
The hook = jumped wire.

> >
> P.S. In a previous topic where the matter of electrons

> escaping from the end of the antenna was hotly
> debated,

> I'm sure Tesla and Marconi could have used some of
> my simple practical solutions like this one, and perhaps
> negated the necessity of long discussions re electrons
> escaping from antennas.

There was also Sir Oliver Lodge. He demonstrated the escaping of electrons from the antinodes (see Fig. 2):

He also discovered that HF do not like the long conductors;
"The electrical charge stored in the Leyden jars could flow either through the very low dc resistance path provided by the loop of wire or it could flow across the very high resistance path through the air between the spark-gap terminals at B. It would seem that the obvious path for the charge to follow would be through the low resistance wire loop. Surprisingly, Lodge was able to produce very large sparks across the spark-gap, B, even though the dc resistance of the wire across the gap was only a fraction of an ohm.[4]"

I am trying to "descend you into the same bottomless pit"
S*

1114. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-25 15:59:59 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <0cVlr.25705$Ex1.16240@newsfe18.iad>
Source record: 2081

"Sal" <sobars@aol.com> wrote in message news:jn83kutve1@dont-email.me...
>
> "Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote in message
> news:uPKlr.7856$em4.383@newsfe21.iad...
>
>> The real intent of my questioning is to provide
>> a counterpoise system whereas the tuner does
>> not just have an unbalance by simply feeding
>> the random wire, but a balance achieved
>> whereby the counterpoise connected to the
>> tuner acts as the other (missing) half of the
>> unbalanced system, thereby balancing it just
>> as the ground image does with a quarter wave
>> antenna. Does this make sense?
>
> Yes and perhaps I have a workable idea to get there.
>
> First, an assumption: Your long wire out the window frame has only a
> short run to the tuner. That is, the tuner is on the same wall as the
> window frame and is near the window. How'm I doing so far?

Bang on Sal -- the tuner is located about 18 inches from where the
wire comes through the window, but on the floor along the wall
with the window is the baseboard hot water heating unit so I can't
really run anything on the floor along that wall. Similarly, although I
understand your tape measure idea, there is a simpler solution
which I tested last night and worked perfectly.

I arrived at a solution through the following note from Bob, K5QWG
who wrote:

"I once had the little B&W vertical in a 3rd story apartment window. To
tune it, I used an SWR meter and simply unrolled my single
counterpoise wire across the rug until the swr was 1:1 for the band in
use. The counterpoise was on a wire spool. I never actually measured
the counterpoise length -- I simply found 40 meters meant the wire
went from the bedroom window to the kitchen."

I thought it made perfect sense and even downloaded the instruction
manual for the B&W AP-10 Windowsill Antenna which told me the
same thing as Bob wrote -- and it worked perfectly.

I too used a spool of wire connected to the ground post on the
MFJ-949E tuner, and unrolled it away from the tuner and antenna,
across the floor and through the room. At that point I tuned up on
frequency, adjusted the tuner for minimum SWR (nearly 1 to 1)

and that was that! It worked beautifully.

Your idea with the tape measures would have worked as well, but would have been a little more expensive and possibly unworkable due to the heater. Instead, I simply put a tape marker on the counterpoise wire at the length where it worked well on the band tested (80M). Now, when I want to operate all I have to do is unroll the spool to the tape marker and Presto! I can go on the air! Of course I have noted the tuner settings, and will also add further tape markers on the counterpoise wire for the different bands, and note the tuner settings as well.

My next step may be to cut counterpoise wires for each band of operation and permanently lay them along the wall this negating the need to roll and unroll the spool of wire each time.

With time there may be some minor changes. For instance how far across the bands can I tune without any significant change in SWR. I might also try putting a loading coil in the counterpoise line at the tuner end so that I can fine tune the counterpoise length electrically. I will build up a little RF sniffer just to check for local stray rf but that should no longer be a problem.

I could use the MFJ-1625 tuner which has a built in switched coil to adjust the counterpoise, but it only has a current meter, not an swr bridge. The MFJ-949E tuner has swr metering. Therefore if the loading coil for the counterpoise works, I can use the 949E and sell (albeit at a small loss hopefully) the MFJ-1625 set complete to some ham who is able to operate using the intended setup for the 1625. It is an excellent system, but because of all the metal in my building which negates indoor operation, and the inability to put the whip out of the window due to physical limitations existing in my suite, I cannot use it. I had not considered the limittions in my situation prior to buying the 1625 but it was worth the try. I might even keep it (I may have to if I can't sell it) for portable use when I go fishing. It would be an excellent setup on a picnic table or from a tent. Again, time will tell,

In any event, A BIG THANK You to all who helped in this discussion -- I can now get on the air and as soon as I have things tested and tidied up I hope to meet you there.

Irv, VE6BP

1115. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-25 17:01:48 UTC
From: Roger <sailtamarack@yahoo.ca>
Message-ID: <11291508.1749.1335373308176.JavaMail.geo-discussion-forums@pbbpz9>
Source record: 2082

On Tuesday, April 24, 2012 9:11:06 PM UTC-7, Irv Finkleman wrote:
>
> Thusly, my goal is to provide myself with a first rate
> RF ground system, entirely contained within my suite,
> in order that I do not wake up at night with the fire
> alarms set off and great numbers of disturbed
> residents gathered around pointing at me and saying
> 'Ham! Ham! For Shame! For Shame!' and the Residents
> Council having special meetings to decide how to deal
> with me. They already think I'm crazy -- and I may be
> somewhat, but I don't want to make matters worse!
>
> So, having herein explained my rational, lets see what
> help I can get in the way of producing the ideal indoor
> low-cost non-radiating counterpoise radial system.
>
> Actually, I have lots of wire for the radials, the
> tuner contains a loading coil to assist in tuning
> the counterpoise, and my big concern is how do
> I determine when the counterpoise is operating
> effectively. The metering system in the tuner should
> reach a peak and subside on either side of the
> correct counterpoise tuning point, and what I
> really need to know is how to determine when the
> stray RF is minimized if not eliminated.
>

Irv,

Nice to hear that you got something working and are back on the air. However I want to point out some incorrect assumptions you made earlier about RFI and stray RF from counterpoises.

The subject of radiating counterpoises in an apartment was discussed in this Usenet group a few years ago. Here is a link that provides some more info for you.

How much does a counterpoise radiate? - http://www.radiobanter.com/showthread.php?t=117807

The counterpoise you have inside your apartment will definitely radiate into the building as will the length of antenna running from the tuner to the hole in the window. In another post you said you were running QRP at 5 watts. You may not have any RFI problems with other electronics in your building at these low levels. If you crank up the power to 100 watts I don't think you will be so lucky...

1116. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-25 18:12:17 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <1drl69-nkt.ln1@radagast.org>
Source record: 2085

In article <uPKlr.7856$em4.383@newsfe21.iad>,
Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote:

>I am not as concerned about a case of 'rf lip' as I am
>about stray RF causing possible problems with the
>neighbours on all sides of me, with all my electronic
>toys such as computers, DVD players, the local
>fire-alarm system and other such things. The last
>thing I want to do is draw attention to the fact that I
>am running a ham radio station from my suite until
>I know I am not causing any problems.
>
>Thusly, my goal is to provide myself with a first rate
>RF ground system, entirely contained within my suite,
>in order that I do not wake up at night with the fire
>alarms set off and great numbers of disturbed
>residents gathered around pointing at me and saying
>'Ham! Ham! For Shame! For Shame!' and the Residents
>Council having special meetings to decide how to deal
>with me. They already think I'm crazy -- and I may be
>somewhat, but I don't want to make matters worse!
>
>So, having herein explained my rational, lets see what
>help I can get in the way of producing the ideal indoor
>low-cost non-radiating counterpoise radial system.

Irv,

Your goals are certainly valid.

As far as preventing RF from going where you don't want it to... the main issue MJF is talking about here is "conducted" RF. The RF energy on the "ground" side of your antenna connector is going to flow outwards through every conductive path available to it, including the "counterpoise" side of your antenna arrangement, and anything connected directly or indirectly to your rig's chassis (e.g. to the power supply and then onto the third "ground" wire in the household mains). The amount of current flowing through each of these paths will depend on the RF impedance of the path, with more current flowing through paths of lower impedance.

So, what you want is (probably) to have one or more counterpoise wires whose RF impedance is as low as practical, at the frequency in question. These could be quarter-wave wires, or they could be shorter or longer wires with an "active ground" (which is essentially a simple "antenna tuner" on the ground side, with an adjustable reactance to

cancel out some of the reactance of a non-quarterwave wire).

You can also help keep RF "where it belongs" by adding common-mode chokes to your rig power cables, thus increasing the RF impedance of this path and helping reduce the amount of current which is conducted back into the building ground.

Another approach which may help, is to consider using an end-fed half-wave antenna, with a specifically-wound matching coil system. These are (in principle at least) largely ground-independent... the low-impedance side of the matching coil provides good RF paths for both the "hot" and "ground" sides of the antenna connection, and when properly adjusted they don't dump much RF into the rig ground or counterpoise.

These techniques may not help much, if at all, with *radiated* RF getting into places you don't want it. Even if you have an antenna which is fully balanced, and completely isolated from the building ground (e.g. battery powered), the "near field" RF from the antenna can be coupled into the building wiring, and start causing interference and "undesired operation". Unfortunately, a lot of consumer and industrial electronic equipment these days is very vulnerable to this... poor shielding/filtering. Speaker cables, telephone and alarm wiring, etc. can all act as antennas.

Not much you can do about this except try to route your antenna and counterpoise wires as far away from other wiring as possible, keep your transmission power down, and try to transmit during times when people are asleep.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

1117. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-25 18:41:22 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jn9ggkqiv1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2083

"Roger" wrote in message
news:11291508.1749.1335373308176.JavaMail.geo-discussion-forums@pbbpz9...

On Tuesday, April 24, 2012 9:11:06 PM UTC-7, Irv Finkleman wrote:
>
> Thusly, my goal is to provide myself with a first rate
> RF ground system, entirely contained within my suite,
> in order that I do not wake up at night with the fire
> alarms set off and great numbers of disturbed
> residents gathered around pointing at me and saying
> 'Ham! Ham! For Shame! For Shame!' and the Residents
> Council having special meetings to decide how to deal
> with me. They already think I'm crazy -- and I may be
> somewhat, but I don't want to make matters worse!
>
> So, having herein explained my rational, lets see what
> help I can get in the way of producing the ideal indoor
> low-cost non-radiating counterpoise radial system.
>
> Actually, I have lots of wire for the radials, the
> tuner contains a loading coil to assist in tuning
> the counterpoise, and my big concern is how do
> I determine when the counterpoise is operating
> effectively. The metering system in the tuner should
> reach a peak and subside on either side of the
> correct counterpoise tuning point, and what I
> really need to know is how to determine when the
> stray RF is minimized if not eliminated.
>

Irv,

Nice to hear that you got something working and are back on the air.
However I want to point out some incorrect assumptions you made earlier
about RFI and stray RF from counterpoises.

The subject of radiating counterpoises in an apartment was discussed in
this Usenet group a few years ago. Here is a link that provides some more
info for you.

How much does a counterpoise radiate? -
http://www.radiobanter.com/showthread.php?t=117807

The counterpoise you have inside your apartment will definitely radiate
into the building as will the length of antenna running from the tuner to
the hole in the window. In another post you said you were running QRP at 5

watts. You may not have any # RFI problems with other electronics in your building at these low levels. If you crank up the power to 100 watts I don't think you will be so lucky...

-
True. A few years back with 100 watts and an attic loop, I fried the solid state heat/AC thermostat. I put a ferrite choke on the leads of the new one.

Wayne
W5GIE

1118. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-25 18:47:55 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <rFXlr.11848$zA4.2987@newsfe19.iad>
Source record: 2084

Thanks Roger -- I already knew that but didn't at all consider it during my recent explorations into the counterpoise system. How I managed to ignore it defys explanation -- I keep asking myself how that occurred. I think it may have been a cross between psychological suggestion and some form of denial in wanting a good and clean signal.

In particular I really enjoyed the tipoff to RadioBanter.com which I intend to explore more, and the discussions were informative. In particular, where there are links to other threads I found some of Reg Edwards material which has always been worthy of reading.

I went to bed satisfied that I could now get on the air and not set off any alarms etc, and although I don't recall them when I woke up, I'm sure I must have dreamed about good times on the air again! I've been in and out of the hospital for a couple years and have not been on the air since about mid 2009. I'm better now and looking forward to lots of radio activity!

As I mentioned in earlier posts, I have never been power hungry and have generally operated in the under 25 watt range -- now I'm going to be what I call 'ham flyfishing' i.e. QRP.

Now I can do some further experimentation such as using individual counterpoise wires for each band, and possibly even a variable inductor to fine tune the counterpoise, and assorted things like that. I have never been as interested in operating as in the technical aspects -- especially the eternal search for the utopian small antenna/DX magnet. My DX interest extends only in so far as it is the on the air tests that tell you how well your antenna system is functioning given a non-adjustable set of propagation conditions.

Now I have only to look forward to a good sunspot cycle and perhaps just a little more global warming to help me through those cold Alberta winters!

What's your call? Where are you located?
I saw a .ca somewhere but that doesn't tell me

much.

Thanks again,

Irv VE6BP

Gonna ham away my 'golden years'!

"Roger" <sailtamarack@yahoo.ca> wrote in message
news:11291508.1749.1335373308176.JavaMail.geo-discussion-forums@pbbpz9...
On Tuesday, April 24, 2012 9:11:06 PM UTC-7, Irv Finkleman wrote:
>
> Thusly, my goal is to provide myself with a first rate
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> in order that I do not wake up at night with the fire
> alarms set off and great numbers of disturbed
> residents gathered around pointing at me and saying
> 'Ham! Ham! For Shame! For Shame!' and the Residents
> Council having special meetings to decide how to deal
> with me. They already think I'm crazy -- and I may be
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> stray RF is minimized if not eliminated.
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Usenet group a few years ago. Here is a link that provides some more info
for you.

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http://www.radiobanter.com/showthread.php?t=117807

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the building as will the length of antenna running from the tuner to the
hole in the window. In another post you said you were running QRP at 5

watts. You may not have any RFI problems with other electronics in your building at these low levels. If you crank up the power to 100 watts I don't think you will be so lucky...

1119. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-25 19:43:14 UTC
From: Roger <sailtamarack@yahoo.ca>
Message-ID: <29653081.10.1335382994287.JavaMail.geo-discussion-forums@pbcgx8>
Source record: 2086

On Wednesday, April 25, 2012 11:47:55 AM UTC-7, Irv Finkleman wrote:

>
> In particular I really enjoyed the tipoff to RadioBanter.com
> which I intend to explore more, and the discussions were
> informative. In particular, where there are links to other
> threads I found some of Reg Edwards material which
> has always been worthy of reading.
>

Irv,

If you found the radio banter discussion interesting you will really enjoy the forum on restrictive antennas at eham. Pages and pages of stuff written by hams living in condos, HOA and apartments. Here is the link....

http://www.eham.net/ehamforum/smf/index.php/board,2.0.html

Now that you are feeling better you can start having some fun back on the bands. You might find some of the digital modes like PSK31, WSPR etc. fun and they don't generate "recognizable RFI" like CW and SSB.

Roger

1120. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-26 01:46:37 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f98a8fc$0$74662$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2087

On 4/25/2012 2:56 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> He also discovered that HF do not like the long conductors;
> "The electrical charge stored in the Leyden jars could flow either through

Leyden jars? You're back that far? That's over 250 years ago! They
had no idea of RF then!

You really need to look at things that aren't so old. The authors you
are reading have been proven WRONG when it comes to antennas and a good
bit of everything else related to electricity.

tom
K0TAR

1121. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-26 01:55:47 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <BW1mr.406$j25.92@newsfe07.iad>
Source record: 2088

Thanks for your reply Dave,

I'm learning a lot in a hurry, finding out that grounds can be just
as complex as antennas, and all about the interelationship between
the two.

I do have chokes on the power cord of my 12v supply and
also on the supply cord between the PS and the rig.

Your half wave suggestion is not immediately forthcoming
due to the physical limitations I face here however it is
on my list of possible future condierations.

As per a previous post I have recently come into a
treasure trove of inductors and capacitors -- variables
of every type and sixe. With all this at my disposalI
plan to fiddle about with tunable counterpoises,
artificial grounds, and combinations thereof.

At least I'm on the air again, but because I gave
all my gear away I've had to jump from old tube rigs
into a QRP world with a teensy Yaesu Ft-817 that it
appears will take some time to learn to operate with
all its menus, settings, and such. I have to get new
glasses and perhaps a magnifier too.

The saving grace here is QRP with which I hope
to get into as little trouble as possible.

I'm a pretty good tech, and have fixed up and modified
lots of stuff but now I'm going to have to do a lot of
learning in the wild world of wire antennas and grounds.

Thanks for your good suggestions, and for taking the
time to reply.

73

Irv VE6BP

"Dave Platt" <dplatt@radagast.org> wrote in message
news:1drl69-nkt.ln1@radagast.org...
> In article <uPKlr.7856$em4.383@newsfe21.iad>,
> Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote:
>
>
>>I am not as concerned about a case of 'rf lip' as I am
>>about stray RF causing possible problems with the

>>neighbours on all sides of me, with all my electronic
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>>thing I want to do is draw attention to the fact that I
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>>'Ham! Ham! For Shame! For Shame!' and the Residents
>>Council having special meetings to decide how to deal
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>>So, having herein explained my rational, lets see what
>>help I can get in the way of producing the ideal indoor
>>low-cost non-radiating counterpoise radial system.
>
> Irv,
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> Your goals are certainly valid.
>
> As far as preventing RF from going where you don't want it to... the
> main issue MJF is talking about here is "conducted" RF. The RF energy
> on the "ground" side of your antenna connector is going to flow
> outwards through every conductive path available to it, including the
> "counterpoise" side of your antenna arrangement, and anything
> connected directly or indirectly to your rig's chassis (e.g. to the
> power supply and then onto the third "ground" wire in the household
> mains). The amount of current flowing through each of these paths
> will depend on the RF impedance of the path, with more current flowing
> through paths of lower impedance.
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> So, what you want is (probably) to have one or more counterpoise wires
> whose RF impedance is as low as practical, at the frequency in
> question. These could be quarter-wave wires, or they could be shorter
> or longer wires with an "active ground" (which is essentially a simple
> "antenna tuner" on the ground side, with an adjustable reactance to
> cancel out some of the reactance of a non-quarterwave wire).
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> You can also help keep RF "where it belongs" by adding common-mode
> chokes to your rig power cables, thus increasing the RF impedance of
> this path and helping reduce the amount of current which is conducted
> back into the building ground.
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> Another approach which may help, is to consider using an end-fed
> half-wave antenna, with a specifically-wound matching coil system.

> These are (in principle at least) largely ground-independent... the
> low-impedance side of the matching coil provides good RF paths for
> both the "hot" and "ground" sides of the antenna connection, and when
> properly adjusted they don't dump much RF into the rig ground or
> counterpoise.
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> These techniques may not help much, if at all, with *radiated* RF
> getting into places you don't want it. Even if you have an antenna
> which is fully balanced, and completely isolated from the building
> ground (e.g. battery powered), the "near field" RF from the antenna
> can be coupled into the building wiring, and start causing
> interference and "undesired operation". Unfortunately, a lot of
> consumer and industrial electronic equipment these days is very
> vulnerable to this... poor shielding/filtering. Speaker cables,
> telephone and alarm wiring, etc. can all act as antennas.
>
> Not much you can do about this except try to route your antenna and
> counterpoise wires as far away from other wiring as possible, keep
> your transmission power down, and try to transmit during times when
> people are asleep.
>
> --
> Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
> Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
> I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
> boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

1122. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-26 02:03:43 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <_12mr.69611$YM2.8535@newsfe05.iad>
Source record: 2089

Hey Tom -- have you got the right topic here?

Irv VE6BP

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
news:4f98a8fc$0$74662$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 4/25/2012 2:56 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> He also discovered that HF do not like the long conductors;
>> "The electrical charge stored in the Leyden jars could flow either
>> through
>
> Leyden jars? You're back that far? That's over 250 years ago! They had
> no idea of RF then!
>
> You really need to look at things that aren't so old. The authors you are
> reading have been proven WRONG when it comes to antennas and a good bit of
> everything else related to electricity.
>
> tom
> K0TAR
>

1123. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-26 02:22:01 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f98b14e$0$74663$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2090

On 4/25/2012 9:03 PM, Irv Finkleman wrote:
> Hey Tom -- have you got the right topic here?
>
> Irv VE6BP
>
>
> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
> news:4f98a8fc$0$74662$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>> On 4/25/2012 2:56 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> He also discovered that HF do not like the long conductors;
>>> "The electrical charge stored in the Leyden jars could flow either
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>>
>> Leyden jars? You're back that far? That's over 250 years ago! They had
>> no idea of RF then!
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>> You really need to look at things that aren't so old. The authors you are
>> reading have been proven WRONG when it comes to antennas and a good bit of
>> everything else related to electricity.
>>
>> tom
>> K0TAR
>>
>
>

Possibly not, my connection to the news server hiccuped badly for about
a half hour and a response didn't get posted. It was to our wonderful
source of knowledge Blaupunkt Szechuan.

I have no idea how it got posted to this thread, but I'd like to.

tom
K0TAR

1124. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-26 02:26:15 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f98b246$0$74663$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2091

```
On 4/25/2012 9:22 PM, tom wrote:
> On 4/25/2012 9:03 PM, Irv Finkleman wrote:
>> Hey Tom -- have you got the right topic here?
>>
>> Irv VE6BP
>>
>>
>> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
>> news:4f98a8fc$0$74662$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>>> On 4/25/2012 2:56 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>>> He also discovered that HF do not like the long conductors;
>>>> "The electrical charge stored in the Leyden jars could flow either
>>>> through
>>>
>>> Leyden jars? You're back that far? That's over 250 years ago! They had
>>> no idea of RF then!
>>>
>>> You really need to look at things that aren't so old. The authors you
>>> are
>>> reading have been proven WRONG when it comes to antennas and a good
>>> bit of
>>> everything else related to electricity.
>>>
>>> tom
>>> K0TAR
>>>
>>
>>
>
> Possibly not, my connection to the news server hiccuped badly for about
> a half hour and a response didn't get posted. It was to our wonderful
> source of knowledge Blaupunkt Szechuan.
>
> I have no idea how it got posted to this thread, but I'd like to.
>
> tom
> K0TAR
>
>
>
```

1125. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-26 02:27:58 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f98b2ad$0$74663$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2092

On 4/25/2012 9:22 PM, tom wrote:

>
> Possibly not, my connection to the news server hiccuped badly for about
> a half hour and a response didn't get posted. It was to our wonderful
> source of knowledge Blaupunkt Szechuan.
>
> I have no idea how it got posted to this thread, but I'd like to.
>
> tom
> K0TAR
>
>
>

Wait a minute, that was correct. This was the response to Mister
Blaupunkt. I had it right.

tom
K0TAR

1126. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-26 03:38:19 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jnaftv$v2f$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2093

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
news:4f98b2ad$0$74663$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...

< SNIP >

> Wait a minute, that was correct. This was the response to Mister
> Blaupunkt. I had it right.

No, let's keep Sneezix Dipshit out of this thread. Please.

1127. look this page

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-26 15:28:54 UTC
From: bharathi abi <abisimon2008@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <b673e294-3bfd-4f56-9a3d-6156ee12f870@c18g2000pbu.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2094

tract

1128. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-26 16:33:02 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <0Nemr.11037$em4.7512@newsfe21.iad>
Source record: 2095

Thanks Sal -- I don't know what was happening -- it had
me wondering. Darned newfangled computers! :-)

I'm spending the morning learning how to operate this little
Yaesu FT-817ND -- it's going to take a bit of patience with
all the menus and settings. I have a TS-820 I fixed up and gave
to a chum who upgraded to a top of the linke TS-1Million or
something and he offered it back to me. It would be a lot
simpler, but one slip of the carrier or mic gain and I'm sure
I'd totally reveal my thus far cleverly concealed ham radio
operation!

Thanks again for getting back to Tom on the Leyden jar matter!
It really had me confused.

Irv VE6BP

"Sal" <sobars@aol.com> wrote in message news:jnaftv$v2f$1@dont-email.me...
>
> "tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
> news:4f98b2ad$0$74663$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>
>
> < SNIP >
>
>> Wait a minute, that was correct. This was the response to Mister
>> Blaupunkt. I had it right.
>
> No, let's keep Sneezix Dipshit out of this thread. Please.
>
>
>
>
>
>
>

1129. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-27 00:44:48 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4f99ebff$0$96700$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2096

On 4/25/2012 10:38 PM, Sal wrote:
> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
> No, let's keep Sneezix Dipshit out of this thread. Please.
>

Unfortunately he is in this thread. Fortunately not much.

I like your interpretation of his name much better than mine.

tom
K0TAR

1130. Re: Howdy & what is

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-27 08:59:49 UTC
From: K5RIX <K5RIX.9e034b8@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <K5RIX.9e034b8@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 2097

Channel Jumper;789948 Wrote:
> If you were happy with it's performance when it was new - you should
> have bought a new one when the storm damaged it - before MFJ got their
> grubby paws on the company and cheapened it up.
>
> It you was good at fabrication - you probably could have made the
> replacement parts yourself.
> And how did it work great for your mom if there was parts missing.
>
> This whole post is a misnomer.
>
> Throw it away, buy a new one, put it up according to the manufacturers
> specifications and hope that it works as well as the one you bought
> years ago.
>
> My theory is sentimental value is always 100 cents on the dollar.
> Real world tells me that unless you put up the same exact antenna on the
> same exact location and had the same exact propagation - nothing ever
> works the same 100% of the time...

No parts were missing any time the antenna was in use. I was able to
fix the storm damage myself. The parts were lost during subsequent
storage while I was overseas. Anyhow, all's well that ends well.

--
K5RIX

1131. HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-29 04:11:30 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jnif0d$92p$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2098

20m is especially good. I have a 20m dipole and I answered a CQ from Eastern Russia (4200+ miles) and Viktor RU0ZM, came right back to me. Then I noticed I was on tune power, 10W. Great night.

"Sal"

1132. Fermi-Dirac statistics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-29 16:21:55 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4f9d6aa2$0$1224$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 2099

"It was also difficult to understand why the emission currents, generated by applying high electric fields to metals at room temperature, were almost independent of temperature." From:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fermi-Dirac_distribution

"An electromagnetic (or any other) wave experiences partial transmittance and partial reflectance when the medium through which it travels suddenly changes."
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Partial_transmittance.gif

Are you sure that the electrons do not jump off from your antennas?
S*

1133. Re: Fermi-Dirac statistics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-29 18:04:01 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <mqvqp7h912goldubbd4jd0q5vj1ufltd1j@4ax.com>
Source record: 2100

On Sun, 29 Apr 2012 18:21:55 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

>Are you sure that the electrons do not jump off from your antennas?
>S*

Yes, I'm sure. Neither of your links even mention electrons. You may
want to elaborate a little on why those two link are relevant.

As I previously mentioned, there are many ways to detect electrons,
such as a phosphor screen (CRT), electrometer, or a Wilson cloud
chamber:
<http://kennethfinnegan.blogspot.com/2010/12/build-your-own-cloud-chamber.html>
(Hint: Don't drink the alcohol). None of these tests will respond to
RF from an antenna.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1134. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-29 18:13:25 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <do0rp7trs9330ifonenu4ddsslem5ksemu@4ax.com>
Source record: 2001

On Sat, 28 Apr 2012 21:11:30 -0700, "Sal" <sobars@aol.com> wrote:

>20m is especially good. I have a 20m dipole and I answered a CQ from
>Eastern Russia (4200+ miles) and Viktor RU0ZM, came right back to me. Then
>I noticed I was on tune power, 10W. Great night.
>
>"Sal"

Thanks. I turn on my ancient Icom IC-735, tune around 20 meters and
hear nothing. Transmit and I get infinite VSWR. Ok, something is
wrong. After 15 minutes of juggling coax cables, spinning knobs,
pushing buttons, and head banging, the light comes on in my head.
After a nasty wind storm in January, I a tree had destroyed most of my
antenna farm, which I haven't repaired. Rebuild antennas now added to
the things to do list.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1135. Re: Fermi-Dirac statistics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-29 18:18:52 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <c9d079-nr9.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2002

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "It was also difficult to understand why the emission currents, generated by
> applying high electric fields to metals at room temperature, were almost
> independent of temperature." From:
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fermi-Dirac_distribution
>
> "An electromagnetic (or any other) wave experiences partial transmittance
> and partial reflectance when the medium through which it travels suddenly
> changes."
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Partial_transmittance.gif
>
> Are you sure that the electrons do not jump off from your antennas?
> S*

Absolutely postive.

Go back to Wiki.

Reread the article from beginning to end.

Then read all the references within the article.

If by some miracle you manage to then understand what was written, you will
then also realize your question is that of an ignorant idiot.

1136. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-29 18:35:11 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <991rp7dlhbmn03r9569d9lr0dqjbuv79ri@4ax.com>
Source record: 2003

On Wed, 25 Apr 2012 19:55:47 -0600, "Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca>
wrote:

>At least I'm on the air again, but because I gave
>all my gear away I've had to jump from old tube rigs
>into a QRP world with a teensy Yaesu Ft-817 that it
>appears will take some time to learn to operate with
>all its menus, settings, and such. I have to get new
>glasses and perhaps a magnifier too.

Light reading on the FT-817:
<http://www.ka7oei.com/ft817pg.shtml>

>The saving grace here is QRP with which I hope
>to get into as little trouble as possible.

As soon as the neighbors find out that you're a ham radio operator,
several things will happen.
1. You will immediatly be blamed for all manner of electronic
failures. Kitchen appliances, computer crashes, and prematurely dead
batteries will all become your fault.
2. Neighbors will assume that you fix things for free. Training the
neighbors to pay for your time will be a challenge.
3. The phone will ring at 2AM asking if you're on the air and causing
reception problems with OTA TV, cable TV, satellite TV, etc.

>I'm a pretty good tech, and have fixed up and modified
>lots of stuff but now I'm going to have to do a lot of
>learning in the wild world of wire antennas and grounds.

My theory is that if it doesn't work on paper, it's not going to work
when you build it. There are plenty of "standard" antennas that
usually work the first time (if you follow instructions). However,
you seem to be interested in designing your own. Therefore, I suggest
you download the demo version of EZNEC, or the free 4NEC2, and proceed
to model your prospective antenna system. When the computah says that
you're close, then it's time to build it. An MFJ269 or similar
antenna analyzer is handy for verifying your calculations.

Hint: One of my ham friends moved into a CC&R (covenants, conditions
and restrictions) infested condo farm. No antennas of any kind. The
condo council had at least one member that was certain that property
values would decline if a ham was allowed to operate from the condo
farm. So, I leaned a 20ft aluminum extension ladder against the house
and ran a wire to the radio. It worke quite well with a tuner. The
ladder was left leaning against the condo for a bit less than a year

before the condo council discovered the ruse. There was a short debate. The council decided that since it had been in operation for a year without any complaints or detrimental effects, it could stay.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
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Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1137. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-29 19:13:28 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jnk3t1gie1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2004

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
news:do0rp7trs9330ifonenu4ddsslem5ksemu@4ax.com...

> After a nasty wind storm in January, I a tree had destroyed most of my
> antenna farm, which I haven't repaired. Rebuild antennas now added to
> the things to do list.
>
>
> --
> Jeff

Luckily,in SoCal we don't contend with that very often -- Santa Ana winds in the canyons being the occasional exception. I feel for you.

Meanwhile, just hang up any old thing and agitate some 'trons. A 20m dipole at 15 feet (one end tied off to my chimney and the other end to a branch in my neighbor's macadamia nut tree) is all I have or apparently need. Yes, 1 KW into a SteppIR on a 50 foot tower is better, but at a cost of several thousand dollars per S-unit.

Really, it's all good. Maybe you heard my long-ago story about my 20m first-ever QSO with Hawaii. I got a 5-9 but the antenna was primitive: an existing 10m vertical dipole, with one end clipped to an extension ladder laying on the ground. True.

"Sal"
(KD6VKW)

1138. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-29 19:19:30 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jnk48cikk1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2005

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
news:991rp7dlhbmn03r9569d9lr0dqjbuv79ri@4ax.com...

< snip >

> I leaned a 20ft aluminum extension ladder against the house
> and ran a wire to the radio. It worke quite well with a tuner. The
> ladder was left leaning against the condo for a bit less than a year
> before the condo council discovered the ruse. There was a short
> debate. The council decided that since it had been in operation for a
> year without any complaints or detrimental effects, it could stay.
>
> --
> Jeff Liebermann

That is _so_ funny, I just got done mentioning my ladder experience!

"Sal"
<big grin>

1139. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-29 21:07:22 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <b09rp7pd9m8ai78ma1shb3b6ac2463i3qu@4ax.com>
Source record: 2006

On Sun, 29 Apr 2012 12:13:28 -0700, "Sal" <sobars@aol.com> wrote:

>Luckily,in SoCal we don't contend with that very often -- Santa Ana winds in
>the canyons being the occasional exception. I feel for you.

The winds wasn't that bad. I live in a redwood, fir, oak, and madrone
forest, which blocks most of the wind. The problems are caused by
falling trees and limbs. I have a fair size ding in my car hood, and
had an oak tree land on my flat roof, destroying most of my antennas
and trashing in a skylight. Most of the shock was absorbed by my
neighbors roof.
<http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/pics/2011-12-03-Storm/>
So much for the idyllic life in the forest.

>Meanwhile, just hang up any old thing and agitate some 'trons. A 20m dipole
>at 15 feet (one end tied off to my chimney and the other end to a branch in
>my neighbor's macadamia nut tree) is all I have or apparently need. Yes, 1
>KW into a SteppIR on a 50 foot tower is better, but at a cost of several
>thousand dollars per S-unit.

There's no way I can rotate a horizontal antenna without hitting a
tree or the hillside behind my house. A tower might help, if it were
200ft high, and the swaying trees won't hit the antenna. I'm stuck
with using wire antennas and verticals.

>Really, it's all good. Maybe you heard my long-ago story about my 20m
>first-ever QSO with Hawaii. I got a 5-9 but the antenna was primitive: an
>existing 10m vertical dipole, with one end clipped to an extension ladder
>laying on the ground. True.

Yep, RF is magic. I managed to make a QSO into a Heathkit Cantenna,
but that's about the limits of my non-traditional antenna experiments.
One of these days, I'm going to build an NEC2 model of an aluminum
ladder and see what can be done to use it on VHF or UHF.

So, I climbed up on my roof with a balun and some wire, intending to
make a dipole. Normally, this is a trivial exercise. However,
there's a problem. All the labels have peeled off my multitude of
coax cables. The labels were UV proof but apparently not water proof.
Almost all of my coax cables came off the same roll of RG6a/u and look
identical. This is going to be a problem.

I did manage to find all the parts to a Radio Shock discone antenna,
which is now simulating a wet noodle on top of a 10ft 3/4" PVC pipe.
That's because I can't find a single 10ft mast section that doesn't
have a fatal dent or bend.

The 12ft(?) long VHF/UHF Comet fiberglass antenna survived the tree fall, but will need to come down for some cleaning. The outside is covered with green slime. Experience has shown that when the outside is covered with green slime, so is the inside.

Maybe I should give up for the day, and just clean up the workbench.

--
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Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1140. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-29 22:24:52 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <Vcjnr.17526$zA4.17089@newsfe19.iad>
Source record: 2007

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
news:991rp7dlhbmn03r9569d9lr0dqjbuv79ri@4ax.com...
> On Wed, 25 Apr 2012 19:55:47 -0600, "Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca>
> wrote:

(assorted snips for brevity)

> Light reading on the FT-817:
> <http://www.ka7oei.com/ft817pg.shtml>

Already been there and a few other places too, but
thanks just the same. There are always new links popping
up and I try to keep up with them too!
>
> As soon as the neighbors find out that you're a ham radio operator,
> several things will happen.
> 1. You will immediatly be blamed for all manner of electronic
> failures. Kitchen appliances, computer crashes, and prematurely dead
> batteries will all become your fault.
> 2. Neighbors will assume that you fix things for free. Training the
> neighbors to pay for your time will be a challenge.
> 3. The phone will ring at 2AM asking if you're on the air and causing
> reception problems with OTA TV, cable TV, satellite TV, etc.

After mucho years on the air in mucho locations I can say I've been
there, done that! This is however, my first real experience using a
very limited antenna and QRP.
>
>
> My theory is that if it doesn't work on paper, it's not going to work
> when you build it. There are plenty of "standard" antennas that
> usually work the first time (if you follow instructions). However,
> you seem to be interested in designing your own. Therefore, I suggest
> you download the demo version of EZNEC, or the free 4NEC2, and proceed
> to model your prospective antenna system. When the computah says that
> you're close, then it's time to build it. An MFJ269 or similar
> antenna analyzer is handy for verifying your calculations.

I have an MFJ-259B -- couldn't live without it, and with all the
stuff I gave away this was the one thing that I just couldn't part with.

>
> Hint: One of my ham friends moved into a CC&R (covenants, conditions
> and restrictions) infested condo farm. No antennas of any kind. The
> condo council had at least one member that was certain that property
> values would decline if a ham was allowed to operate from the condo

> farm. So, I leaned a 20ft aluminum extension ladder against the house
> and ran a wire to the radio. It worke quite well with a tuner. The
> ladder was left leaning against the condo for a bit less than a year
> before the condo council discovered the ruse. There was a short
> debate. The council decided that since it had been in operation for a
> year without any complaints or detrimental effects, it could stay.

Good move! I've always maintained that if you give me any old
piece of metal almost anywhere, I'd find a way to load it and get
on the air! And I've done it time and time again. I did 26 years
in the navy and moved around a lot -- quick and simple antennas
were a must! I also helped a lot of chums who moved into
condos or rest homes get on the air using similar methods.

This case now though, is the first time I ever went into a place
that seemed impervious to signals. I've often operated from
indoors with no problem, and here, the first time I flashed up the
receiver, thought it had gone dead -- that's how bad it was. The
first thing I did was checked the protective diodes on the
antenna connector and as soon as I found them OK, opened
the window and strung a short wire outside -- then everything
was 5/9 plus!

As per another sailor many years ago said, 'I have not
yet begun to fight!'

Irv VE6BP

1141. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-29 23:00:03 UTC
From: David <no@spam.please>
Message-ID: <jnkh5jspi1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2008

On Sat, 28 Apr 2012 21:11:30 -0700, Sal wrote:

> 20m is especially good. I have a 20m dipole and I answered a CQ from
> Eastern Russia (4200+ miles) and Viktor RU0ZM, came right back to me.
> Then I noticed I was on tune power, 10W. Great night.
>
> "Sal"

20m was good yesterday as well, I made several European contacts in just
a few minutes on PSK31 (from 4 land).

1142. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-29 23:08:36 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <g7hrp791qf9e1rvj84g2v1g6cedhedv16p@4ax.com>
Source record: 2009

On Sun, 29 Apr 2012 16:24:52 -0600, "Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca>
wrote:

>I have an MFJ-259B -- couldn't live without it, and with all the
>stuff I gave away this was the one thing that I just couldn't part with.

For when you transmit into it by accident...
<http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/pics/2011-12-03-Storm/>
The MJF-259B is similar to the MFJ-269B, except that it lacks the
440MHz section. It's a very handy instrument, but is rather fragile
in that the detector diodes are connected directly to the RF
connector. One blast of too much RF, too much static electricity, or
even too much DC, and the diodes go poof.

>Good move! I've always maintained that if you give me any old
>piece of metal almost anywhere, I'd find a way to load it and get
>on the air!

There's also the rain gutters.

>This case now though, is the first time I ever went into a place
>that seemed impervious to signals. I've often operated from
>indoors with no problem, and here, the first time I flashed up the
>receiver, thought it had gone dead -- that's how bad it was. The
>first thing I did was checked the protective diodes on the
>antenna connector and as soon as I found them OK, opened
>the window and strung a short wire outside -- then everything
>was 5/9 plus!

Welcome to the joys of modern energy efficient construction. The
walls are full of aluminum foil backed insulation for both thermal and
acoustic insulation. The windows are coated with Low-E Titanium
Nitride IR reflective coatings (40 ohms per square), which also blocks
RF. The roofing material is carbon doped (instead of asbestos) which
absorbs RF. The foundation is concrete, which also absorbs RF.
Meanwhile, the proliferation of microprocessors, switching power
supplies, and BPL like devices, offers multiple sources of QRN. You
had it easy at previous locations.

>As per another sailor many years ago said, 'I have not
>yet begun to fight!'

Fighting is easy. It's negotiation that drives me nuts.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com

Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1143. HOT SEXY SUPER VIDEOS AND CUTE KISS PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-30 00:38:21 UTC
From: 866434 <iashjbbxdhvv@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <889f51dd-efe1-4050-98f1-5d839eea6d6e@c18g2000pbu.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2010

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

jobs
http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

mobile

mobile games free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-games-free-download.html

mobile ringtones free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-ringtones-free-download.html

1144. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-30 01:12:01 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <HFlnr.20691$ay5.4156@newsfe14.iad>
Source record: 2011

>
> Welcome to the joys of modern energy efficient construction. The
> walls are full of aluminum foil backed insulation for both thermal and
> acoustic insulation. The windows are coated with Low-E Titanium
> Nitride IR reflective coatings (40 ohms per square), which also blocks
> RF. The roofing material is carbon doped (instead of asbestos) which
> absorbs RF. The foundation is concrete, which also absorbs RF.
> Meanwhile, the proliferation of microprocessors, switching power
> supplies, and BPL like devices, offers multiple sources of QRN. You
> had it easy at previous locations.

I kind of fell behind in my knowledge of modern constuction.
I lived in my house for 29-3/4 years and even though I did
a lot of renos, the infrastruction remained basically the same.
It is good though that they are getting smart on energy
efficient construction and other things -- hopefully we will
leave our kids and grandkids with a world pointed in the
right direction.

>
>>As per another sailor many years ago said, 'I have not
>>yet begun to fight!'
>
> Fighting is easy. It's negotiation that drives me nuts.

I'm on the air but not sure just how well I am getting
out, I don't want to measure it, I don't even care to
know since it is a whole different matter on QRP.
The proof will be in the pudding -- I may have to
wait for good band conditions, but the only
valid means of measurement will be the number
of QSO's and bands I can work.

From those lovely boxes of variable caps and
assorted inductors (some roller-inductors) and
a cheap 2nd hand 50ua meter I am going to build
up an artificial ground which is about as simple
a circuit as one can get -- the L&C in series and
make a sniffer out of the meter and a diode!. I
should have it all going in the next day or two --
as soon as I can get a round tooit. Yes. I admit --
I'm a master of procrastination

Well, on with the further adventures of
getting on the air to the point of satisfaction.
Is that a lot, I ask?

Thanks on the tips re the MFJ diodes. I'm aware
of them and can test and change them if need be.
So far, so good! I guess it wouldn't hurt to have
some on hand -- it's pretty inevitable that with
the experimentation etc, that I'll be doing some
or all will get blown before you can say poof!

Do you think that if I were to ask the management
here If I could have an aluminum ladder outside my
second floor window -- just to easy my mind about
the dangers of fire, they might agree?

Irv VE6BP

>
> --
> Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
> 150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
> Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
> Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1145. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-30 02:29:58 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <2prrp7dkt6gpfm5fs5bhk6qa5034ntd48t@4ax.com>
Source record: 2012

On Sun, 29 Apr 2012 19:12:01 -0600, "Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca>
wrote:

>It is good though that they are getting smart on energy
>efficient construction and other things -- hopefully we will
>leave our kids and grandkids with a world pointed in the
>right direction.

Yep. It's happening, but very slowly and painfully. Ecology is
expensive in the short term, but worth the cost and effort.
Unfortunately, I've seen some abuse of power precipitated in the name
of the environment. Like all good things, environmental correctness
does attract a few flies.

>I'm on the air but not sure just how well I am getting
>out, I don't want to measure it, I don't even care to
>know since it is a whole different matter on QRP.

Oh rubbish. There are plenty of ways to test your setup that doesn't
involve calling CQ and getting a subjective signal report:
1. You can login to one of the remote radios or receivers on the
internet, tune to an empty frequency, and listen to yourself.
<http://beta.remotehams.com>
<http://www.dxzone.com/catalog/Internet_and_Radio/Online_Receivers/>
2. You can join one of the internet QRP clubs.
3. Weak Signal Propagation Reporter Network
<http://wsprnet.org>
4. Reverse Beacon Network:
<http://www.reversebeacon.net>
5. You can listen for beacons to check your receiver and antenna:
<http://www.ac6v.com/beacons.htm>
Our local radio club also has a remote HF station controllable over
the internet (using HRD) but it's only for club members.

>From those lovely boxes of variable caps and
>assorted inductors (some roller-inductors) and
>a cheap 2nd hand 50ua meter I am going to build
>up an artificial ground which is about as simple
>a circuit as one can get -- the L&C in series and
>make a sniffer out of the meter and a diode!.

All an artificial ground does is tune out the ground lead inductance
so that it's series resonant at the operating frequency. In effect,
you're building a counterpoise. You could user your MFJ-259B or a
grid dip meter to resonate the ground lead, and forget about the meter
and detector. However, if you must use a meter, I suggest a

thermocouple RF ammeter. Getting it to heat up the series resistor at
5 watts might be a challenge, but it can be done. Otherwise, it's a
current transfomer, ferrite core, diode detector, and 50ua meter.
<http://www.w1tag.com/RFA.htm>

>I'm a master of procrastination

I have a PHD in procrastination. Never do today what you get someone
else to do for you tomorrow.

>Is that a lot, I ask?

Yes, if you try to do it all at once.
No, if you take your time, grind the numbers, do a little planning,
and invite all your friends to help.

>Thanks on the tips re the MFJ diodes. I'm aware
>of them and can test and change them if need be.

I could only test the diodes after they were removed. The 50 ohm
resistors in the circuit prevented easy checking with an ohms guesser.

>So far, so good! I guess it wouldn't hurt to have
>some on hand -- it's pretty inevitable that with
>the experimentation etc, that I'll be doing some
>or all will get blown before you can say poof!

Yep. My experience is that certain users tend to blow up diodes no
matter what they do, while others don't have any problems. I'm sure
it's the user, not the analyzer. Possibly static build-up or
ungrounded antennas. Dunno.

I've been fairly lucky replacing all 4 diodes without needed to
calibrate the device. However, if you find the readings off after
replacement, see:
<http://www.w8ji.com/mfj-259b_calibration.htm>
The procedure took me 2 full days on an MFJ-269B. It went much
quicker after I read and followed the instructions.

>Do you think that if I were to ask the management
>here If I could have an aluminum ladder outside my
>second floor window -- just to easy my mind about
>the dangers of fire, they might agree?

No. Someone will probably try to steal the ladder. 20ft ladders are
not cheap. I ran two u-bolts through the ladder base, and permanently
attached the u-bolts to two foundation blocks with half a bag of
concrete mix in the hole. Various attempts were made to steal it, but
nobody got very far with 30 kg of buried excess weight attached. The
connecting antenna wire also acts as a capacitive alarm when the HF
radio is not being used. All this was only possible because each
condo had its own private back yard.

Another problem with a 2nd floor ladder is that you will be feeding the ladder from the top, rather than from the bottom. That will possibly work, but probably not as good as feeding the ladder from the bottom.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1146. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-30 04:59:25 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <O_onr.33803$Ex1.8483@newsfe18.iad>
Source record: 2013

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
news:2prrp7dkt6gpfm5fs5bhk6qa5034ntd48t@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 29 Apr 2012 19:12:01 -0600, "Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca>
> wrote:
>
>>It is good though that they are getting smart on energy
>>efficient construction and other things -- hopefully we will
>>leave our kids and grandkids with a world pointed in the
>>right direction.
>
(snipped now and again here and there for brevity)

>>I'm on the air but not sure just how well I am getting
>>out, I don't want to measure it, I don't even care to
>>know since it is a whole different matter on QRP.
>
> Oh rubbish. There are plenty of ways to test your setup that doesn't
> involve calling CQ and getting a subjective signal report:
> 1. You can login to one of the remote radios or receivers on the
> internet, tune to an empty frequency, and listen to yourself.
> <http://beta.remotehams.com>
> <http://www.dxzone.com/catalog/Internet_and_Radio/Online_Receivers/>
> 2. You can join one of the internet QRP clubs.
> 3. Weak Signal Propagation Reporter Network
> <http://wsprnet.org>
> 4. Reverse Beacon Network:
> <http://www.reversebeacon.net>
> 5. You can listen for beacons to check your receiver and antenna:
> <http://www.ac6v.com/beacons.htm>
> Our local radio club also has a remote HF station controllable over
> the internet (using HRD) but it's only for club members.

I won't care about subjective reports -- I'll be happy if
my few paltry watts that do escape the antenna get me
any kind of response. I am aware of the remote
receivers but I don't want to get so busy using other
things that I won't have time on the air making
plain good old fashioned QSOs. I will have a peek
at the internet QRP clubs as long as I don't lose
on air time going to meetings -- even on-air!

>
>>From those lovely boxes of variable caps and
>>assorted inductors (some roller-inductors) and
>>a cheap 2nd hand 50ua meter I am going to build

>>up an artificial ground which is about as simple
>>a circuit as one can get -- the L&C in series and
>>make a sniffer out of the meter and a diode!.
>
> All an artificial ground does is tune out the ground lead inductance
> so that it's series resonant at the operating frequency. In effect,
> you're building a counterpoise. You could user your MFJ-259B or a
> grid dip meter to resonate the ground lead, and forget about the meter
> and detector.

I considered that. I already have a group of radials
of various lengths on the floor -- I tied them together
with plastic ties for neatness, but with a ground tuner
I only need one which I plan to lay out along the edge
of the carpet -- that should make a neater job and if
I can tuck most of it under the baseboards it will not
frighten the houskeeper.

However, if you must use a meter, I suggest a
> thermocouple RF ammeter. Getting it to heat up the series resistor at
> 5 watts might be a challenge, but it can be done. Otherwise, it's a
> current transfomer, ferrite core, diode detector, and 50ua meter.
> <http://www.w1tag.com/RFA.htm>

A simple diode detector may be enough, but if necessary
I'll have to line up ferrite core and get complicated.
>
>>I'm a master of procrastination
>
> I have a PHD in procrastination. Never do today what you get someone
> else to do for you tomorrow.

I was always good at procrastination however I did not consider
the part of having someone else do the work -- that's probably
why you have the PhD and I don't!!
>
>>Is that a lot, I ask?
>
> Yes, if you try to do it all at once.
> No, if you take your time, grind the numbers, do a little planning,
> and invite all your friends to help.

That's the nice thing about being a retired senior -- I can take
all the time I want, and as you've seen in this thread, I'm
doing a lot of planning, and if necessary there I've got
lots of ham chums who will be anxious to lend a hand just
to get in here and see what I'm up to.
>
>>Thanks on the tips re the MFJ diodes. I'm aware
>>of them and can test and change them if need be.

I have the W8JI procedure tucked away in a safe
place on my computer where I may never find it again,
Thank heaven for good search tools.
>
> I could only test the diodes after they were removed. The 50 ohm
> resistors in the circuit prevented easy checking with an ohms guesser.

I never considered that -- oh well, it should only take a jiffy
to pop the diodes out although there is always Murphy to
take into account.
>
>>So far, so good! I guess it wouldn't hurt to have
>>some on hand -- it's pretty inevitable that with
>>the experimentation etc, that I'll be doing some
>>or all will get blown before you can say poof!
>
> Yep. My experience is that certain users tend to blow up diodes no
> matter what they do, while others don't have any problems. I'm sure
> it's the user, not the analyzer. Possibly static build-up or
> ungrounded antennas. Dunno.
>
> I've been fairly lucky replacing all 4 diodes without needed to
> calibrate the device. However, if you find the readings off after
> replacement, see:
> <http://www.w8ji.com/mfj-259b_calibration.htm>
> The procedure took me 2 full days on an MFJ-269B. It went much
> quicker after I read and followed the instructions.

Now there's a very unhamlike suggestion -- wouldn't stopping
to read and follow the instructions severely slow down the
calibration procedure?
>
>>Do you think that if I were to ask the management
>>here If I could have an aluminum ladder outside my
>>second floor window -- just to easy my mind about
>>the dangers of fire, they might agree?
>
> No. Someone will probably try to steal the ladder. 20ft ladders are
> not cheap. I ran two u-bolts through the ladder base, and permanently
> attached the u-bolts to two foundation blocks with half a bag of
> concrete mix in the hole. Various attempts were made to steal it, but
> nobody got very far with 30 kg of buried excess weight attached. The
> connecting antenna wire also acts as a capacitive alarm when the HF
> radio is not being used. All this was only possible because each
> condo had its own private back yard.

I've considered all the security precautions you took with the ladder.
At the moment I'm considering how to rotate it, and
wondering if I couldn't use a wooden ladder with lots
of wire stapled to it in a multiband Hentenna configuration!
I guess I may have to rethink it and take it one step at
a time! Now, I have to consider which rotor. Do you by

chance know offhand the wind load of a 20 ft Al ladder?
How about a folding ladder for the sake of extra length?
>
> Another problem with a 2nd floor ladder is that you will be feeding
> the ladder from the top, rather than from the bottom. That will
> possibly work, but probably not as good as feeding the ladder from the
> bottom.

I'll use double sideband so that it won't matter which end of
the ladder I feed it from!
>
Cheers, this is fun!

Irv VE6BP

1147. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-30 06:02:14 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <ju9sp71i4j0iopldiftr45jqqdjb131fsa@4ax.com>
Source record: 2014

On Sun, 29 Apr 2012 22:59:25 -0600, "Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca>
wrote:

>I never considered that -- oh well, it should only take a jiffy
>to pop the diodes out although there is always Murphy to
>take into account.

Umm... the diodes don't quite pop out in a jiffy. You must first tear
apart the instrument just to get to the diodes. They're tiny little
devils, best handled with stainless SMD tweezers.
<http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/crud/mfj-269b-diodes.jpg>
They're the 4 black things labeled "COB". If you order some from
Digikey or Mouser, be sure to get plenty of spares. I dropped two on
my workbench, where they promptly disappeared.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1148. Find your prayer partner here free registration

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-30 06:09:10 UTC
From: raja s <sraja3529@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <0f62683d-825a-464d-a906-994299097d0b@to5g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2015

http://123maza.com/48/share007/

1149. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-30 06:26:55 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <cpasp7dcrf0fnbjms1ctj5i7fpo9ccdtmh@4ax.com>
Source record: 2016

On Sun, 29 Apr 2012 22:59:25 -0600, "Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca>
wrote:

>I have the W8JI procedure tucked away in a safe
>place on my computer where I may never find it again,
>Thank heaven for good search tools.

Try "Search Everything".
<http://www.voidtools.com>
If you can remember parts of the file name or folder, it will find it
instantly.

>> The procedure took me 2 full days on an MFJ-269B. It went much
>> quicker after I read and followed the instructions.
>
>Now there's a very unhamlike suggestion -- wouldn't stopping
>to read and follow the instructions severely slow down the
>calibration procedure?

I consider reading instructions a sign of weakness, especially when
customers are watching. When they see me reading the docs, they
usually ask if I know what I'm doing, or if I had done this before. In
order to maintain my image, I try not to be seen reading the docs.

However, I do read the instructions..... after I'm done, and only to
see if I missed anything. On the MFJ-269B calibration, and after
starting over for the 3rd or 4th time, I decided that it might be
useful to just do it right, reading from beginning to end.

>At the moment I'm considering how to rotate it, and
>wondering if I couldn't use a wooden ladder with lots
>of wire stapled to it in a multiband Hentenna configuration!
>I guess I may have to rethink it and take it one step at
>a time! Now, I have to consider which rotor. Do you by
>chance know offhand the wind load of a 20 ft Al ladder?

No, but I could probably calculate the wind load if I had the
dimensions. Ice load will probably be the worst case. However, I
don't think a rotatable ladder would be a good or useful idea. The
ladder is mostly vertical, and rotation of a vertical doesn't do
anything useful. I suggest you leave it leaning against the building
and live with whatever that produces.

Incidentally, if there's anyone living directly below you, they may
object to having the ladder block their view. My friend's ladder
antenna was possible because his condo was a townhouse arrangement,
where he owned both the lower and upper windows.

>How about a folding ladder for the sake of extra length?

The 20ft ladder I used was a 2 section telescoping ladder. I had the not so bright idea of changing the length in order to tune the antenna to something near 1/4 wavelength. I also experimented with an insulating sleeve between the two sections in an attempt to make a vertical dipole. Both proved of dubious value as the best results were from using the full length ladder and an antenna tuner.

I'm not sure what a folding ladder will do except to add weight and attract unwanted attention. I just gave away two steel folding ladders. They weighed far too much but were admittedly quite useful.

>I'll use double sideband so that it won't matter which end of
>the ladder I feed it from!

Be sure to tilt your radio vertically to match the antenna polarization.

>Cheers, this is fun!

If it were easy, it would not be fun.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1150. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-30 15:06:53 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <iUxnr.66245$T5.41413@newsfe13.iad>
Source record: 2017

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
news:ju9sp71i4j0iopldiftr45jqqdjb131fsa@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 29 Apr 2012 22:59:25 -0600, "Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca>
> wrote:
>
>>I never considered that -- oh well, it should only take a jiffy
>>to pop the diodes out although there is always Murphy to
>>take into account.
>
> Umm... the diodes don't quite pop out in a jiffy. You must first tear
> apart the instrument just to get to the diodes. They're tiny little
> devils, best handled with stainless SMD tweezers.
> <http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/crud/mfj-269b-diodes.jpg>
> They're the 4 black things labeled "COB". If you order some from
> Digikey or Mouser, be sure to get plenty of spares. I dropped two on
> my workbench, where they promptly disappeared.

After I retired from the Navy I worked for Sony as a tech for 14
years and became pretty handy with SMD. When I retired from Sony
I kept my tools which included a headband magnifier and a few
different tweezers only one of which I consistently used. I do
recall losing one or two of the smaller SMD components but
I eventually learned to take precautions to avoid doing so..

With respect to taking things apart and then getting them
back together again I have to brag about my abilities. When
I had my first interview with Sony the asked me how much
of the work I considered electronic and how much was
mechanical. I estimated 90 percent mechanical (getting
the old part out and putting the new part in and then
the unit back together). I know now that it is more like
99.9%.

Oh well, I guess I'll just have to try and not blow
the diodes even though we both believe it will be
inevitable!

Irv VE6BP

1151. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-30 16:18:29 UTC
From: John Ferrell <W8CCW@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <u56tp7d32secddt5thc9ajie65s5nqntev@4ax.com>
Source record: 2018

On Sun, 29 Apr 2012 14:07:22 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
wrote:

>I did manage to find all the parts to a Radio Shock discone antenna,
>which is now simulating a wet noodle on top of a 10ft 3/4" PVC pipe.
>That's because I can't find a single 10ft mast section that doesn't
>have a fatal dent or bend.
>
>The 12ft(?) long VHF/UHF Comet fiberglass antenna survived the tree
>fall, but will need to come down for some cleaning. The outside is
>covered with green slime. Experience has shown that when the outside
>is covered with green slime, so is the inside.
>
>Maybe I should give up for the day, and just clean up the workbench.

Scale back a little....
I put up a fan inverted -V cut for 80-40-30 a while back just to test.
I use a tuner, as long as the transmitter likes it, I like it.
I hardly ever use 80m, no particular reason, I just don't.
The ends droop to whatever was convenient. I did not bother to
consider anything permanent. Most of the ends are secured at the
perimeter of the yard via nylon braided line attached to military
surplus fiber glass mast sections leaning into convenient trees. I
only worried about keeping the ends high enough to avoid contact with
people, tractors and deer in the yard.

It seems to work well on all bands I have tried. Although I prefer my
manual MFJ tuner, the internal tuner in my TenTec Jupiter seems to do
OK. I am not a contester, a DX hound or a perfectionist but I do like
to spend a little time on the air.

I would make up a coax balun of about 8 turns of coax on a milk jug
with connectors appropriate to the roof connections. The Dollar Store
here sells black vinyl tape for about $1 for two rolls so wrap the
balun up well enough to not become a future problem. Pick any cable
handy on the roof, assuming that they all go to the shack. When you
get to the shack, use the cable that has signals on it.

I don't know which direction is favored on any band nor do I really
have any idea which elements are active under any given circumstance.

It will keep you on the air and give you time to decide where you want
to go from here with out undue pressure!
John Ferrell W8CCW

1152. Re: Plonking!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-30 16:22:13 UTC
From: John Ferrell <W8CCW@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <uvetp75aub8g1014525hmvddb4mkuqh5s0@4ax.com>
Source record: 2019

On Thu, 19 Apr 2012 19:14:25 -0600, "Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca>
wrote:

>Well, not exactly plonking, but unsubscribing from this group for
>a while until the madness into which it appears to have descended
>(i.e. where one troll can hook a series of responders who in turn
>descend into the same bottomless pit!} I'll check back from time
>to time to see if some degree of sanity has returned and may
>then again subscribe to the one newgroup I really used to enjoy!
>
>QRX!
>
>Irv VE6BP
>
>
>
>
Sometimes propagation is poor and the noise floor high on this band
too!
John Ferrell W8CCW

1153. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-30 17:34:46 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <afhtp79on7jmg47153ahg17v8lqulf712q@4ax.com>
Source record: 2020

On Mon, 30 Apr 2012 09:06:53 -0600, "Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca>
wrote:

>After I retired from the Navy I worked for Sony as a tech for 14
>years and became pretty handy with SMD.

I worked for Sony/Superscope in Sunland-Tujunga California for a short
while in the mid 1960's. Too far to drive from where I was living and
going to skool.

>When I retired from Sony
>I kept my tools which included a headband magnifier and a few
>different tweezers only one of which I consistently used.

Does your former boss know about this? Is there a reward for turning
you in? If you're going to pilfer the tools, at least take something
expensive.

I left one company with my junk parts box, my collection of component
samples, a DVM, and my favorite screwdriver. I probably could have
taken a load of test equipment, as nobody seemed to care. I figured
the dumpster would be full of junk after the layoff/purge. I was
right and collected quite a pile of goodies from the dumpster. I also
suspected that my project notes would be thrown away, so I grabbed
those. Many years later, the company raised one project from the dead
and called asking if I had any history on the project. Like a fool, I
just gave it to them, instead of demanding payment.

Like all products, my ancient products eventually hit the surplus
market. Like all good surplus equipment, there were no manuals to be
found. So, like a complete fool, I scanned the manuals and posted
them to my web pile. I now waste far too much time answering
questions and helping with repairs. Lesson learned: Products tend to
rise from the dead and will haunt you like zombies.

>I do
>recall losing one or two of the smaller SMD components but
>I eventually learned to take precautions to avoid doing so..

My standard precaution is to buy extra parts. The parts are cheap. My
time is not. I use metal egg trays for parts storage. However, I
also tend to tip those over or bury them in junk. My latest trick is
using semi-sticky window shelf paper to hold parts. That works great
after I remove the flies, bugs, and glue eating banana slugs.

>With respect to taking things apart and then getting them
>back together again I have to brag about my abilities. When

>I had my first interview with Sony the asked me how much
>of the work I considered electronic and how much was
>mechanical. I estimated 90 percent mechanical (getting
>the old part out and putting the new part in and then
>the unit back together). I know now that it is more like
>99.9%.

Agreed. When I started in engineering, it was 99.9% engineering and 0.01% politics. 15 years or so later, it was 99.9% politics and 0.01% engineering. Productivity was about the same in both cases. Now that I'm officially in the repair biz, my guess is about 33% repair, 33% paper shuffling, and 33% customer ego support.

One nice thing about ham radio is that if I announce that I'm working on a project, and I procrastinate enough, then one of the local hams will eventually do it for me. See Tom Sawyer white washing a fence for details on how it works.

>Oh well, I guess I'll just have to try and not blow
>the diodes even though we both believe it will be
>inevitable!

Not really. As I previously ranted, only certain people seem to blow up the diodes. If you haven't blown any diodes by now, you're probably safe. Just don't loan it to any of your friends, especially on Field Day[1]. What seems to kill the analyzers is the act of plugging in and unplugging a PL-259 to the unit. The PL-259 is unique in that the center pin makes contact before the ground. This is what's commonly known as a lousy idea. If you've built up a static charge with your clothes and shoes, and are holding the shield, you'll discharge yourself through the center pin and directly into the diodes. That's my guess(tm) as to what's happening. I now make it a habit of touching the center pin to case ground, before plugging in. No clue if it helps, but it seems like a good idea. The N connector on the MFJ-269B should not have this problem, but they seem to blow up anyway, probably due to a different failure mechanism.

>Irv VE6BP

[1] Hint: Measure the DC voltage on the traditional Field Day balloon supported long wire antenna, especially if there's some wind. If the DVM doesn't explode, you're still not safe.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1154. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-30 18:32:09 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <HUAnr.33821$Ex1.33472@newsfe18.iad>
Source record: 2021

>
>>When I retired from Sony
>>I kept my tools which included a headband magnifier and a few
>>different tweezers only one of which I consistently used.
>
> Does your former boss know about this? Is there a reward for turning
> you in? If you're going to pilfer the tools, at least take something
> expensive.

I actually asked permission. It is because I have always been
fair and honest that I am known as 'Fairly Honest Irv'.
I couldn't take any test equipment or the Fluke 77, but
I luckily picked one up for $25 at a flea market.
>
> My standard precaution is to buy extra parts. The parts are cheap. My
> time is not. I use metal egg trays for parts storage. However, I
> also tend to tip those over or bury them in junk. My latest trick is
> using semi-sticky window shelf paper to hold parts. That works great
> after I remove the flies, bugs, and glue eating banana slugs.

I use the sticky tape method too! Now If I could just find where
it put it!

>
> Agreed. When I started in engineering, it was 99.9% engineering and
> 0.01% politics. 15 years or so later, it was 99.9% politics and 0.01%
> engineering. Productivity was about the same in both cases. Now that
> I'm officially in the repair biz, my guess is about 33% repair, 33%
> paper shuffling, and 33% customer ego support.

<GRIN>
>
> One nice thing about ham radio is that if I announce that I'm working
> on a project, and I procrastinate enough, then one of the local hams
> will eventually do it for me. See Tom Sawyer white washing a fence
> for details on how it works.

That's pretty common here in town. If an antenna is being
raised, even digging the hole for a tower, there is usually a
good turnout of the younger more able hams. Some say
that hams aren't like they used to be, but for the most part
I find them a good crowd.
>
> Not really. As I previously ranted, only certain people seem to blow
> up the diodes. If you haven't blown any diodes by now, you're
> probably safe. Just don't loan it to any of your friends, especially

> on Field Day[1]. What seems to kill the analyzers is the act of
> plugging in and unplugging a PL-259 to the unit. The PL-259 is unique
> in that the center pin makes contact before the ground. This is
> what's commonly known as a lousy idea. If you've built up a static
> charge with your clothes and shoes, and are holding the shield, you'll
> discharge yourself through the center pin and directly into the
> diodes. That's my guess(tm) as to what's happening. I now make it a
> habit of touching the center pin to case ground, before plugging in.
> No clue if it helps, but it seems like a good idea. The N connector
> on the MFJ-269B should not have this problem, but they seem to blow up
> anyway, probably due to a different failure mechanism.

I wouldn't even loan it to my mother, had she been a ham,
but I've carried it to a few hams but did the testing myself.
It cost more than most of my rigs!

Irv VE6BP
>
> [1] Hint: Measure the DC voltage on the traditional Field Day
> balloon supported long wire antenna, especially if there's some wind.
> If the DVM doesn't explode, you're still not safe.

When I was still a pretty green ham, I heard a snapping noise
one night -- found it coming from the tuner! Wouldn't touch it
till it stopped! I eventually learned about wind static.

1155. Re: Plonking!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-30 19:26:27 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <9f906be6-63c8-42d3-a399-407393c9b2fa@t16g2000yqt.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2022

I got plonked by a famous ham when he challenged me to tell the
difference between a 50 ohm dipole and a 50 ohm dummy load if I
couldn't see what was attached to the transmission line. I answered,
"Field Strength Meter?", and he plonked me.:)
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1156. Re: Plonking!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-04-30 21:46:25 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jnn14lusd1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2023

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:9f906be6-63c8-42d3-a399-407393c9b2fa@t16g2000yqt.googlegroups.com...
>I got plonked by a famous ham when he challenged me to tell the
> difference between a 50 ohm dipole and a 50 ohm dummy load if I
> couldn't see what was attached to the transmission line. I answered,
> "Field Strength Meter?", and he plonked me.:)
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

Reminiscent of an old story about how to establish
the height of a tall building with a barometer: Go to
the super and offer the barometer to him if he tells
you how tall the building is.

Also, drop it from the building's roof and time the fall.
d = 1/2 (g (t-squared)) Can also use a watermelon.

The "real" answer, involving atmospheric pressure
difference, is no fun at all.

"Sal"

1157. Crossposting Permitted to rec.radio.amateur.moderated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-01 06:00:01 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting-1-1335852000@panix.com>
Source record: 2024
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting
Revision: 1.2 2011/11/02 04:08:53
Posting-Frequency: posted monthly
URL: http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rram/index.html

Changes followed by "|".

After a 30-day public discussion and feedback period to gauge reader
opinions in March of 2009:

http://groups.google.com/group/rec.radio.amateur.moderated/browse_thread/thread/d7d337db35
f23326

the rec.radio.amateur.moderated Moderation Team had decided to consider |
amending its charter, and permit limited simultaneous crossposting to
rec.radio.amateur.moderated and one other unmoderated
amateur-radio-related discussion newsgroup. After a successful trial |
period (90 days, through early July 2009), we decided to adopt this |
change permanently. |

Approved rec.radio.amateur.* newsgroups are those that are currently
listed in the latest version of the "List of Big Eight Newsgroups" which
is crossposted monthly to news.announce.newgroups, news.groups, and
news.lists.misc.

Approved alt.radio.amateur.* and alt.ham-radio.* newsgroups are those
that have been created consistent with the suggestions in "So You Want
to Create an Alt Newsgroup" at:

http://www.faqs.org/faqs/alt-creation-guide/

Approved regional hierarchy newsgroups are those that contain either
"radio.amateur" or "ham-radio" in their names, including
uk.radio.amateur and aus.radio.amateur.misc.

We will make every reasonable effort to keep our list of approved
newsgroups up-to-date. In case we have overlooked any, and a submission
is rejected in error as a result, the rejected submitter can E-mail us
at our administrative contact address (in the signature at the bottom of
this article, and the default Reply-To for the rejection message)
requesting that it be added, and that the article be approved. We may
still choose to reject articles crossposted to any alt.* newsgroup with
an inappropriate name, including obscene language, embedded
name-calling, or encouragement of unlawful conduct.
```

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-amateur-moderated-request@panix.com.

1158. MESMARISING HOT PHOTOS & VIDEOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-01 11:15:37 UTC
From: sowmya <sowmya9030@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <7a105ffa-ac52-4d3f-aad1-bfa2b889c9e1@ca2g2000vbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2025

TOP DOT NET INTERVIEW QUESTIONS& STUDY MATERIAL
http://newdotnetinterviewquestions.blogspot.in/

TOP DATING TIPS TO ENCOURAGE WOMEN FOR DATING
http://datingsitesdatingtips.blogspot.in/

FOR ONLY HOT GUYS SEE THIS

MADHAVI LATHA HOT NAVEL SHOW
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/05/madhavi-latha-hot.html
TAMIL ACTRESS MEGHNA HOT
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/04/meghna-hot.html
LAKSHMI RAI HOT IMAGES
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/04/lakshmi-rai-hot.html
KIRAN RATHOD LATEST HOT PHOTOSHOOT
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/04/kiran-rathod-hot.html
NEETU CHANDRA HOT ROMANTIC STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/04/neetu-chandra-hot.html
DISHA PANDEY LATEST HOT HQ STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/04/disha-pandey-hot.html
VIMALA RAMAN LATEST HOT STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/03/vimalaraman-hot.html
PRIYAMANI HOT PHOTOS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/09/priyamani-hot.html
ANUSHKA HOT ROMANTIC PHOTOS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/08/anushka-hot.html
KAJAL AGARWAL LATEST HOT WITHOUT TOP
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/08/kajal-agarwal-hot-photos.html
AMISHA PATEL LATEST HOT STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/08/amisha-patel-hot.html
KATRINA KAIF HOT SPICY STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/08/katrina-kaif-hot.html
NEERU BAJWA LATEST SPICY STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/neeru-bajwa-hot.html
PRIYANKA TIWARI HOT PHOTOS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/priyanka-tiwari-hot.html
SAMANTHA LATEST HOT STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/09/samantha-hot.html
DEEKSHASETH LATEST ROMANTIC STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/09/deeksha-seth-hot.html
LATEST HOT KATRINA KAIF PHOTOS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/08/katrina-kaif-hot.html
ANUSHKA LATEST HOT PHOTOS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/08/anushka-hot.html
KAJAL AGARWAL HOT SAREE STILLS

http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/11/kajal-agarwal-hot-in-saree.html
RAGINI DWIVEDI HOT PHOTOS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/ragini-dwivedi.html
PARVATHI MELTON LATEST HOT PHOTOS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/11/parvathi-melton-hot.html

FOR ALL LATEST MOVIE
STILLS

KHO KHO LATEST MOVIE SPICY STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/05/kho-kho-movie-stills.html
Oh My Love Movie Latest Photo Gallery
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/04/oh-my-love-movie-stills.html
Oka Romantic Crime katha Movie stills
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/04/oka-romantic-crime-katha-movie-stills.ht
ml
DARUVU MOVIE LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/03/daruvu-movie-stills.html
Pavan Kalyan,Shruthi Hasan Gabbar Singh Movie Photos
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/04/gabbar-singh-movie-stills.html
Good Morning Latest Movie Stills
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/04/good-morning-movie-stills.html
EEGA MOVIE LATEST STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/04/eega-movie-stills.html
Mem Vayasuku Vacham Latest Hot Stills
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/04/mem-vayasuku-vacham-stills.html
DAMMU MOVIE LATEST STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/04/dammu-movie-stills.html
Rajsekhar Mahankali Movie Stills
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/03/mahankali-movie-stills.html
Mamata 100% Prema Movie Hot Stills
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/03/mamata-100-prema-movie-stills.html
Raviteja Daruvu Movie Latest stills
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/03/daruvu-movie-stills.html
NUVVA NENA MOVIE LATEST GALLERY
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/03/nuvva-nena-movie-stills.html
Yadartha Prema Katha Movie Latest stills
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/03/yadartha-prema-katha-movie-stills.html
RACHA MOVIE LATEST STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/03/racha-movie-stills.html
KAJAL HOT IN BINAMI VELAKOTLU MOVIE
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/03/binami-velakotlu-movie-stills.html
ADHINAYAKUDU MOVIE LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/03/adhinayakudu-movie-stills.html
Bhale Tammudu Movie Hot Latest Stills
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/03/bhale-thammudu-movie-stills.html
TAMANNA RAM Endukante Premante Movie Latest Stills
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/03/endukante-premanta-movie-stills.html
LOVELY MOVIE LATEST ROMANTIC STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/lovely-movie-stills.html
ILEANA LATEST HOT PHOTOSHOOT

http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/01/ileana-latest-stills.html
ACTREESS SUPRIYA SHAILJA LATEST STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/02/supriya-shailja-stills.html
SHEELA LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/01/sheela-latest-stills.html
KATRINA KAIF ITEM SONG STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/01/katrina-kaif-item-song-stills.html
RITU KAUR LATEST PHOTO STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/01/ritu-kaur-stills.html
SHRUTI HASSAN HOT IN 3 MOVIE
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/11/shruti-hassan-in-3-movie.html
HOT KATRINA KAIF PHOTOS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/09/katrina-kaif.html

1159. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-01 15:43:37 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <0000q7drsprar7kest6gotspcvo6t7du38@4ax.com>
Source record: 2026

On Mon, 30 Apr 2012 12:32:09 -0600, "Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca>
wrote:

>I actually asked permission. It is because I have always been
>fair and honest that I am known as 'Fairly Honest Irv'.

If caught, I usually ask for forgiveness. It's easier than asking for
permission. I've gone by various names, none of which involve being
honest.

>I couldn't take any test equipment or the Fluke 77, but
>I luckily picked one up for $25 at a flea market.

I liberated my Fluke 75. Great DVM.

>That's pretty common here in town. If an antenna is being
>raised, even digging the hole for a tower, there is usually a
>good turnout of the younger more able hams. Some say
>that hams aren't like they used to be, but for the most part
>I find them a good crowd.

The local help is mixed. In general, a work crew can be organized,
but it's not like it was 20-30 years ago. The problem is that the
bulk of the ham population is aging and thus unable to do many of the
dumb and dangerous things that are considered normal for younger hams.
I gave up tower climbing at age=50 and steep roof climbing at age=60.
If I can't find a way to not trip over the coax cables and walk into
the guy wires on my roof, I may need to give up flat roofs.

When dealing with 100ft+ trees, I hire a professional tree climber. I
also have him prune the tree at the same time. I have two stainless
sailing blocks (pulleys) up in the trees for raising wire antennas.
Unfortunately, the rope used to raise the antenna rotted and broke. If
I can find an excuse, I'll hire a tree climber to replace the ropes.

>I wouldn't even loan it to my mother, had she been a ham,
>but I've carried it to a few hams but did the testing myself.
>It cost more than most of my rigs!

The MFJ-259B sells for $240 from various dealers. Your FT-817ND sells
new for about $600. Either you overpaid, or you're getting a sweet
deal on the radios.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com

Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1160. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-01 16:03:18 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <1610q7h91q1s5759o50qmvkoqkpkhv9va6@4ax.com>
Source record: 2027

On Mon, 30 Apr 2012 12:18:29 -0400, John Ferrell <W8CCW@arrl.net>
wrote:

>I put up a fan inverted -V cut for 80-40-30 a while back just to test.
>I use a tuner, as long as the transmitter likes it, I like it.

If it's anywhere near a 1/2 wave dipole, a fan dipole shouldn't need a tuner. I've built two fan dipoles over the years. Since everything affects everything else, I spent far too much time adjusting the wire lengths. I eventually settled on a trapped dipole, which was easier and worked the first time. Either antenna would work for me except for the length. I don't have the room for a proper 80 meter dipole. For the immediate problem, I'll be happy if I can get on 20 meters (PSK31) and 10 meters (radio club net).

>It seems to work well on all bands I have tried. Although I prefer my
>manual MFJ tuner, the internal tuner in my TenTec Jupiter seems to do
>OK.

Antenna tuners can be quite lossy. Have fun with this Java app:
<http://fermi.la.asu.edu/w9cf/tuner/tuner.html>

Do you have a field strength meter? Find a location in the pattern and as far away as practical. View the meter from your operating position using binoculars or a telescope. Try your fan dipole directly to the 50 ohm output of your transmitter. Hopefully, the VSWR will be less than what it takes to trip the VSWR protection circuitry. Now, install the antenna tuner and try again, keeping the RF power at the same level. If you have problems leveling the RF power, use an AC powermeter, such as a Kill-a-Watt, to measure the AC input power consumption. When I did the same test, the antenna tuner always had noticeably less TX signal strength.

>I am not a contester, a DX hound or a perfectionist but I do like
>to spend a little time on the air.

I spend more time inside the radios than in front of them.

>It will keep you on the air and give you time to decide where you want
>to go from here with out undue pressure!

The answer for me was supplied by outside influences. A mess of work arrived at my shop, so I'll be too busy to do antennas for a while.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com

Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1161. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-01 17:43:54 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <qvj579-o1s.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2028

Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote:
> On Mon, 30 Apr 2012 12:18:29 -0400, John Ferrell <W8CCW@arrl.net>
> wrote:
>
>>I put up a fan inverted -V cut for 80-40-30 a while back just to test.
>>I use a tuner, as long as the transmitter likes it, I like it.
>
> If it's anywhere near a 1/2 wave dipole, a fan dipole shouldn't need a
> tuner. I've built two fan dipoles over the years. Since everything
> affects everything else, I spent far too much time adjusting the wire
> lengths. I eventually settled on a trapped dipole, which was easier
> and worked the first time. Either antenna would work for me except
> for the length. I don't have the room for a proper 80 meter dipole.
> For the immediate problem, I'll be happy if I can get on 20 meters
> (PSK31) and 10 meters (radio club net).
>

FYI I spent an afternoon with EZNEC exploring fan dipoles.

What I found was the farther apart the wires, the less the interaction,
which is what one would expect from common sense.

From my limited runs it appears that somewhere around 20 degrees is about
where the minimum separation needs to be for practical length adjustments.

At angles less than that be prepared to spend a lot of time pruning.

It doesn't matter if the wires are separated vertically or horizontally
other than horizontal separatation means you need lots of support points.

If the bands are too close together, i.e. 20-17, 17-15, 12-10, you can
never get both bands to "work", i.e. a decent match.

That appears to be also true for trap antennas from some limited EZNEC
modeling.

Of course, there is always the alternative of throwing technology and
money at the problem and just put up whatever wire you can and put an
autotuner up.

1162. Re: Indoor Counterpoise For Random Wire Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-01 18:22:07 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <kRVnr.243$go4.186@newsfe14.iad>
Source record: 2029

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
news:0000q7drsprar7kest6gotspcvo6t7du38@4ax.com...
> On Mon, 30 Apr 2012 12:32:09 -0600, "Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca>
> wrote:
>
>
>>I wouldn't even loan it to my mother, had she been a ham,
>>but I've carried it to a few hams but did the testing myself.
>>It cost more than most of my rigs!
>
> The MFJ-259B sells for $240 from various dealers. Your FT-817ND sells
> new for about $600. Either you overpaid, or you're getting a sweet
> deal on the radios.
>
The FT-817ND is my first store bought rig. Prior to my downfall
from good health, I always had either surplus which I'd converted,
or old rigs off the local Swap 'N Shops which needed repair. As
much as I say I'm going QRP, if I can pick up an old Kenwood
tube-job I think I'll give it a go! Unless I have a number of knobs
and switches to play with I sense a loss of control running the
new stuff.

A TS-820 or 830 would be great -- I had an
820 that really performed for me for a long time -- I gave it
away when I went in the hospital. I repaired a lot of Kenwoods
Swans and Yaesu's (not to mention other makes) for old-timers
and really enjoyed fixing them. I repaired a lot of the
newer solid-state rigs as well, but preferred the old
classics. I have a lead on the 820 I gave away, and may
end up getting it back. When I got it, it didn't have the
DC converter or the digital display but I managed to find
them on a cannibalized unit. It even had the
CW filter.. The only other thing I'd need would be
a keyer for a beautiful mint Bencher key I picked up
from an estate sale. The beauty of the Kenwoods is
that as long as 6146s and 12BY7s are available I know
I can keep them running.

Irv VE6BP

1163. HOT LATEST UPDATED VIDEOS AND SEXY ACTRESES PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-02 00:44:51 UTC
From: 866434 <iashjbbxdhvv@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <99b4e1e7-ef2c-4a30-94b4-fdcf20349d51@ot8g2000pbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 2030

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

jobs
http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

mobile

mobile games free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-games-free-download.html

mobile ringtones free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-ringtones-free-download.html

1164. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-02 18:20:56 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jnrtuc$5ss$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2031

"Jeff Liebermann" wrote in message
news:1610q7h91q1s5759o50qmvkoqkpkhv9va6@4ax.com...

On Mon, 30 Apr 2012 12:18:29 -0400, John Ferrell <W8CCW@arrl.net>
wrote:

>>I put up a fan inverted -V cut for 80-40-30 a while back just to test.
>>I use a tuner, as long as the transmitter likes it, I like it.
>
>If it's anywhere near a 1/2 wave dipole, a fan dipole shouldn't need a
>tuner. I've built two fan dipoles over the years. Since everything
>affects everything else, I spent far too much time adjusting the wire
>lengths. I eventually settled on a trapped dipole, which was easier
>and worked the first time. Either antenna would work for me except
>for the length. I don't have the room for a proper 80 meter dipole.
>For the immediate problem, I'll be happy if I can get on 20 meters
>(PSK31) and 10 meters (radio club net).
<snip>

I have antenna challenged yard, with no available supports for horizontals.
So I've been experimenting with vertical radiators mounted on a 12 by 30
foot metal patio cover.

Initially, I used a CB whip, fed with RG-58 to a tuner in the shack, quite
successfully on 24 and 28 MHz. After a few more tests, (and more tests are
planned) I settled on a 14 foot radiator that works well on 20-10 meters.
It did a good job on all those bands during the recent DX contests, but
obviously won't bust a full fledged pileup without some operational cunning.

The antenna is fed with 25 feet of RG-8 to an RF ammeter in the shack and on
to a tuner. The ammeter is used to get the most current with various tuner
settings/configurations, but without changing anything from the ammeter to
the antenna.

So, a tuner in the shack feeding a single dipole might fit your band
coverage and real estate requirements. Play around a bit with EZNEC and try
a few things.

1165. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-02 22:47:50 UTC
From: me9@privacy.net
Message-ID: <5289C58398%brian13434@lycos.co.uk>
Source record: 2032

On 1 May,
jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:

> FYI I spent an afternoon with EZNEC exploring fan dipoles.
>
> What I found was the farther apart the wires, the less the interaction,
> which is what one would expect from common sense.
>
> From my limited runs it appears that somewhere around 20 degrees is about
> where the minimum separation needs to be for practical length adjustments.
>
> At angles less than that be prepared to spend a lot of time pruning.
>
> It doesn't matter if the wires are separated vertically or horizontally
> other than horizontal separatation means you need lots of support points.
>
> If the bands are too close together, i.e. 20-17, 17-15, 12-10, you can
> never get both bands to "work", i.e. a decent match.
>
I've got 12 and 10 working fine together, seperated by about 8" giving a
decent match. It also works fine on 15 although no wires for 15, but a short
coax (20') to an ATU. It has a "pawsey stub" balun cut for about 17m (modeled
with NEC for best match with fan dipoles for all bands 20 -10, but I haven't
as yet got round to dipoles for 15 and below).

--
BD
Change lycos to yahoo to reply

1166. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-02 23:12:12 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <cjr879-d4s.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2033

me9@privacy.net wrote:
> On 1 May,
> jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>
>> FYI I spent an afternoon with EZNEC exploring fan dipoles.
>>
>> What I found was the farther apart the wires, the less the interaction,
>> which is what one would expect from common sense.
>>
>> From my limited runs it appears that somewhere around 20 degrees is about
>> where the minimum separation needs to be for practical length adjustments.
>>
>> At angles less than that be prepared to spend a lot of time pruning.
>>
>> It doesn't matter if the wires are separated vertically or horizontally
>> other than horizontal separatation means you need lots of support points.
>>
>> If the bands are too close together, i.e. 20-17, 17-15, 12-10, you can
>> never get both bands to "work", i.e. a decent match.
>>
> I've got 12 and 10 working fine together, seperated by about 8" giving a
> decent match. It also works fine on 15 although no wires for 15, but a short
> coax (20') to an ATU. It has a "pawsey stub" balun cut for about 17m (modeled
> with NEC for best match with fan dipoles for all bands 20 -10, but I haven't
> as yet got round to dipoles for 15 and below).

I was refering to the case where there is nothing to adjust the match and
getting something under 3:1 at the end of the feed line.

Given an ATU, you can usually match anything and there is no need for the
physical complexity of a fan dipole.

1167. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-03 00:08:31 UTC
From: me9@privacy.net
Message-ID: <5289CCC723%brian13434@lycos.co.uk>
Source record: 2034

On 3 May,
jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:

> I was refering to the case where there is nothing to adjust the match and
> getting something under 3:1 at the end of the feed line.

It was well within 1.5:1 within (part of) 10 and 12m bands.

>
> Given an ATU, you can usually match anything and there is no need for the
> physical complexity of a fan dipole.
>
Very true The ATU is only used for 15,17 and 20, but my (larger) doublet
with tuned feeders is better for 20 and 17, and about the same for 15.

I'm currently debating whether to add additional dipoles to the fan or
replace it with a smaller doublet (about a half wave on 20), which would be
about half the size of the existing doublet.

I may end up trying both, I doubt if there will be much difference apart from
a slight change in directivity.

--
BD
Change lycos to yahoo to reply

1168. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-03 00:30:14 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jnsjipcjl1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2035

wrote in message news:cjr879-d4s.ln1@mail.specsol.com...

me9@privacy.net wrote:
> On 1 May,
> jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>
>> FYI I spent an afternoon with EZNEC exploring fan dipoles.
>>
>> What I found was the farther apart the wires, the less the interaction,
>> which is what one would expect from common sense.
>>
>> From my limited runs it appears that somewhere around 20 degrees is about
>> where the minimum separation needs to be for practical length
>> adjustments.
>>
>> At angles less than that be prepared to spend a lot of time pruning.
>>
>> It doesn't matter if the wires are separated vertically or horizontally
>> other than horizontal separatation means you need lots of support points.
>>
>> If the bands are too close together, i.e. 20-17, 17-15, 12-10, you can
>> never get both bands to "work", i.e. a decent match.
>>
> I've got 12 and 10 working fine together, seperated by about 8" giving a
> decent match. It also works fine on 15 although no wires for 15, but a
> short
> coax (20') to an ATU. It has a "pawsey stub" balun cut for about 17m
> (modeled
> with NEC for best match with fan dipoles for all bands 20 -10, but I
> haven't
> as yet got round to dipoles for 15 and below).

I was refering to the case where there is nothing to adjust the match and
getting something under 3:1 at the end of the feed line.
#
Given an ATU, you can usually match anything and there is no need for the
physical complexity of a fan dipole.

An open wire fed dipole would give pretty good performance. But, feeding
such an antenna with RG-8 and living with a high VSWR (maybe up to 10:1)
shouldn't be discarded.

A dipole of about 18 feet would cover 24 and 28 MHz with about 5:1
VSWR....not bad.

1169. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-03 00:37:47 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <rj0979-cns.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2036

me9@privacy.net wrote:
> On 3 May,
> jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>
>> I was refering to the case where there is nothing to adjust the match and
>> getting something under 3:1 at the end of the feed line.
>
> It was well within 1.5:1 within (part of) 10 and 12m bands.

After spending several hours with EZNEC trying to get that combination under 5:1 with no success, I find that hard to believe unless something in the system is really lossy (like the feedline) and masking the SWR or the length of the feedline just happens to be at a length to help the match.

1170. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-03 00:41:09 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <5q0979-cns.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2037

Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> wrote:
>
>
> wrote in message news:cjr879-d4s.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>
> me9@privacy.net wrote:
>> On 1 May,
>> jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:

> # I was refering to the case where there is nothing to adjust the match and
> # getting something under 3:1 at the end of the feed line.
> #
> # Given an ATU, you can usually match anything and there is no need for the
> # physical complexity of a fan dipole.
>
> An open wire fed dipole would give pretty good performance. But, feeding
> such an antenna with RG-8 and living with a high VSWR (maybe up to 10:1)
> shouldn't be discarded.
>
> A dipole of about 18 feet would cover 24 and 28 MHz with about 5:1
> VSWR....not bad.

My transmitter gives up at about 5:1.

Your milage (and transmitter) may vary.

1171. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-03 01:21:20 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jnsmii$pj1$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2038

wrote in message news:5q0979-cns.ln1@mail.specsol.com...

Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> wrote:
>
>
> wrote in message news:cjr879-d4s.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>
> me9@privacy.net wrote:
>> On 1 May,
>> jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:

> # I was refering to the case where there is nothing to adjust the match
> and
> # getting something under 3:1 at the end of the feed line.
> #
> # Given an ATU, you can usually match anything and there is no need for
> the
> # physical complexity of a fan dipole.
>
> An open wire fed dipole would give pretty good performance. But, feeding
> such an antenna with RG-8 and living with a high VSWR (maybe up to 10:1)
> shouldn't be discarded.
>
> A dipole of about 18 feet would cover 24 and 28 MHz with about 5:1
> VSWR....not bad.

My transmitter gives up at about 5:1.

Your milage (and transmitter) may vary.

Yes. My Yaesu ATU gives up at 5:1, so I have been using a more robust
homebrew tuner.

A VSWR of up to say 10:1 (perhaps 15:1) shouldn't be a deal killer, if you
can match the coax and are willing to accept 2-3 dB of loss. This opens up
a lot of antenna possibilities that might be otherwise discarded.

1172. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-03 03:15:53 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.9e7c958@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.9e7c958@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 2040

Out in the YARD, on top of 30' of 1.25 inch semi rigid conduit I have a Solorcon A99 that looked like a fussy Popsicle stick that a friend of mine gave to me that I painted with some dollar general store paint - which tunes up with the internal antenna tuner in my Kenwood TS 590S - which is below 2:1 on 10 / 12 / 15 / and 17 even without the tuner - as long as you stay within the bands - 28.300 - 28.500 etc.... And will tune up beyond that - 26.950 / 29.690 MHz with the internal tuner...

--
Channel Jumper

1173. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-03 03:37:53 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <h5b979-le.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2039

Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> wrote:
>
>
> wrote in message news:5q0979-cns.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>
> Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> wrote:
>>
>>
>> wrote in message news:cjr879-d4s.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>
>> me9@privacy.net wrote:
>>> On 1 May,
>>> jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>
>
>
>> # I was refering to the case where there is nothing to adjust the match
>> and
>> # getting something under 3:1 at the end of the feed line.
>> #
>> # Given an ATU, you can usually match anything and there is no need for
>> the
>> # physical complexity of a fan dipole.
>>
>> An open wire fed dipole would give pretty good performance. But, feeding
>> such an antenna with RG-8 and living with a high VSWR (maybe up to 10:1)
>> shouldn't be discarded.
>>
>> A dipole of about 18 feet would cover 24 and 28 MHz with about 5:1
>> VSWR....not bad.
>
> # My transmitter gives up at about 5:1.
>
> # Your milage (and transmitter) may vary.
>
> Yes. My Yaesu ATU gives up at 5:1, so I have been using a more robust
> homebrew tuner.
>
> A VSWR of up to say 10:1 (perhaps 15:1) shouldn't be a deal killer, if you
> can match the coax and are willing to accept 2-3 dB of loss. This opens up
> a lot of antenna possibilities that might be otherwise discarded.

Well, my trap inverted vee for 40-30-20-15-10 has a SWR of less than 2:1
where all my interests lie, and less than 1.5:1 on most bands.

Then there is the vertical that currently covers 160-10 at less than 1.3:1 on all frequencies for the days when I want to do something different.

It started out as about 33 feet of tubing for 40.

Wanting more, I built an enclosure containing a pair of relays and loading coils so it was less than 2:1 on the areas of interest on 160 and 80.

Wanting more, I mounted a SGC autotuner at the base so it is always 1.3:1 or less on all bands.

EZNEC analysis says the lobes are low, and actually have some low angle gain on 15 and 17, until I get to 12 and 10, where the lobes start pointing to the sky.

The next modification will likely be finding a 10 M trap at a swap meet and installing it at about 5/8 wavelengths to push the 10 M lobe down.

I can live without perfection on 12.

1174. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-03 05:54:57 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jnt6hfoio1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2041

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
news:qvj579-o1s.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote:

< snip >

>
> FYI I spent an afternoon with EZNEC exploring fan dipoles.
>
> What I found was the farther apart the wires, the less the interaction,
> which is what one would expect from common sense.
>
> From my limited runs it appears that somewhere around 20 degrees is about
> where the minimum separation needs to be for practical length adjustments.
>
> At angles less than that be prepared to spend a lot of time pruning.
>
> It doesn't matter if the wires are separated vertically or horizontally
> other than horizontal separatation means you need lots of support points.
>
> If the bands are too close together, i.e. 20-17, 17-15, 12-10, you can

I had a 10-20 fan dipole laying on a roof for a while. Matched OK after a
bit of pruning but I abandoned it when I found both bands were better with
antennas that were clear of the roof.

I wonder something (and I suppose I'll have to try it, now) : Say I had a
20m horizontal dipole up at 30 feet, could I feed it through a coax that had
a Tee-connector located 22 feet up and simultaneously feed a 15m antenna
from that Tee-connector?

Just as they would be in parallel as a true fan dipole with a common feed
point, so also would they be in parallel -- just not sharing a common feed
point.

Normally I avoid Tee-connectors because they introduce the Evil Mismatch but
this time ...

I can see one problem already; some of the 15m energy that divides at the
Tee-connector would go up to the 20m antenna and be partially radiated and
partially reflected. Standing waves. The coax length would alter the
effect.

"Sal"

1175. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-03 06:41:13 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jnt99r$4oe$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 2042

On 5/1/2012 12:43 PM, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:

> FYI I spent an afternoon with EZNEC exploring fan dipoles.

I've used those for many years.. Probably my #1 most used antenna.
I have them here at the house, and also up in the country at
the recreational living center.

>
> What I found was the farther apart the wires, the less the interaction,
> which is what one would expect from common sense.

Yep, and if at right angles, there is virtually no interaction at all.
I've had cases with dipoles at right angles where one leg broke off,
and the SWR for the unbroken intact dipole did not change.

>
> From my limited runs it appears that somewhere around 20 degrees is about
> where the minimum separation needs to be for practical length adjustments.
>
> At angles less than that be prepared to spend a lot of time pruning.

yep, and it can get weird.. IE: the tuning appears to work backwards
from the norm.. It will almost always be one of the higher bands that
is effected. Rarely the lower band. And in many cases, you will end
up adding wire to the higher band dipole, to come up the band. A bit
peculiar, but I've seen it many times.

>
> It doesn't matter if the wires are separated vertically or horizontally
> other than horizontal separatation means you need lots of support points.
>
> If the bands are too close together, i.e. 20-17, 17-15, 12-10, you can
> never get both bands to "work", i.e. a decent match.

Not sure if I agree with that. I would think it *should* work if the
two dipoles are at right angles. And likely good nuff for gov work,
even if at a closer angle.
But it's not something I've really tested, as I generally don't worry
about the higher bands, and tend to load the lower band wires on the
higher bands. I rarely ever string dipoles for 17,15,12,or 10..
The 40 meter legs pretty much cover 15m for instance.. I've never added
15m legs, as I always have 40 legs.. I have often added 20m legs though,
as the 40m as a half wave on 20 is the pits when coax fed.. :(

>
> That appears to be also true for trap antennas from some limited EZNEC

> modeling.
>
> Of course, there is always the alternative of throwing technology and
> money at the problem and just put up whatever wire you can and put an
> autotuner up.

Yep.. But I've always like the parallel fed dipoles.
It's almost a perfect system. When tuned and operated correctly, the dipoles function pretty much the same as single band dipoles, with no tuner needed, and pretty much the same efficiency as a single band dipole fed with coax. For multi band use, it's more efficient than most any other scheme I can think of as far as the bands that have dipoles, or have a good match for other reasons. IE: 3/4 wave resonance. The one here at the house is 80/40/20. The one up in the country is 80 and 40. I did also have 160m legs on that one at one time, but a storm whacked it out, and when I rebuilt it, I didn't bother with the 160m legs.
If I want to use a higher band, I use a tuner and accept the small loss.. I actually don't get on the higher bands much.. I'm on 40 in the day, and 80 at night most all of the time. Also 160 at night if I have it, but that is a bit seasonal.. You won't see me on 160 much in the summer.. So much noise, you really need an amp, and none of the amps I have work 160m.

1176. Very Huge collection of Solutions Manuals & Test Banks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-03 12:31:41 UTC
From: student ps <student.p24@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <16545901.1498.1336048301584.JavaMail.geo-discussion-forums@vbli11>
Source record: 2043

Hello,

We would like to inform you that we have updated our list with the following new titles.

You can contact us directly at Student.p24(at)Hotmail(dot)com .

If the title you are looking for is not listed, do not hesitate to contact us,
we will try to help.

==========

2011 Federal Taxation, 5th Edition 2011, Pratt.Kulsrud, Instructor Manual & Solutions Manual

2011 Federal Taxation, 5th Edition 2011, Pratt.Kulsrud, Test Bank

21st Century Astronomy, 3rd Edition, Blumenthal.Hester.Kay.Smith.Voss, Instructor Manual

21st Century Astronomy, 3rd Edition, Blumenthal.Hester.Kay.Smith.Voss, Test Bank

A Concise Introduction to Logic, 11th Edition 2012, Hurley, Test Bank

A Framework for Human Resource Management, 6th Edition, Gary Dessler, Instructor Manual

A Framework for Human Resource Management, 6th Edition, Gary Dessler, Test Bank

A History of Modern Psychology, 10th Edition 2012, Schultz.Schultz, Instructor Manual

A History of Modern Psychology, 10th Edition 2012, Schultz.Schultz, Test Bank

A History of Modern Psychology, 9th Edition, Schultz.Schultz, Test Bank

A History of Narrative Film, 4th Edition, Cook, Test Bank

A History of Western Music, 8th Edition, Burkholder.Grout.Palisca, Instructor Manual

A History of Western Music, 8th Edition, Burkholder.Grout.Palisca, Test Bank

A Second Course in Statistics; Regression Analysis, 7th Edition 2012, Mendenhall.Sincich, Solutions Manual

Abnormal Psychology, 11th Edition, Kring.Neale.Johnson, Instructor Manual

Abnormal Psychology, 11th Edition, Kring.Neale.Johnson, Test Bank

Abnormal Psychology, 4th Edition, Seligman.Walker.Rosenhan, Test Bank

Abnormal Psychology; An Integrative Approach, 6th Edition 2012, Barlow.Durand, Instructor Manual

Abnormal Psychology; An Integrative Approach, 6th Edition 2012, Barlow.Durand, Test Bank

Abnormal Psychology; Perspectives with MyPsychKit_Fourth Edition, 4th Edition, Dozois.Firestone, Instructor Manual

Abnormal Psychology; Perspectives with MyPsychKit_Fourth Edition, 4th Edition, Dozois.Firestone, Test Bank

Access to Health, 12th Edition 2012, Donatelle, Solutions Manual

Access to Health, 12th Edition 2012, Donatelle, Test Bank

Accounting Information Systems, 12th Edition 2012, Romney.Steinbart, Instructor Manual & Solutions Manual

Accounting Information Systems, 12th Edition 2012, Romney.Steinbart, Test Bank

Accounting Information Systems, 7th Edition, James Hall, Solutions Manual

Accounting Principles, 10th Edition, Weygandt.Kimmel.Kieso, Instructor Manual & Solutions Manual

Accounting Principles, 10th Edition, Weygandt.Kimmel.Kieso, Test Bank

Accounting Using Excelr for Success, 2nd Edition 2012, Reeve.Warren.Duchac, Solutions Manual

Accounting, 24th Edition 2012, Warren.Reeve.Duchac, Instructor Manual & Solutions Manual

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Contact Us At :
Student.p24(at)Hotmail(dot)com .

1177. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-03 15:40:56 UTC
From: me9@privacy.net
Message-ID: <528A220EB9%brian13434@lycos.co.uk>
Source record: 2045

On 3 May,
jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:

> me9@privacy.net wrote:
> > On 3 May,
> > jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
> >
> > > I was refering to the case where there is nothing to adjust the match
> > > and getting something under 3:1 at the end of the feed line.
> >
> > It was well within 1.5:1 within (part of) 10 and 12m bands.
>
> After spending several hours with EZNEC trying to get that combination
> under 5:1 with no success, I find that hard to believe unless something in
> the system is really lossy (like the feedline) and masking the SWR or the
> length of the feedline just happens to be at a length to help the match.

Well I modelled it and matched it fine on the two bands The ends of the
feeder are about 4" apart and effectively the inner ends of the longer dipole
are an 8" length of 600 ohm line, so that length comes off the 12m dipole
elements. I couldn't get it to match with it as a genuine fan (inner ends
paralelled) with any small spacing at the ends of the dipoles, so I made them
about 8" apart.

Then they matched up nicely. The feeder is short, and low loss, as seen by
the out of band (mis)match.

The trick is to make the dipoles far enough seperated so as to be seen by the
feeder as seperate elements. This lost me much time.

--
BD
Change lycos to yahoo to reply

1178. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-03 15:45:33 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <uo85q7df9raa6t74ub4f70umlq328mlnqp@4ax.com>
Source record: 2044

On Thu, 3 May 2012 00:37:47 -0000, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:

>me9@privacy.net wrote:
>> On 3 May,
>> jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>>
>>> I was refering to the case where there is nothing to adjust the match and
>>> getting something under 3:1 at the end of the feed line.
>>
>> It was well within 1.5:1 within (part of) 10 and 12m bands.

>After spending several hours with EZNEC trying to get that combination under
>5:1 with no success, I find that hard to believe unless something in the
>system is really lossy (like the feedline) and masking the SWR or the length
>of the feedline just happens to be at a length to help the match.

EZNEC lacks an optimiser. Try 4NEC2 and let the optimiser tweak the
wire lengths for best VWSR in the various bands.
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kYy6Yur127A> 25min
The bad news is that since the fan dipole works on several bands, the
optimizer has to be run individually for each band. Fortunately, it
is easy to limit the parameters that it changes to just the wire
length for that band in question. I'm tempted to build an NEC2 model
and see what happens. Maybe this weekend.

I blundered across this article on fan dipole construction:
<http://www.hamuniverse.com/multidipole.html>
<http://sstowers.com/aa4cv/>
If I can find a long straight location, that doesn't come too close to
a tree, I might try a fan dipole again.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1179. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-03 15:47:19 UTC
From: me9@privacy.net
Message-ID: <528A22FC10%brian13434@lycos.co.uk>
Source record: 2046

On 3 May,
jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:

> The next modification will likely be finding a 10 M trap at a swap meet
> and installing it at about 5/8 wavelengths to push the 10 M lobe down.
>
Why not put a quarter wave stub for 10metres about half wave down from the
top to make it radiate as two half waves in phase on 10? That would also
guive a little loading on the more LF bands increasing efficency slightly.
I'm not sure without checking what the effect on the bands below 20 would be.

--
BD
Change lycos to yahoo to reply

1180. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-03 16:06:54 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <u1na79-8a5.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2047

me9@privacy.net wrote:
> On 3 May,
> jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>
>> me9@privacy.net wrote:
>> > On 3 May,
>> > jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>> >
>> > > I was refering to the case where there is nothing to adjust the match
>> > > and getting something under 3:1 at the end of the feed line.
>> >
>> > It was well within 1.5:1 within (part of) 10 and 12m bands.
>>
>> After spending several hours with EZNEC trying to get that combination
>> under 5:1 with no success, I find that hard to believe unless something in
>> the system is really lossy (like the feedline) and masking the SWR or the
>> length of the feedline just happens to be at a length to help the match.
>
> Well I modelled it and matched it fine on the two bands The ends of the
> feeder are about 4" apart and effectively the inner ends of the longer dipole
> are an 8" length of 600 ohm line, so that length comes off the 12m dipole
> elements. I couldn't get it to match with it as a genuine fan (inner ends
> paralelled) with any small spacing at the ends of the dipoles, so I made them
> about 8" apart.
>
> Then they matched up nicely. The feeder is short, and low loss, as seen by
> the out of band (mis)match.
>
> The trick is to make the dipoles far enough seperated so as to be seen by the
> feeder as seperate elements. This lost me much time.

I'd like to see the model.

1181. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-03 16:13:37 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <hena79-8a5.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2048

me9@privacy.net wrote:
> On 3 May,
> jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>
>> The next modification will likely be finding a 10 M trap at a swap meet
>> and installing it at about 5/8 wavelengths to push the 10 M lobe down.
>>
> Why not put a quarter wave stub for 10metres about half wave down from the
> top to make it radiate as two half waves in phase on 10? That would also
> guive a little loading on the more LF bands increasing efficency slightly.
> I'm not sure without checking what the effect on the bands below 20 would be.

Mostly because of the mechanical complexity of doing that and the winds
here can exceed 60 MPH.

Inserting a trap is much simpler and catches less wind.

1182. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-03 16:17:39 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <3mna79-8a5.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 2050

Sal <sobars@aol.com> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
> news:qvj579-o1s.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote:
>
> < snip >
>
>>
>> FYI I spent an afternoon with EZNEC exploring fan dipoles.
>>
>> What I found was the farther apart the wires, the less the interaction,
>> which is what one would expect from common sense.
>>
>> From my limited runs it appears that somewhere around 20 degrees is about
>> where the minimum separation needs to be for practical length adjustments.
>>
>> At angles less than that be prepared to spend a lot of time pruning.
>>
>> It doesn't matter if the wires are separated vertically or horizontally
>> other than horizontal separatation means you need lots of support points.
>>
>> If the bands are too close together, i.e. 20-17, 17-15, 12-10, you can
>
> I had a 10-20 fan dipole laying on a roof for a while. Matched OK after a
> bit of pruning but I abandoned it when I found both bands were better with
> antennas that were clear of the roof.
>
> I wonder something (and I suppose I'll have to try it, now) : Say I had a
> 20m horizontal dipole up at 30 feet, could I feed it through a coax that had
> a Tee-connector located 22 feet up and simultaneously feed a 15m antenna
> from that Tee-connector?
>
> Just as they would be in parallel as a true fan dipole with a common feed
> point, so also would they be in parallel -- just not sharing a common feed
> point.
>
> Normally I avoid Tee-connectors because they introduce the Evil Mismatch but
> this time ...
>
> I can see one problem already; some of the 15m energy that divides at the
> Tee-connector would go up to the 20m antenna and be partially radiated and
> partially reflected. Standing waves. The coax length would alter the
> effect.

If I were going to do that, I would use ladder line between the elements and connect the coax to the bottom.

It would be easy to model this with EZNEC, even the free demo version, so I would do that first.

1183. Deal of the month

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-03 16:24:59 UTC
From: ogrowup@webtv.net
Message-ID: <8729-4FA2B15B-345@storefull-3172.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 2049

Went to the 'preview' of our church rummage sale last night (church members get first crack at the stuff) looking for any interesting boks; inestead walked out with a RS PRO-37 handheld scanner complete with fresh batteies and in perfect working condition for..are y'all sitting down?

$2.00

Top that for a find!

--
"A good march should make a man with a wooden leg want to step out."--

John Phillip Sousa

1184. Re: HF is Smokin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-03 17:24:48 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <0kra79-qq5.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1951

me9@privacy.net wrote:
> On 3 May,
> jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>
>> me9@privacy.net wrote:
>> > On 3 May,
>> > jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>> >
>> > > I was refering to the case where there is nothing to adjust the match
>> > > and getting something under 3:1 at the end of the feed line.
>> >
>> > It was well within 1.5:1 within (part of) 10 and 12m bands.
>>
>> After spending several hours with EZNEC trying to get that combination
>> under 5:1 with no success, I find that hard to believe unless something in
>> the system is really lossy (like the feedline) and masking the SWR or the
>> length of the feedline just happens to be at a length to help the match.
>
> Well I modelled it and matched it fine on the two bands The ends of the
> feeder are about 4" apart and effectively the inner ends of the longer dipole
> are an 8" length of 600 ohm line, so that length comes off the 12m dipole
> elements. I couldn't get it to match with it as a genuine fan (inner ends
> paralelled) with any small spacing at the ends of the dipoles, so I made them
> about 8" apart.
>
> Then they matched up nicely. The feeder is short, and low loss, as seen by
> the out of band (mis)match.
>
> The trick is to make the dipoles far enough seperated so as to be seen by the
> feeder as seperate elements. This lost me much time.

This comes after my earlier reply about wanting to see the model.

When I did the modeling mentioned above, I modeled the dipoles in a fan configuration connected to a common short connection and varied the angle between the dipoles and the length of one dipole.

I just did another series of models this time as parallel dipoles separated by 6 inches connected to a short (1 inch) common section for the feed point.

The top dipole was set to be roughly resonant at 30 Mhz and the lower dipole was initially set to be twice as long.

After saving the SWR plot, I repeated for length ratios of 1.5:1, 1.25:1, 1.1:1, and 1.05:1.

Short summary:

The top dipole remained fixed in length but the lowest SWR point shifted slightly for the higher frequency.

The lowest SWR's at both frequencies were both under 1.5:1 over the range of 2:1 to 1.05:1 for the length ratios.

Therefor either fan dipoles behave differently than parallel dipoles or I screwed something up in the previous run.

I'm going to have to run fans again and this time save the results.

If anything interesting turns up, I can put all the data on a web server somewhere and post it for those interested.

1185. SEXY ACTRESES VIDEOS MOVIES PHOTOS WATCH AND DOWNLOAD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-04 00:54:37 UTC
From: 866434 <iashjbbxdhvv@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <558fe587-e3d3-4d55-91e6-04c5af7aca3d@kw17g2000pbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1952

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

jobs
http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

mobile

mobile games free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-games-free-download.html

mobile ringtones free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-ringtones-free-download.html

1186. TeH k00Ks leik me, tehy reely leik me !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-05 00:49:39 UTC
From: kb9rqz <mary.morgoon@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <249eb9d1-ce7f-47cc-8ac0-4c2766618632@o3g2000pby.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1953
Cross-posted to:
comp.os.os2.advocacy,alt.usenet.kooks,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

BTW, shit is suppoeised to steink; we shitmen leik taht steink!

1187. Re: TeH k00Ks leik me, tehy reely leik me !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-05 02:45:05 UTC
From: Fred Hall <fkhall@databasix.com>
Message-ID: <jo23h2$a8l$1@blackhelicopter.databasix.com>
Source record: 1954
Cross-posted to:
comp.os.os2.advocacy,alt.usenet.kooks,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

On Fri, 4 May 2012 17:49:39 -0700 (PDT), kb9rqz
<mary.morgoon@gmail.com> wrote in
<249eb9d1-ce7f-47cc-8ac0-4c2766618632@o3g2000pby.googlegroups.com>:

>BTW, shit is suppoeised to steink; we shitmen leik taht steink!

Campaign speech noted and giggled at.

--

http://blackhelicopternews.blogspot.com/

http://blackhelicopternews.blogspot.com/p/award-winners-1994-2012.html

http://fnvw.databasix.com (awards descriptions and more)

1188. Re: <MMFC scatboi> Re: TeH k00Ks leik me, tehy reely leik me !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-05 17:39:52 UTC
From: kb9rqz <mark@kb9rqz.com>
Message-ID: <f5bb0774-0ac1-4860-8820-ad8b6fb7b191@cl4g2000vbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1955
Cross-posted to:
comp.os.os2.advocacy,alt.usenet.kooks,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

On May 5, 1:59 am, This account has been banned because it violated
the Google Groups Terms Of Use <laugh...@u.kook> wrote:
> On Sat, 05 May 2012 02:45:05 GMT, Fred Hall <fkh...@databasix.com> wrote:
>
> > On Fri, 4 May 2012 17:49:39 -0700 (PDT), kb9rqz
> > <mary.morg...@gmail.com> wrote in
> > <249eb9d1-ce7f-47cc-8ac0-4c2766618...@o3g2000pby.googlegroups.com>:
>
> >>BTW, shit is suppoeised to steink; we shitmen leik taht steink!
>
> > Campaign speech noted and giggled at.
>
> There's more free entertainment yet to come from scatboi.
>
> --
> Greegor 'Rock Hard Stupid' Hanson wrote on April 30, 2001:
> "I am now a "founded" child abuser for making a 7 year old take
> a fast cold shower. (Not initial accusation, result of witchhunt)"
> Message-ID: <cu6H6.14493$3c6.3516319@news1.elmhst1.il.home.com>
> --
> MMFC kook UberJacker <nohij...@houston-hunks.com> takes usenet to real life:
> "It seems your telephone number is posted on Nim, Marc. I imagine that
> your fans will be calling soon. Enjoy."
> MID: <ee35aa1e-ee89-4e63-b158-46fdebc6e...@r36g2000vbr.googlegroups.com>

a phone nyumber was possted but it isn't mine just hope it isn't
assigned to anyone

1189. Re: <MMFC scatboi> Re: TeH k00Ks leik me, tehy reely leik me !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-05 18:40:02 UTC
From: % <persent@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <DL2dnRNR44fR7jjSnZ2dnUVZ_ridnZ2d@giganews.com>
Source record: 1956
Cross-posted to:
comp.os.os2.advocacy,alt.usenet.kooks,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

kb9rqz wrote:
> On May 5, 1:59 am, This account has been banned because it violated
> the Google Groups Terms Of Use <laugh...@u.kook> wrote:
>> On Sat, 05 May 2012 02:45:05 GMT, Fred Hall <fkh...@databasix.com>
>> wrote:
>>
>>> On Fri, 4 May 2012 17:49:39 -0700 (PDT), kb9rqz
>>> <mary.morg...@gmail.com> wrote in
>>> <249eb9d1-ce7f-47cc-8ac0-4c2766618...@o3g2000pby.googlegroups.com>:
>>
>>>> BTW, shit is suppoeised to steink; we shitmen leik taht steink!
>>
>>> Campaign speech noted and giggled at.
>>
>> There's more free entertainment yet to come from scatboi.
>>
>> --
>> Greegor 'Rock Hard Stupid' Hanson wrote on April 30, 2001:
>> "I am now a "founded" child abuser for making a 7 year old take
>> a fast cold shower. (Not initial accusation, result of witchhunt)"
>> Message-ID: <cu6H6.14493$3c6.3516319@news1.elmhst1.il.home.com>
>> --
>> MMFC kook UberJacker <nohij...@houston-hunks.com> takes usenet to
>> real life: "It seems your telephone number is posted on Nim, Marc. I
>> imagine that
>> your fans will be calling soon. Enjoy."
>> MID:
>> <ee35aa1e-ee89-4e63-b158-46fdebc6e...@r36g2000vbr.googlegroups.com>
>
> a phone nyumber was possted but it isn't mine just hope it isn't
> assigned to anyone

1190. Seeking New FAQ/Intro Maintainers for rec.radio.amateur.*

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-07 06:05:01 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/recruitment-1-1336370700@panix.com>
Source record: 1957
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/recruitment
Revision: 1.2 2009/11/25 14:41:01
Posting-Frequency: posted monthly
URL: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/

Changes followed by "|".

The rec.radio.info newsgroup, first established in 1993, has been
recently revived by an active moderation team. We are currently seeking
suitable information, FAQ, and bulletin articles from the entire
rec.radio.* newsgroup hierarchy for simultaneous cross-posting to our
newsgroup.

We are seeking a replacement maintainer for the following information
bulletin formerly posted to rec.radio.amateur.* (and currently archived
at http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/ ):

radio/personal-intro
Subject: Guide to the rec.radio Newsgroups
Maintainer: jeffreyh@Hawaii.Edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Last Posted: 9 Nov 2001 06:18:17 GMT
Posting-Frequency: 15th of each month

One significant omission, requiring immediate updates, for this article |
is that it does not mention newer amateur radio newsgroups created since |
it was written, including: |

rec.radio.amateur.antenna |
rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors |
rec.radio.amateur.dx |
rec.radio.amateur.equipment |
rec.radio.amateur.homebrew |
rec.radio.amateur.moderated |
rec.radio.amateur.space |

We are willing to provide any technical support necessary to get this
article updated and automatically posted again at a regular interval.
This would include establishing contact with the original maintainer for
any necessary permissions. We would prefer to seek a new, dedicated
maintainer at this time, rather than start auto-posting the original
article ourselves.

For more information about our newsgroup, see:
```

http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rri/index.html

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-info-request@panix.com.

1191. Jalan jalan yuk

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-08 01:18:06 UTC
From: Ita <sinta.hr@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <14906804.456.1336439886422.JavaMail.geo-discussion-forums@pbcui5>
Source record: 1958

http://perjalanan-dunia.blogspot.com

1192. Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-09 00:05:18 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <0xiqr.573$6Y6.224@newsfe19.iad>
Source record: 1959

Anyone have good success with a noise filter power bar? I am looking at the Monster Power Blackout HDP 660.

I am getting a lot of electrical noise, RFI and I know some comes from the TV, but when TV is off there is still some anoying noise that I am thinking a EMI RFI Noice filter would help to reduce this. The rig is 40 years old.

Anyone have any cheap comments regarding any power bar or surge protector that have the best RFI EMI noice filtering?

Thanks
73s

1193. Re: Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-09 01:13:10 UTC
From: AJL <5537twu7829@nosuchmail.com>
Message-ID: <lkgjq75f9h09vorcddjgveudodqf5i7kk6@4ax.com>
Source record: 1960

On Tue, 8 May 2012 20:05:18 -0400, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
wrote:

>Anyone have good success with a noise filter power bar? I am looking at the
>Monster Power Blackout HDP 660.
>
>I am getting a lot of electrical noise, RFI and I know some comes from the
>TV, but when TV is off there is still some anoying noise that I am thinking
>a EMI RFI Noice filter would help to reduce this. The rig is 40 years old.
>
>Anyone have any cheap comments regarding any power bar or surge protector
>that have the best RFI EMI noice filtering?

Probably a dumb question, but is the noise for sure coming in through
the rigs power plug? You took off the antenna and the noise is still
there right? Cause if it's gone with the ant off a power line filter
won't help much.

1194. Re: Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-09 01:36:40 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4fa9ca28$0$74661$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1961

On 5/8/2012 7:05 PM, Tuuk wrote:
> Anyone have good success with a noise filter power bar? I am looking at
> the Monster Power Blackout HDP 660.
>
> I am getting a lot of electrical noise, RFI and I know some comes from
> the TV, but when TV is off there is still some anoying noise that I am
> thinking a EMI RFI Noice filter would help to reduce this. The rig is 40
> years old.
>
> Anyone have any cheap comments regarding any power bar or surge
> protector that have the best RFI EMI noice filtering?
>
>
>
> Thanks
> 73s
>
>

Monster products are something any EE wishes they thought of, but none of them did because they are a ripoff, at least from the price/performance perspective and engineers normally aren't in that business.

Oxygen free copper, ways of winding the strands so they work better, all BS when it comes to signal delivery and the ability of the human ear to perceive it. It's almost as bad as damping factor.

I love the line voltage regulators they sell. Like the voltage regulators in every single piece of equipment plugged into the line don't work.

tom
K0TAR

1195. Re: Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-09 01:41:20 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4fa9cb40$0$74661$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1962

On 5/8/2012 8:13 PM, AJL wrote:
> On Tue, 8 May 2012 20:05:18 -0400, " Tuuk"<abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
> wrote:
>
>> Anyone have good success with a noise filter power bar? I am looking at the
>> Monster Power Blackout HDP 660.
>>
>> I am getting a lot of electrical noise, RFI and I know some comes from the
>> TV, but when TV is off there is still some anoying noise that I am thinking
>> a EMI RFI Noice filter would help to reduce this. The rig is 40 years old.
>>
>> Anyone have any cheap comments regarding any power bar or surge protector
>> that have the best RFI EMI noice filtering?
>
> Probably a dumb question, but is the noise for sure coming in through
> the rigs power plug? You took off the antenna and the noise is still
> there right? Cause if it's gone with the ant off a power line filter
> won't help much.

Those types of products are something any EE wishes they thought of, but none of them did because they are a ripoff, at least from the price/performance perspective and engineers normally aren't in that business.

Oxygen free copper, ways of winding the strands so they work better, all BS when it comes to signal delivery and the ability of the human ear to perceive it. It's almost as bad as damping factor being meaningful.

I love the line voltage regulators that some sell. Like the voltage regulators in every single piece of equipment plugged into the line don't work.

tom
K0TAR

1196. Re: Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-09 18:44:45 UTC
From: Boomer <unavailable@nothere.com>
Message-ID: <rWyqr.5794$ax3.5526@newsfe05.iad>
Source record: 1963

I agree with the comments here. I doubt you will get success with this product or improvements with any Monster product.

I had a microwave that made noise in my receiver, a lot. It was coming in from the antenna, not the power line. I figured the microwave was radiating noise into the power line and thence to my antenna. I took the microwave apart and installed an inductor capacitor module to suppress the noise within the steel cabinet. That worked. These modules are not cheap, even on ebay. Getting a module like this for 15 amps cost me 27 bucks on ebay. \

Once you let the noise out of the enclosure into a power cord, the power cord will radiate even if there is any suppression at all in an external filter.

Like I said, you will need an inductor capacitor filter mounted inside your tv or other device that is radiating emi. Most people are unwilling to get that serious about things.

There is another horrible possibility. A friend who lived in an apartment got terrible noise from an adjacent apartment that had a large plasma tv. LCD tvs don't do this. The noise was actually radiating directly from the screen. Nothing to be done. He got them to take back their new tv for full credit and buy an lcd tv. He sweetened the deal with 100 bucks. LCD tvs generally cost a bit more than plasma.

As was already said, take off the antenna and if the noise goes away, a power line filter will do nothing.

Michael

On 5/8/2012 7:05 PM, Tuuk wrote:
> Anyone have good success with a noise filter power bar? I am looking at
> the Monster Power Blackout HDP 660.
>
> I am getting a lot of electrical noise, RFI and I know some comes from
> the TV, but when TV is off there is still some anoying noise that I am
> thinking a EMI RFI Noice filter would help to reduce this. The rig is 40
> years old.
>
> Anyone have any cheap comments regarding any power bar or surge
> protector that have the best RFI EMI noice filtering?
>
>
>
> Thanks

> 73s
>
>

1197. Re: Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-09 22:29:01 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <joer1ljco1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1964

"Boomer" <unavailable@nothere.com> wrote in message
news:rWyqr.5794$ax3.5526@newsfe05.iad...

< snip >

> As was already said, take off the antenna and if the noise goes away, a
> power line filter will do nothing.
>
> Michael

Just a skoshie clarification, if I may. Can we please restate that that
only applies to power line filtering on the victim device? You said it
nicely in your earlier text, but the summary sentence [quoted] left an
opening for the reader possibly to rule out all power line filtering.

I hope this helps.

"Sal"
(a 20 year NARTE-certified EMC engineer in my working days.)

1198. Re: Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-10 01:25:42 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <rOEqr.331$x11.223@newsfe21.iad>
Source record: 1965

You haven't yet said if you tried disconnecting the antenna and whether
or not the noise was still there. That's the first test, and the best way
to determine if the noise is coming through the power line or the
antenna.

Irv VE6BP

"AJL" <5537twu7829@nosuchmail.com> wrote in message
news:lkgjq75f9h09vorcddjgveudodqf5i7kk6@4ax.com...
> On Tue, 8 May 2012 20:05:18 -0400, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
> wrote:
>
>>Anyone have good success with a noise filter power bar? I am looking at
>>the
>>Monster Power Blackout HDP 660.
>>
>>I am getting a lot of electrical noise, RFI and I know some comes from the
>>TV, but when TV is off there is still some anoying noise that I am
>>thinking
>>a EMI RFI Noice filter would help to reduce this. The rig is 40 years old.
>>
>>Anyone have any cheap comments regarding any power bar or surge protector
>>that have the best RFI EMI noice filtering?
>
> Probably a dumb question, but is the noise for sure coming in through
> the rigs power plug? You took off the antenna and the noise is still
> there right? Cause if it's gone with the ant off a power line filter
> won't help much.

1199. Re: Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-10 02:24:36 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4fab26e3$0$96700$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1966

On 5/9/2012 8:25 PM, Irv Finkleman wrote:
> You haven't yet said if you tried disconnecting the antenna and whether
> or not the noise was still there. That's the first test, and the best way
> to determine if the noise is coming through the power line or the
> antenna.
>
> Irv VE6BP

Thanks for following it as a trail, Irv. It's nice to see things going
that way here again.

tom
K0TAR

1200. Re: Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-10 02:59:06 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <3aGqr.5951$br3.3684@newsfe10.iad>
Source record: 1967

Sometimes we forgot the advice suggested in earlier
posts which might have cleared the problem or put
us on the right track. It was a very worthy point and
I just wanted to be sure AJL followed up on it.

It is nice to see things running smooth here again.
I truly consider this one of the best groups available
for hams -- antennas are sometimes very difficult
to understand and I've seen a lot of positive advice
here -- and learned a lot as well!

Irv VE6BP

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
news:4fab26e3$0$96700$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 5/9/2012 8:25 PM, Irv Finkleman wrote:
>> You haven't yet said if you tried disconnecting the antenna and whether
>> or not the noise was still there. That's the first test, and the best
>> way
>> to determine if the noise is coming through the power line or the
>> antenna.
>>
>> Irv VE6BP
>
> Thanks for following it as a trail, Irv. It's nice to see things going
> that way here again.
>
> tom
> K0TAR
>

1201. Re: Icom PCR1000 antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-10 03:18:45 UTC
From: jimlux@earthlink.net
Message-ID: <23939118.361.1336619925625.JavaMail.geo-discussion-forums@vbxz8>
Source record: 1968

On Sunday, April 22, 2012 2:57:39 PM UTC-7, Sal wrote:
> "Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
> news:vcu6p75mv9cnehp63paeg6789qn9ceeb1d@4ax.com...
>
> < snip >
>
> > ... However, what I was hoping for was some manner of
> > fairly short antenna (about 3-6 meters), with a fixed LC network that
> > yields a fair approximation of 50 ohms. 2-30MHz, without tuning. I've
> > been playing with such a matching network in 4NEC2, but getting
> > nowhere. Surely, such a thing exists.
>

You don't need a good match, particularly at lower frequencies where atmospheric noise dominates. You want low impedance (static and all that).. what about a loop and a transconductance amplifer (current in)..

You're not building a transmitting antenna or trying to get the best possible noise figure, so match isn't a big deal.

You could probably use a resistively loaded whip and be done with it.

In fact, try a few meter vertical or something like that before you work too hard.

I use one on my PCR1000 and it works pretty well. Sure, I'm not going to dig out those faint signals, because they're overwhelmed by the noise from other areas.

The other thing you might find useful, and simple, is to use two crossed vertically oriented loops and make it possible to switch between them. Then, you could place the null on a potential inteferer.

But I'd start with something like 10-15 feet of wire and see how it works.

1202. Re: Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-10 04:07:58 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jofeuv$n40$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1969

On 5/9/2012 9:24 PM, tom wrote:
> On 5/9/2012 8:25 PM, Irv Finkleman wrote:
>> You haven't yet said if you tried disconnecting the antenna and whether
>> or not the noise was still there. That's the first test, and the best way
>> to determine if the noise is coming through the power line or the
>> antenna.
>>
>> Irv VE6BP
>
> Thanks for following it as a trail, Irv. It's nice to see things going
> that way here again.
>
> tom
> K0TAR

It's quite possible that poor or no feed line decoupling could be a
culprit also.
With no decoupling, the coax will pick up shack/house noise on the
outer side of the shield, and pipe it back to the receiver on the
inside of the shield. Assuming coax anyway..
Of course, far off noise is more likely to be received by the antenna
itself, and even a system with a decoupled feed line would still
receive the noise.

1203. Re: Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-10 04:15:06 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <6ifmq75qapdrisid8ag1hroijjlsbknvbq@4ax.com>
Source record: 1970

On Tue, 8 May 2012 20:05:18 -0400, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
wrote:

>Anyone have any cheap comments regarding any power bar or surge protector
>that have the best RFI EMI noice filtering?

A power bar isn't going to help much:
<http://www.powerbarstore.com>

As others have suggested, find the source of the noise, and then think
about solutions. In my house, it's the multitude of wall warts and
switching power supplies that generates the bulk of the noise. These
switchers turn off when not charging or powering anything. So, no
noise when they're plugged in, but not being used. Consider using
clamp-on split ferrite filters if you suspect that the noise is being
conducted down the power line.

Light reading:
<http://audiosystemsgroup.com/SAC0305Ferrites.pdf>
Although the article is on audio noise suppression, it applies equally
well to RF noise suppression.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1204. BEST HOT VIDEO WATCH HERE MODLES HOT PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-10 04:52:16 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <f933454b-c63f-4ba4-b780-36f688f4c89a@r2g2000pbs.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1971

hot videos

real kiss videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.com/2011/11/real-kiss-videos.html
first night hot videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.com/2011/11/first-night-hot-videos.html
mallu hot videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.com/2011/11/mallu-hot-videos.html
indian bedroom hot
http://videos2youth.blogspot.com/2011/11/indian-bedroom-hot.html
romantic videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.com/2011/11/romantic-videos.html

HOT PHOTOS
lip kiss photos
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.com/2010/09/photos.html
bikini photos
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.com/2010/09/photos-2.html
SEXY PHOTOS
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.com/2010/09/photos-3.html
indian hot photos
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.com

ALL INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

java interview questions
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.com/2009/02/java-interview-questions.html
oracle interview questions
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.com/2009/02/oracle-interview-questions.html
hardware interview questions 4
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.com/2009/02/hardware-interview-questions.html
SQL Server Interview Questions
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.com/2009/02/sql-server-interview-questions.html
dotnet questions 3
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.com/2009/02/dotnet-questions-3.html

1205. Re: Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-11 11:59:43 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <Pa7rr.8869$br3.6150@newsfe10.iad>
Source record: 1972

Thanks for the great advice, I never thought about unhooking the coax to eliminate that but I know there is also noise coming from the plazma tv, when it is on, I hear the static, and it immediately stops the static when the TV is shut off. Now I have read that the screen can transmit through air the interferrence. I will try the coax unhook today to see isoloate more. That just makes so much sense. Thanks again and I will try this today.

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message news:6ifmq75qapdrisid8ag1hroijjlsbknvbq@4ax.com...
> On Tue, 8 May 2012 20:05:18 -0400, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
> wrote:
>
>>Anyone have any cheap comments regarding any power bar or surge protector
>>that have the best RFI EMI noice filtering?
>
> A power bar isn't going to help much:
> <http://www.powerbarstore.com>
>
> As others have suggested, find the source of the noise, and then think
> about solutions. In my house, it's the multitude of wall warts and
> switching power supplies that generates the bulk of the noise. These
> switchers turn off when not charging or powering anything. So, no
> noise when they're plugged in, but not being used. Consider using
> clamp-on split ferrite filters if you suspect that the noise is being
> conducted down the power line.
>
> Light reading:
> <http://audiosystemsgroup.com/SAC0305Ferrites.pdf>
> Although the article is on audio noise suppression, it applies equally
> well to RF noise suppression.
>
> --
> Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
> 150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
> Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
> Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558
>

1206. Re: Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-11 16:09:15 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <j4eqq7lrss21kns8cq3ef4vfebfunh76oo@4ax.com>
Source record: 1973

On Fri, 11 May 2012 07:59:43 -0400, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
wrote:

>Thanks for the great advice, I never thought about unhooking the coax to
>eliminate that but I know there is also noise coming from the plazma tv,
>when it is on, I hear the static, and it immediately stops the static when
>the TV is shut off. Now I have read that the screen can transmit through air
>the interferrence. I will try the coax unhook today to see isoloate more.
>That just makes so much sense. Thanks again and I will try this today.

Plasma TV -- Mother of All RFI Producers
<http://www.eham.net/articles/4285>

Plasma TV noise
<http://pe4bas.blogspot.com/2010/10/plasma-tv-noise.html>

This might give some more ideas of where to look for noise sources:
<http://www.on4ww.be/emi-rfi.html>

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1207. ACTRESS HOT ROMANTIC PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-14 08:56:21 UTC
From: sowmya <sowmya9030@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <1cab0d0e-1ec8-426d-957d-e1ac11817f70@h10g2000pbi.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1974

TOP DOT NET INTERVIEW QUESTIONS& STUDY MATERIAL
http://newdotnetinterviewquestions.blogspot.in/

TOP DATING TIPS TO ENCOURAGE WOMEN FOR DATING
http://datingsitesdatingtips.blogspot.in/

FOR LATEST MOVIE UPDATED LINKS
Midatha Telugu movie Hot Namitha Stills
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/05/midatha-movie-stills.html
OKA COLLEGE LOVE STORY MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/05/oka-college-love-story-movie-stills.html
KATRINA KAIF LATEST UNSEENED PHOTOS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/05/katrina-kaif-latest-pics.html
TAMIL ACTRESS ARUNDHATI HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/05/arundhati-tamil-actress.html
THANDHAVAM MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/05/thandavam-movie-stills.html
KHO KHO LATEST MOVIE SPICY STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/05/kho-kho-movie-stills.html
Oh My Love Movie Latest Photo Gallery
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/04/oh-my-love-movie-stills.html
Oka Romantic Crime katha Movie stills
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/04/oka-romantic-crime-katha-movie-stills.ht
ml
DARUVU MOVIE LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/03/daruvu-movie-stills.html
Pavan Kalyan,Shruthi Hasan Gabbar Singh Movie Photos
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/04/gabbar-singh-movie-stills.html
Good Morning Latest Movie Stills
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/04/good-morning-movie-stills.html
EEGA MOVIE LATEST STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/04/eega-movie-stills.html
Mem Vayasuku Vacham Latest Hot Stills
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/04/mem-vayasuku-vacham-stills.html
DAMMU MOVIE LATEST STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/04/dammu-movie-stills.html
Rajsekhar Mahankali Movie Stills
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/03/mahankali-movie-stills.html
Mamata 100% Prema Movie Hot Stills
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/03/mamata-100-prema-movie-stills.html
Raviteja Daruvu Movie Latest stills
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/03/daruvu-movie-stills.html
NUVVA NENA MOVIE LATEST GALLERY
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/03/nuvva-nena-movie-stills.html
Yadartha Prema Katha Movie Latest stills

http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/03/yadartha-prema-katha-movie-stills.html
RACHA MOVIE LATEST STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/03/racha-movie-stills.html
KAJAL HOT IN BINAMI VELAKOTLU MOVIE
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/03/binami-velakotlu-movie-stills.html
ADHINAYAKUDU MOVIE LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/03/adhinayakudu-movie-stills.html
Bhale Tammudu Movie Hot Latest Stills
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/03/bhale-thammudu-movie-stills.html
TAMANNA RAM Endukante Premante Movie Latest Stills
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/03/endukante-premanta-movie-stills.html
LOVELY MOVIE LATEST ROMANTIC STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2011/12/lovely-movie-stills.html
ILEANA LATEST HOT PHOTOSHOOT
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/01/ileana-latest-stills.html
ACTREESS SUPRIYA SHAILJA LATEST STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/02/supriya-shailja-stills.html
SHEELA LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/01/sheela-latest-stills.html
KATRINA KAIF ITEM SONG STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/01/katrina-kaif-item-song-stills.html
RITU KAUR LATEST PHOTO STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/01/ritu-kaur-stills.html
SHRUTI HASSAN HOT IN 3 MOVIE
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/11/shruti-hassan-in-3-movie.html
HOT KATRINA KAIF PHOTOS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/09/katrina-kaif.html

HOT LINKS FOR YOUTH ONLY
TRISHA LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery9.blogspot.in/2012/05/trisha.html
MONIKA LATEST HOT HD STLLS
http://actressgallery9.blogspot.in/2012/05/monika-stills.html
MALLIKA KAPOOR HOT SIZZLING STILLS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/05/mallika-kapoor.html
Richa Panai Stills
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.com/2012/04/richa-panai-stills.html
MADHAVI LATHA LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/04/madhavi-latha-stills.html
KRITI KHARBANDA HOT PHOTOSHOOT
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/03/kriti-kharbanda.html
NEELAM UPADHYAY HOT PHOTOSHOOT
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/03/neelam-upadhyay.html
SAMANTHA LATEST HOT ROMANTIC STILLS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/03/samantha-latest-stills.html
NAYANTHARA HOT WALLPAPERS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/01/nayanthara.html
ANU SMRUTHI LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/02/anu-smirthi-stills.html
AISHWARYA RAI LATEST HOT PICS

http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/01/aishwarya-rai.html

1208. Antenna Tower-What's it worth? Want to buy?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-15 18:11:51 UTC
From: SueKY <SueKY.9f89878@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <SueKY.9f89878@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 1975

Hi, We have a 40 foot galvanized aluminum antenna tower attached to our house that we don't use & I was thinking about selling it. There are four ten foot sections & the top has some kind of box looking thing & round antenna rods. Any ideas on what its worth, anyone want to buy it? I'll take best offer I guess-you dismantle & haul. Located in London, KY about 10 miles west of I-75, exit 41.

What is it worth?

Any offers?

Call 606-877-9912 or email to kopy@hughes.net if interested

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+---------------------------------------------------------------------+
|Filename: Pic1.jpg |
|Download: http://www.radiobanter.com/attachment.php?attachmentid=869|
+---------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

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SueKY

1209. Re: Antenna Tower-What's it worth? Want to buy?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-16 01:07:53 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <B5SdnX8z0dx7YC_SnZ2dnUVZ_rCdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 1976

"SueKY" <SueKY.9f89878@radiobanter.com> wrote in message
news:SueKY.9f89878@radiobanter.com...
>
> Hi, We have a 40 foot galvanized aluminum antenna tower attached to our
> house that we don't use & I was thinking about selling it. There are
> four ten foot sections & the top has some kind of box looking thing &
> round antenna rods. Any ideas on what its worth, anyone want to buy it?
> I'll take best offer I guess-you dismantle & haul. Located in London, KY
> about 10 miles west of I-75, exit 41.
>
> What is it worth?
>
> Any offers?
>
> Call 606-877-9912 or email to kopy@hughes.net if interested
>
>
It can not be galvanized aluminum. If galvanized, it is steel. Anyway, if
it is what is called Rohn 25 and was already down and in good shape, it
would be worth about $ 35 to$ 45 per section, or about $ 160 total. If
someone has to take it down, whatever you can get for it.

If some other type, maybe even less.
Rohn tower has 3 round legs about an inch in diameter and round cross
bracing, about 1/4 inch in diameter that ziz-zags up the sections.

1210. Re: Antenna Tower-What's it worth? Want to buy?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-16 03:01:00 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <KLEsr.9213$br3.757@newsfe10.iad>
Source record: 1977

Up here a lot of folks give them away to anyone willing to
dismantle and haul it.away Try to think of it as a liability
lightning rod and maybe kindly give it away to some ham
who would love to have it. The stuff up top may be
worth something to some ham, but you aren't using
it anyways. If you ask around the ham community you
can always find a young ham struggling to better his
station on a shoestring budget.

Irv VE6BP
Calgary, AB

"SueKY" <SueKY.9f89878@radiobanter.com> wrote in message
news:SueKY.9f89878@radiobanter.com...
>
> Hi, We have a 40 foot galvanized aluminum antenna tower attached to our
> house that we don't use & I was thinking about selling it. There are
> four ten foot sections & the top has some kind of box looking thing &
> round antenna rods. Any ideas on what its worth, anyone want to buy it?
> I'll take best offer I guess-you dismantle & haul. Located in London, KY
> about 10 miles west of I-75, exit 41.
>
> What is it worth?
>
> Any offers?
>
> Call 606-877-9912 or email to kopy@hughes.net if interested
>
>
> +--+
> |Filename: Pic1.jpg |
> |Download: http://www.radiobanter.com/attachment.php?attachmentid=869|
> +--+
>
>
>
> --
> SueKY
>

1211. HOT 2 HOT SEXY BEST VIDEOS PHOTOS TOOOO U

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-16 10:27:59 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <6b31d770-c694-41c6-b2b7-3e5fbc57c168@o3g2000pby.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1978

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

jobs
http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

mobile

mobile games free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-games-free-download.html

mobile ringtones free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-ringtones-free-download.html

1212. Re: Antenna Tower-What's it worth? Want to buy?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-18 20:00:26 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.9fc8cf8@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.9fc8cf8@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 1979

Having worked in the tower industry - not all tower with lattice is automatically Rohn.

There is all different grades of tower, and my guess is that this is TV tower - not the heavy duty Rohn - but I could be wrong.

I also could not blow up the picture to get a closer look - to see if it could be a Rohn 45 series of tower - you never know.

Some things to look at which will distinguish one tower from another, the size of the legs, the width of the legs the bolts that holds it together.

If I am not mistaken Rohn 25 uses two different size hardware - bolts to hold it together.

Some TV towers do not - even if it has lattice - it always isn't ROHN...

http://www.rohnnet.com/rohn-25g-tower

Just as you cannot appraise a automobile or a house or a piece of property over the internet - so too you can't appraise tower.

Two rules of thumb - if the exterior is pitted - it is no good.
If the interior has rust it is no good.

Unfortunately I don't take my own advice.

The last 200' of tower I bought I paid $10 per a 10' section.

I also bought 36' of TV tower for $10.00 a section, and by the time I got it cleaned up and painted, I had $100 into each section.

That is usually the going price - unless someone wants it bad enough to pay more.

Most times most building permits will not allow you to put one up - due to building codes and covenants -and unless you are a licensed amateur radio operator and even then, 40' is probably as high as they will permit you to go - unless you live out on a farm someplace and own lot's of land.

+--+
+--+

--
Channel Jumper

1213. How calculate antenna impedance?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-19 02:55:38 UTC
From: mcalhoun@sdf.lNoOnSePsAtMar.org
Message-ID: <jp723a$r8d$1@odin.sdf-eu.org>
Source record: 1980

I've been playing with several programs (tunehalf.exe, endfeed.exe,
and EZNEC). All ask these questions:
* Height of vertical portion of wire
* Length of horizontal portion of wire
* Wire diameter
* Frequency

Endfeed.exe also asks these questions:
* Number, length, & diameter of buried radial wires
* Length of strap from radio to radial connection

Tunehalf also asks these questions:
* Transmitter output impedance
* Length * diameter of coil
* Parallel and serial capacitance
* Estimated ground loss resistance

Among other things, both calculate the antenna impedance.

HOW DO THEY DO THIS? I'd like to write some programs of my own.
What is the formula or equation for estimating/calculating antenna
impedance given the above inputs?

--
-- Myron A. Calhoun.
Five boxes preserve our freedoms: soap, ballot, witness, jury, and cartridge
NRA Life Member & Certified Instructor for Rifle, Pistol, & Home Firearm Safety
Also Certified Instructor for the Kansas Concealed-Carry Handgun (CCH) license

1214. Re: How calculate antenna impedance?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-19 07:16:43 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <tdher7pun6pqpgr25gkc7gms1kpv3i2ir7@4ax.com>
Source record: 1981

On Sat, 19 May 2012 02:55:38 +0000 (UTC),
mcalhoun@sdf.lNoOnSePsAtMar.org (Myron A. Calhoun) wrote:

>I've been playing with several programs (tunehalf.exe, endfeed.exe,
>and EZNEC). All ask these questions:
> * Height of vertical portion of wire
> * Length of horizontal portion of wire
> * Wire diameter
> * Frequency
>
>Endfeed.exe also asks these questions:
> * Number, length, & diameter of buried radial wires
> * Length of strap from radio to radial connection
>
>Tunehalf also asks these questions:
> * Transmitter output impedance
> * Length * diameter of coil
> * Parallel and serial capacitance
> * Estimated ground loss resistance
>
>Among other things, both calculate the antenna impedance.
>
>HOW DO THEY DO THIS? I'd like to write some programs of my own.
>What is the formula or equation for estimating/calculating antenna
>impedance given the above inputs?

You are far off, there is no single formula or equation.
All the advanced software programs split the antenna structure
into small parts, calculate each part separately and then
put the result together. The current in each small element
generates a field and all those split up parts interact
with the rest of the structure.
There is a name for that procedure:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finite_element_method

In the antenna software this is called modelling.
http://www.k5sld.com/presentations/may-2009/EZNEC-basics.pdf
The antennas are put together as small pieces of wires.

Older softwares as e.g. YAGICAD use complete formulas
which give only an approximation value of the real results.
But beware: the formula for the field of a dipole is about
half a page long and is still imprecise.

w.

1215. Re: How calculate antenna impedance?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-20 11:32:58 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <f131cf7b-9298-4006-bacc-c573b9ba413a@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1982

On Friday, May 18, 2012 9:55:38 PM UTC-5, Myron A. Calhoun wrote:
> HOW DO THEY DO THIS? I'd like to write some programs of my own.
> What is the formula or equation for estimating/calculating antenna
> impedance given the above inputs?

The Telegrapher's Equation can be used to give an *estimate* of antenna feedpoint impedance for a center-fed dipole if one knows the loss factor which includes radiation. The feedpoint impedance of a center-fed dipole is:

(Vfor+Vref)/(Ifor+Iref)

where all math is phasor math. The Z0 of a center-fed dipole can be *estimated* from the single-wire transmission line formula. For instance, The Z0 for a #14 wire horizontal at 30' above ground is very close to 600 ohms and the SWR on a 1/2WL dipole (including is ~20:1 in order to obtain a 50 ohm feedpoint impedance (which includes end effects). For the length of time it takes the key-down signal to travel the length of the dipole and back to the feedpoint from the open ends, the antenna exhibits a feedpoint impedance of approximately 600 ohms - similar to a traveling wave antenna. The loss factor, including radiation "loss", can be simulated using resistance wire.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1216. Re: How calculate antenna impedance?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-20 23:41:07 UTC
From: Sal <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jpbvd6qkv1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1983

"Myron A. Calhoun" <mcalhoun@sdf.lNoOnSePsAtMar.org> wrote in message
news:jp723a$r8d$1@odin.sdf-eu.org...
> I've been playing with several programs (tunehalf.exe, endfeed.exe,
> and EZNEC).

< snip >

> Among other things, both calculate the antenna impedance.
>
> HOW DO THEY DO THIS? I'd like to write some programs of my own.
> What is the formula or equation for estimating/calculating antenna
> impedance given the above inputs?
>
> --
> -- Myron A. Calhoun.

Isaac Newton is credited with saying, "If I have seen further it is by
standing on the shoulders of giants."

Duplicating the work of those who have gone before may be only an
entertaining exercise. (I got 1 credit in college for a Physics lab, in
which I confirmed the results of experiments first performed centuries ago.
Frankly, I felt a little silly doing it.)

If you're after an entertaining exercise, more power to you. (I've
"created" computer programs that I knew existed.)

"Sal"
KD6VKW

1217. Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-28 06:36:56 UTC
From: John <susan48@aapt.net.au>
Message-ID: <U8ydnVXKtMaRgF7SnZ2dnUVZ_qmdnZ2d@westnet.com.au>
Source record: 1984

Whilst trying to source a "digital" TV antenna I came across some with all external surfaces plastic. One was a small yagi with all external surfaces plastic, hopefully with metal elements embedded. Another a "T" shape made out of plastic conduit with elements inside conduit.
My question is how do they work?. If they are detecting electrical fields how does increasing source impedance by 100,s of megohms improve things?. Capacitive coupling, I suppose at the frequencies involved there would be some.
If it works as well as all metal why doesn,t every one use it and stop corrosion?
Hope this is not too off topic.
Many thanks
John

1218. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-28 07:39:06 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjs6asq.f5d.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1985

John <susan48@aapt.net.au> wrote:
> Whilst trying to source a "digital" TV antenna I came across some with all
> external surfaces plastic. One was a small yagi with all external surfaces
> plastic, hopefully with metal elements embedded. Another a "T" shape made
> out of plastic conduit with elements inside conduit.
> My question is how do they work?. If they are detecting electrical fields
> how does increasing source impedance by 100,s of megohms improve things?.
> Capacitive coupling, I suppose at the frequencies involved there would be
> some.
> If it works as well as all metal why doesn,t every one use it and stop
> corrosion?
> Hope this is not too off topic.
> Many thanks
> John

I think we'll leave this one to mr Bialek to answer...

1219. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-28 10:14:03 UTC
From: "Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjs6jqg.sch.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>
Source record: 1986

John wrote:
> Whilst trying to source a "digital" TV antenna I came across some with all
> external surfaces plastic. One was a small yagi with all external surfaces
> plastic, hopefully with metal elements embedded. Another a "T" shape made
> out of plastic conduit with elements inside conduit.
> My question is how do they work?. If they are detecting electrical fields
> how does increasing source impedance by 100,s of megohms improve things?.
> Capacitive coupling, I suppose at the frequencies involved there would be
> some.
> If it works as well as all metal why doesn,t every one use it and stop
> corrosion?
> Hope this is not too off topic.

I'll bite.

Look up Yagi. Mr Yagi was an English speaking Japanese graduate student
who happened to study antennas in the 1930's under Professor Uda. Unfortunatly
for him and history Prof. Uda did not write English, so he left documenting
to the world his discoveries, and they have since been know as Yagi antennas.

His discovery was that if you take an antenna, say a dipole, and place another
element in the correct position, it adds directionality to the antenna. This
reduces its ability to receive signals in all directions and increases its
ability to receive them in others.

(simplifed explanation follows)

Research has since shown that a slightly larger element, not connected to the
antenna, acts as a reflector and increases directionality in the opposite
direction, i.e. it becomes the back of the antenna.

A slightly smaller element, also not connected in the right place acts as
a director, causing more restriction and more gain in its direction.

You get better results by adding directors than reflectors.

While the size of the actual antenna element effects the frequency response
of the element, (wider elememnts, wider bandwidth), in most cases, it does
not matter how big the reflectors and directors are, only their length and
position matter.

TV antennas are unusal in that they require a very wide bandwith and other
designs such as log-periodic antennas are common, but Yagi designs are used
for single channel, or single band antennas.

So for example, if you wanted to receive all the stations in one direction,
you would use a wideband antenna, if you wanted to receive one partictular

station, a Yagi for that frequency would be smaller and cheaper.

One could make an antenna out of a piece of paper, drawing the elements on it with a conductive pen and it would work. You could figure that out, that a UHF TV signal may fit on an 8 1/2 x 11 paper, but a lower fequency one would need more space and bigger elements.

For recepetion, one only has to build an antenna that would survive its location, so for example a UHF antenna made out of a sheet of plastic, or embedded in one would make a good TV antenna near the sea shore.

It would at as a flag in the wind, so it may not be as good a choice as you think. Putting it in your attic, might be a good choice.

Lots of ham radio antennas have been made from a stick of wood as the beam (the center piece), copper tubing for the driven element (the real antenna part) and coat hanger wire for the passive elements.

Geoff.

--
Geoffrey S. Mendelson, N3OWJ/4X1GM/KBUH7245/KBUW5379
To put it in terms everyone understands, the US debt is over 150 Facebooks.

1220. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-28 10:56:30 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jpvlqk$8mv$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1987

"John" <susan48@aapt.net.au> wrote in message
news:U8ydnVXKtMaRgF7SnZ2dnUVZ_qmdnZ2d@westnet.com.au...
> My question is how do they work?. If they are detecting electrical fields
> how does increasing source impedance by 100,s of megohms improve things?.

Pardon? The coating or conduit shouldn't affect the impedance of the
antenna. The radio signal should pass through the plastic and hit the metal
antenna element.

Are these antennas intended for indoor use where the plastic coating is for
decorative effect?
If the antennas are intended for outdoor use then substantial coating or
conduiting will increase the wind loading of the antenna It also needs to be
u/v stable.

Regards, Ian.

1221. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-28 11:11:16 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjs6nak.om2.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1988

Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote:
> "John" <susan48@aapt.net.au> wrote in message
> news:U8ydnVXKtMaRgF7SnZ2dnUVZ_qmdnZ2d@westnet.com.au...
>> My question is how do they work?. If they are detecting electrical fields
>> how does increasing source impedance by 100,s of megohms improve things?.
>
> Pardon? The coating or conduit shouldn't affect the impedance of the
> antenna. The radio signal should pass through the plastic and hit the metal
> antenna element.

Apparently you have missed the interesting discussions with our Polish
friend.

1222. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-28 15:06:23 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <hb47s7pdr92sjnilbbpus6ckt6377kmjrn@4ax.com>
Source record: 1989

On Mon, 28 May 2012 16:36:56 +1000, "John" <susan48@aapt.net.au>
wrote:

>Whilst trying to source a "digital" TV antenna

There's no such thing as a digital antenna or HDTV antenna. There's
nothing specific in the construction or design of the antenna that
will make it better or worse for receiving digital or HDTV signals, as
opposed to analog or digital signals. Modulation methods do not
affect antenna performance (unless you're using very wide band
modulation).

>I came across some with all
>external surfaces plastic. One was a small yagi with all external surfaces
>plastic, hopefully with metal elements embedded. Another a "T" shape made
>out of plastic conduit with elements inside conduit.

URL? Picture? Vendor name? Clues? Try not to be so vague.

>My question is how do they work?.

Badly. A "small" antenna always involves some manner of compromise.
It can be bandwidth, gain, efficiency, or all of these.

>If they are detecting electrical fields
>how does increasing source impedance by 100,s of megohms improve things?.

It doesn't improve anything. Antennas much be matched to their loads.
If you're plugging this contrivance into a 75 ohm TV receiver, then
you'll need some means of matching the 100's of Mohms to 75 ohms.
Otherwise, you will have a bad case of mismatch loss. In many cases,
such mismatch loss can be tolerated, but not for VHF/UHF TV.

>Capacitive coupling, I suppose at the frequencies involved there would be
>some.

Oh? There's magic involved. No coax or twinlead cable? It just
capacitively couples the antenna to the receiver. Truly amazing.

> If it works as well as all metal why doesn,t every one use it and stop
>corrosion?

Because I have not clue what "it" is. It "it" a piece of wire shoved
into a soda straw size pipe, an aluminum tubing antenna spray painted
with plastic, or a PCV schedule 40 contrivance with a wire inside?
Please try to be more specific in your descriptions.

>Hope this is not too off topic.

It sucks. No numbers, clue clues, no specifics, nothing new, no
interest, and very little entertainment value.

> Many thanks

One would be sufficient.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1223. Re: How calculate antenna impedance?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-28 15:28:24 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <4i57s7hjq5ufrnf5o2ic00cvhookm4o7mc@4ax.com>
Source record: 1990

On Sat, 19 May 2012 02:55:38 +0000 (UTC),
mcalhoun@sdf.lNoOnSePsAtMar.org (Myron A. Calhoun) wrote:

>I've been playing with several programs (tunehalf.exe, endfeed.exe,
>and EZNEC). All ask these questions:
(...)
>Among other things, both calculate the antenna impedance.
>
>HOW DO THEY DO THIS? I'd like to write some programs of my own.
>What is the formula or equation for estimating/calculating antenna
>impedance given the above inputs?

If you want to see how a program works, it's often best to go to the
source code. Most of the major programs are user friendly front ends
to the Fortran or C NEC "engine" that actually grinds the numbers.
However, there is a C version of the code available:
<http://5b4az.chronos.org.uk/pages/nec2.html>
<http://www.si-list.net/NEC_Archives/nec2c.tar.gz>
There are other source code versions that might help:
<http://www.si-list.net/swindex.html>
<http://www.qsl.net/m5aiq/nec.html>
etc...

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1224. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-28 17:06:03 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fc3b06c$0$1307$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1991

"John" <susan48@aapt.net.au> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:U8ydnVXKtMaRgF7SnZ2dnUVZ_qmdnZ2d@westnet.com.au...
> Whilst trying to source a "digital" TV antenna I came across some with all
> external surfaces plastic. One was a small yagi with all external surfaces
> plastic, hopefully with metal elements embedded. Another a "T" shape made
> out of plastic conduit with elements inside conduit.
> My question is how do they work?. If they are detecting electrical fields
> how does increasing source impedance by 100,s of megohms improve things?.
> Capacitive coupling, I suppose at the frequencies involved there would be
> some.

Yes. The frequency do the work.

Rob wrote: "Apparently you have missed the interesting discussions with our
Polish
friend."

It was not the discussion. I only citate the Giants:
"In 1867 Lorenz wrote: " Ludvig Valentin Lorenz, "On the identity of the
vibrations of light with
electrical currents," Philosophical Magazine, Vol. 34, 1867, p. 287-301"

http://books.google.pl/books?id=caJdQfAKHtMC&hl=pl&pg=RA1-PA287#v=onepage&q&f=false

On p. 301 he wrote:
"The present general opinion regards light as consisting of backward and
forward motions of particles of aether."
If this were the case the electrical current would be the progressive motion
of the aether in the direction of the electrical current."

In today's words: "Light is the oscillatory flow of electrons".

So no problem for electrons to flow through the plastic if it is matched to
the frequencies.
For example,You must use the different type of glass for different wave
length.

The ice is O.K. for the RF but the water not.

> If it works as well as all metal why doesn,t every one use it and stop
> corrosion?
> Hope this is not too off topic.

It is too off the teaching programs.
S*

1225. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-28 17:48:36 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <kcqc99-fqf.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1992

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>

> It was not the discussion. I only citate the Giants:

You only regurgitate very old writtings, many on which have been shown to be either incomplete or outright incorrect in light of modern research.

This is usually followed by an out of context snippet from Wiki that is totally misinterpreted.

Go babble your nonsense somewhere else.

1226. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-28 18:51:48 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <oug7s71csv8le62257ria3elai02n5qmnv@4ax.com>
Source record: 1993

On Mon, 28 May 2012 19:06:03 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

>> Whilst trying to source a "digital" TV antenna I came across some with all
>> external surfaces plastic.

>In today's words: "Light is the oscillatory flow of electrons".
>
>So no problem for electrons to flow through the plastic if it is matched to
>the frequencies.
>For example,You must use the different type of glass for different wave
>length.
>
>The ice is O.K. for the RF but the water not.

I believe he said plastic, not glass or ice.

Is your theory that if you repeat the same garbage over and over,
eventually someone will believe it?

I might as well be part of the problem, instead of the solution.
Adding to your electron belching antenna theory, such antennas should
gain and lose mass as they transmit and receive electrons. If we have
(for example), an antenna with 1A of RF current, that's equal to 1
coulomb/second. 1 coulomb is:
6.24x10^18 electrons
which should be belching:
9.11*10^-29 g/electron * 6.25*10^18 coulombs/sec
= 5.69*10^-9 grams/sec
If your bogus theory is correct, you should be able to weigh your
antenna and see it loses some mass in transmit, and gains some in
receive.

Garbage in, Science out.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1227. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-28 22:13:19 UTC
From: John <susan48@aapt.net.au>
Message-ID: <h6ednVIAa5vfOFvSnZ2dnUVZ_oSdnZ2d@westnet.com.au>
Source record: 1908

Many thanks for your time Gents, The antennas were intended for outdoor use
and constant handling. being encased in hard plastic obviously enhances
those functions. My experience has been at the other end of the spectrum so
to speak and I (incorrectly) assumed an antenna picks up an electrical
signal. Putting a layer of insulating plastic on it seemed contradictory. If
antenna is detecting magnetic signals obviously a different story.
When I mentioned impedance I mislead you. Wasnt referring to antenna
impedance but the impedance looking back form the recieving antenna to the
signal source (thats what us old analogue designers do, Norton/Thevenin
equivalent circuits etc !!!!) and the effect on that a layer of plastic
has.
Your combined efforts have answered a lot of my questions, thanks for your
time.
Cheers
John
"Rob" <nomail@example.com> wrote in message
news:slrnjs6nak.om2.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote:
>> "John" <susan48@aapt.net.au> wrote in message
>> news:U8ydnVXKtMaRgF7SnZ2dnUVZ_qmdnZ2d@westnet.com.au...
>>> My question is how do they work?. If they are detecting electrical
>>> fields
>>> how does increasing source impedance by 100,s of megohms improve
>>> things?.
>>
>> Pardon? The coating or conduit shouldn't affect the impedance of the
>> antenna. The radio signal should pass through the plastic and hit the
>> metal
>> antenna element.
>
> Apparently you have missed the interesting discussions with our Polish
> friend.

1228. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-28 22:22:55 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jq0uml$820$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1994

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fc3b06c$0$1307$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
>
> It was not the discussion. I only citate the Giants:
> "In 1867 Lorenz wrote: " Ludvig Valentin Lorenz, "On the identity of the
> vibrations of light with
> electrical currents," Philosophical Magazine, Vol. 34, 1867, p. 287-301"
>
> http://books.google.pl/books?id=caJdQfAKHtMC&hl=pl&pg=RA1-PA287#v=onepage&q&f=false
>
> On p. 301 he wrote:
> "The present general opinion regards light as consisting of backward and
> forward motions of particles of aether."
> If this were the case the electrical current would be the progressive
> motion
> of the aether in the direction of the electrical current."
>
Note that it reads "... The PRESENT general OPINION ...". That was in 1867
and was an opinion so presumably it was neither a theory nor a proven fact.
We have the benefit of research made over the intervening 145 years.

It is probably unwise to quote from books / articles / papers if you do not
understand them.

1229. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-29 14:07:13 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <iK4xr.58106$iq1.47909@en-nntp-12.dc1.easynews.com>
Source record: 1995

On 5/28/2012 12:06 PM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "John"<susan48@aapt.net.au> napisaï¿½ w wiadomoï¿½ci
> news:U8ydnVXKtMaRgF7SnZ2dnUVZ_qmdnZ2d@westnet.com.au...
>> Whilst trying to source a "digital" TV antenna I came across some with all
>> external surfaces plastic. One was a small yagi with all external surfaces
>> plastic, hopefully with metal elements embedded. Another a "T" shape made
>> out of plastic conduit with elements inside conduit.
>> My question is how do they work?. If they are detecting electrical fields
>> how does increasing source impedance by 100,s of megohms improve things?.
>> Capacitive coupling, I suppose at the frequencies involved there would be
>> some.
>
> Yes. The frequency do the work.
>
> Rob wrote: "Apparently you have missed the interesting discussions with our
> Polish
> friend."
>
> It was not the discussion. I only citate the Giants:
> "In 1867 Lorenz wrote: " Ludvig Valentin Lorenz, "On the identity of the
> vibrations of light with
> electrical currents," Philosophical Magazine, Vol. 34, 1867, p. 287-301"
>
> http://books.google.pl/books?id=caJdQfAKHtMC&hl=pl&pg=RA1-PA287#v=onepage&q&f=false
>
> On p. 301 he wrote:
> "The present general opinion regards light as consisting of backward and
> forward motions of particles of aether."
> If this were the case the electrical current would be the progressive motion
> of the aether in the direction of the electrical current."
>
> In today's words: "Light is the oscillatory flow of electrons".
>
> So no problem for electrons to flow through the plastic if it is matched to
> the frequencies.
> For example,You must use the different type of glass for different wave
> length.
>
> The ice is O.K. for the RF but the water not.
>
>> If it works as well as all metal why doesn,t every one use it and stop
>> corrosion?
>> Hope this is not too off topic.
>

> It is too off the teaching programs.
> S*
>
>
Please tell us what meds you are on. That would help us understand your
theories.

Michael

1230. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-29 17:12:00 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fc50365$0$1214$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1996

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:oug7s71csv8le62257ria3elai02n5qmnv@4ax.com...
> On Mon, 28 May 2012 19:06:03 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>>> Whilst trying to source a "digital" TV antenna I came across some with
>>> all
>>> external surfaces plastic.
>
>>In today's words: "Light is the oscillatory flow of electrons".
>>
>>So no problem for electrons to flow through the plastic if it is matched
>>to
>>the frequencies.
>>For example,You must use the different type of glass for different wave
>>length.
>>
>>The ice is O.K. for the RF but the water not.
>
> I believe he said plastic, not glass or ice.
>
> Is your theory that if you repeat the same garbage over and over,
> eventually someone will believe it?
>
> I might as well be part of the problem, instead of the solution.
> Adding to your electron belching antenna theory, such antennas should
> gain and lose mass as they transmit and receive electrons. If we have
> (for example), an antenna with 1A of RF current, that's equal to 1
> coulomb/second. 1 coulomb is:
> 6.24x10^18 electrons
> which should be belching:
> 9.11*10^-29 g/electron * 6.25*10^18 coulombs/sec
> = 5.69*10^-9 grams/sec
> If your bogus theory is correct, you should be able to weigh your
> antenna and see it loses some mass in transmit, and gains some in
> receive.

" Inelectronic circuit theory, a "ground" is usually idealized as an
infinite source or sink for charge, which can absorb an unlimited amount of
current without changing its potential. "

All antennas are grounded and you should be able to weigh the Earth because
it gain and lose mass as they transmit and receive electrons"
S*
>

1231. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-29 17:28:18 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <iidf99-7io.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1997

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> " Inelectronic circuit theory, a "ground" is usually idealized as an
> infinite source or sink for charge, which can absorb an unlimited amount of
> current without changing its potential. "

The key phrase here is "usually idealized"; there are many examples of
systems that don't have anything that could even remotely be considered
a "ground".

> All antennas are grounded

Totally false.

You are a babbling idiot.

1232. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-29 18:10:29 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <vj3as7tnu8eb7coi58qmg2cl14hbhsbi0u@4ax.com>
Source record: 1998

On Tue, 29 May 2012 19:12:00 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

>" Inelectronic circuit theory, a "ground" is usually idealized as an
>infinite source or sink for charge, which can absorb an unlimited amount of
>current without changing its potential. "

What does this have to do with measuring the weight change in an
antenna that allegedly is transmitting electrons? Electrons have
mass. Transmit enough of them and you'll loose mass. Receive enough
electrons, and your mythical antenna should gain mass.

Also, if the earth is absorbing your electrons, something should be
gaining a rather large positive charge as a result of the
transmission. Where is the positive charge?

While we're at it, there are many ways to detect electrons. One of
them is with a phosophor screen, that will light up when hit by
electrons. Some how, waving my HT near the phosphor screen of my
oscilloscope fails to detect your alleged electrons. Could you
perhaps offer a better way to detect the electrons allegedly radiating
from an antenna?

>All antennas are grounded and you should be able to weigh the Earth because
>it gain and lose mass as they transmit and receive electrons"

I see. If I'm standing on the ground, I can't be weighed. Well, my
bathroom scale is sitting on the ground and works just fine measuring
my weight.

My HT antenna isn't grounded. Neither are any of the dipoles on my
roof. I presume you're suggesting that they don't work.

Now, that we have the requisite science fiction out of the way, could
I trouble you to answer my original question.
Is your theory that if you repeat the same garbage over and over,
eventually someone will believe it?

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1233. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-29 22:32:06 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jq3ipcoje1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1999

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fc50365$0$1214$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> >
> All antennas are grounded and you should be able to weigh the Earth
> because it gain and lose mass as they transmit and receive electrons"
> S*
It is incorrect to say that all aerials are grounded. Dipoles, quads and
yagis aren't grounded.

1234. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-29 23:39:52 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4fc55e47$0$96701$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 2000

On 5/29/2012 5:32 PM, Ian wrote:
> "Szczepan Bialek"<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4fc50365$0$1214$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>>>
>> All antennas are grounded and you should be able to weigh the Earth
>> because it gain and lose mass as they transmit and receive electrons"
>> S*
> It is incorrect to say that all aerials are grounded. Dipoles, quads and
> yagis aren't grounded.
>
>

And neither are spacecraft antennas no matter what the type.

tom
K0TAR

1235. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-30 06:42:25 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <p9gbs7pci18ofmul2u7hp7v5ffrscuphn3@4ax.com>
Source record: 1901

On 28 May 2012 07:39:06 GMT, Rob <nomail@example.com> wrote:

>John <susan48@aapt.net.au> wrote:
>> Whilst trying to source a "digital" TV antenna I came across some with all
>> external surfaces plastic. One was a small yagi with all external surfaces
>> plastic, hopefully with metal elements embedded. Another a "T" shape made
>> out of plastic conduit with elements inside conduit.
>> My question is how do they work?. If they are detecting electrical fields
>> how does increasing source impedance by 100,s of megohms improve things?.
>> Capacitive coupling, I suppose at the frequencies involved there would be
>> some.
>> If it works as well as all metal why doesn,t every one use it and stop
>> corrosion?
>> Hope this is not too off topic.
>> Many thanks
>> John
>
>I think we'll leave this one to mr Bialek to answer...

Hahahaa, yes, and it worked :-)

w.

1236. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-30 07:08:04 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fc5c756$0$1229$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1902

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
news:4fc55e47$0$96701$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 5/29/2012 5:32 PM, Ian wrote:
>> "Szczepan Bialek"<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4fc50365$0$1214$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>
>>>>
>>> All antennas are grounded and you should be able to weigh the Earth
>>> because it gain and lose mass as they transmit and receive electrons"
>>> S*
>> It is incorrect to say that all aerials are grounded. Dipoles, quads and
>> yagis aren't grounded.
>>
>>
>
> And neither are spacecraft antennas no matter what the type.

The Earth is in space and the spacecraft also.
The same is with aircrafts and autos.

All transmitters and receivers are connected with the mass.
S*

1237. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-30 07:46:49 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fc5d06a$0$1304$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1903

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:vj3as7tnu8eb7coi58qmg2cl14hbhsbi0u@4ax.com...
> On Tue, 29 May 2012 19:12:00 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>>" Inelectronic circuit theory, a "ground" is usually idealized as an
>>infinite source or sink for charge, which can absorb an unlimited amount
>>of
>>current without changing its potential. "
>
> What does this have to do with measuring the weight change in an
> antenna that allegedly is transmitting electrons? Electrons have
> mass. Transmit enough of them and you'll loose mass. Receive enough
> electrons, and your mythical antenna should gain mass.

Radio transmitter is an electron pump.
But without the "infinite source or sink for charge" it do not work.
>
> Also, if the earth is absorbing your electrons, something should be
> gaining a rather large positive charge as a result of the
> transmission. Where is the positive charge?

Without the "infinite source or sink for charge" a transmitter is gaining a
rather large positive charge.
>
> While we're at it, there are many ways to detect electrons. One of
> them is with a phosophor screen, that will light up when hit by
> electrons. Some how, waving my HT near the phosphor screen of my
> oscilloscope fails to detect your alleged electrons. Could you
> perhaps offer a better way to detect the electrons allegedly radiating
> from an antenna?

Tesla made the electron beam and next the X-rays.
>
>>All antennas are grounded and you should be able to weigh the Earth
>>because
>>it gain and lose mass as they transmit and receive electrons"
>
> I see. If I'm standing on the ground, I can't be weighed. Well, my
> bathroom scale is sitting on the ground and works just fine measuring
> my weight.
>
> My HT antenna isn't grounded. Neither are any of the dipoles on my
> roof. I presume you're suggesting that they don't work.

They are connected to the mass (chassis).
>
> Now, that we have the requisite science fiction out of the way, could
> I trouble you to answer my original question.
> Is your theory that if you repeat the same garbage over and over,
> eventually someone will believe it?

It is theory of Faraday, Lorenz, Marconi, Tesla and Dirac.

Who is the authors of yours?
S*

1238. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-30 08:16:19 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjsblqj.879.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1904

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> Also, if the earth is absorbing your electrons, something should be
>> gaining a rather large positive charge as a result of the
>> transmission. Where is the positive charge?
>
> Without the "infinite source or sink for charge" a transmitter is gaining a
> rather large positive charge.

It is a pity that you are not a radio amateur yourself.
If so, you could see with your own eyes (or feel with your own hands)
that this is not true, and so the whole theory is incorrect.

But maybe you have a cellphone. Try making a long call while you stand
on one of those glass tables that they use in static electricity
experiments.
See if you develop a positive charge while making that call.
(and not doing other things like stroking your cat)

1239. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-30 11:59:23 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jq5288bic1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1905

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fc5c756$0$1229$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> >
> All transmitters and receivers are connected with the mass.
> S*
>

Mine aren't.

The way you talk about radio reminds me of a friend who used crystal sets
back in the 1920s. Fortunately, hew was able to learn modern radio theory
and practise.

I've a recollection that you've posted your views onto this newsgroup a few
weeks ago.
I guess that asking you to disregard 19th century understanding and learn
20th and 21st century understanding is probably an unproductive approach.

Regards, Ian.

1240. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-30 17:10:48 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <ot0i99-j44.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1906

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:vj3as7tnu8eb7coi58qmg2cl14hbhsbi0u@4ax.com...
>> On Tue, 29 May 2012 19:12:00 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
>> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>>" Inelectronic circuit theory, a "ground" is usually idealized as an
>>>infinite source or sink for charge, which can absorb an unlimited amount
>>>of
>>>current without changing its potential. "
>>
>> What does this have to do with measuring the weight change in an
>> antenna that allegedly is transmitting electrons? Electrons have
>> mass. Transmit enough of them and you'll loose mass. Receive enough
>> electrons, and your mythical antenna should gain mass.
>
> Radio transmitter is an electron pump.

No, it is not.

You are an idiot.

> But without the "infinite source or sink for charge" it do not work.

Yes, it does.

You are an idiot.

>> Also, if the earth is absorbing your electrons, something should be
>> gaining a rather large positive charge as a result of the
>> transmission. Where is the positive charge?
>
> Without the "infinite source or sink for charge" a transmitter is gaining a
> rather large positive charge.

No, it does not.

You are an idiot.

>> While we're at it, there are many ways to detect electrons. One of
>> them is with a phosophor screen, that will light up when hit by
>> electrons. Some how, waving my HT near the phosphor screen of my
>> oscilloscope fails to detect your alleged electrons. Could you
>> perhaps offer a better way to detect the electrons allegedly radiating
>> from an antenna?
>

> Tesla made the electron beam and next the X-rays.

Irrelevant babble.

You are an idiot.

>>>All antennas are grounded and you should be able to weigh the Earth
>>>because
>>>it gain and lose mass as they transmit and receive electrons"
>>
>> I see. If I'm standing on the ground, I can't be weighed. Well, my
>> bathroom scale is sitting on the ground and works just fine measuring
>> my weight.
>>
>> My HT antenna isn't grounded. Neither are any of the dipoles on my
>> roof. I presume you're suggesting that they don't work.
>
> They are connected to the mass (chassis).

Many things do not have a chassis or anything that could even remotely be
called a chassis.

You are an idiot.

>> Now, that we have the requisite science fiction out of the way, could
>> I trouble you to answer my original question.
>> Is your theory that if you repeat the same garbage over and over,
>> eventually someone will believe it?
>
> It is theory of Faraday, Lorenz, Marconi, Tesla and Dirac.

No, it is not.

You are an idiot.

> Who is the authors of yours?
> S*

Modern science.

And you are an idiot.

1241. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-30 17:12:07 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <701i99-j44.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1907

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:4fc55e47$0$96701$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>> On 5/29/2012 5:32 PM, Ian wrote:
>>> "Szczepan Bialek"<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>>> news:4fc50365$0$1214$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>>
>>>>>
>>>> All antennas are grounded and you should be able to weigh the Earth
>>>> because it gain and lose mass as they transmit and receive electrons"
>>>> S*
>>> It is incorrect to say that all aerials are grounded. Dipoles, quads and
>>> yagis aren't grounded.
>>>
>>>
>>
>> And neither are spacecraft antennas no matter what the type.
>
> The Earth is in space and the spacecraft also.
> The same is with aircrafts and autos.
>
> All transmitters and receivers are connected with the mass.
> S*

No, they are not.

You are a babbling idiot.
```

1242. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-30 17:42:03 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.a0c5ef8@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.a0c5ef8@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 1909

'Jeff Liebermann[_2_ Wrote:
> ;791197']On Tue, 29 May 2012 19:12:00 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
> sz.bialek@wp.pl wrote:
>
>
> My HT antenna isn't grounded. Neither are any of the dipoles on my
> roof. I presume you're suggesting that they don't work.
>
> --
>

With a Hand Held Radio - the person holding the transceiver is the ground plane. Because the human body is comprised mainly of water, it acts like the missing half of the antenna.
Radio waves in front of the person is radiated, radio waves behind the person is blocked to a small extent because of the water in the persons body.
This is the reason why Rabbit Ears antenna's do not work in concrete apartment buildings with people moving around the room.

The person who is walking around blocks some of the reception - especially in the higher frequency ranges because anything one or more wavelengths in size can and will block a signal.

I'm surprised that no one caugth the foopaugh that the origional answer giver had made when he described how a antenna works.

The reflector has to be a certain size for a certain wavelength and there is only one driven element.
The other elements - also known as directors - gathers the signal and directs them backwards in the array towards the reflector.
Each director gathers the same amount of signal as a dipole and each director adds gain to the antenna at the expense of beam width.

The only way to increase gain is to give up something somewhere else.

If you stack two antenna's one above the other - one wavelength apart - and build phasing lines, each antenna will only agument the other by a gain factor of 2.85 - reguardless of how much gain the origional antenna had.

If you stack two beam antenna's, one or more wavelengths apart - the apature becomes smaller - hence if you put enough of them together, it is as if you were trying to look through a straw while driving an automobile.

The beam width becomes very narrow, while increasing forward gain to the point of infany.

With a UHF signal - eventually when it runs out of things to bounce off of - it just travels in a straight line - out into space, never to be recovered again.

I think the OP was asking about receiving antenna's and not transmitting antenna's.

A receiving antenna - works best when it is cut to one individual frequency, but those antenna's tends to be more expensive, not less, because they have to be purpose built. The size and spacing has to be more exact to get the results the buyer is looking for.

While a VHF antenna, with the use of phasing lines, a person can make a very broadbanded antenna and it will still work up to the length of the longest combined element.
When the elements are too long, the antenna can look back through the array and can match the wavelength to the elements in the array...

--
Channel Jumper

1243. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-30 23:35:02 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <A8yxr.43034$_I.27170@newsfe15.iad>
Source record: 1910

I was sort of hoping you might be able to
give us a Make and/or Model number so
we could have a peek at it (assuming we could
find it on the net somewhere)..

Irv VE6BP

"John" <susan48@aapt.net.au> wrote in message
news:h6ednVIAa5vfOFvSnZ2dnUVZ_oSdnZ2d@westnet.com.au...
> Many thanks for your time Gents, The antennas were intended for outdoor
> use and constant handling. being encased in hard plastic obviously
> enhances those functions. My experience has been at the other end of the
> spectrum so to speak and I (incorrectly) assumed an antenna picks up an
> electrical signal. Putting a layer of insulating plastic on it seemed
> contradictory. If antenna is detecting magnetic signals obviously a
> different story.
> When I mentioned impedance I mislead you. Wasnt referring to antenna
> impedance but the impedance looking back form the recieving antenna to the
> signal source (thats what us old analogue designers do, Norton/Thevenin
> equivalent circuits etc !!!!) and the effect on that a layer of plastic
> has.
> Your combined efforts have answered a lot of my questions, thanks for your
> time.
> Cheers
> John
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> wrote in message
> news:slrnjs6nak.om2.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote:
>>> "John" <susan48@aapt.net.au> wrote in message
>>> news:U8ydnVXKtMaRgF7SnZ2dnUVZ_qmdnZ2d@westnet.com.au...
>>>> My question is how do they work?. If they are detecting electrical
>>>> fields
>>>> how does increasing source impedance by 100,s of megohms improve
>>>> things?.
>>>
>>> Pardon? The coating or conduit shouldn't affect the impedance of the
>>> antenna. The radio signal should pass through the plastic and hit the
>>> metal
>>> antenna element.
>>
>> Apparently you have missed the interesting discussions with our Polish
>> friend.
>
>

1244. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 01:09:25 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <pmfds79ikql18cfmb9ako0e6g5jig5hkkp@4ax.com>
Source record: 1911

On Wed, 30 May 2012 09:46:49 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

>Radio transmitter is an electron pump.

Prove it. Show me a way you can detect your mythical electrons coming
off the antenna. Or better yet, explain to me why common methods of
detecting electrons (fluorescence, phosphorescence, Wilson cloud
chamber, electrometer, electroscope, etc) fail to detect your mythical
electrons.

>But without the "infinite source or sink for charge" it do not work.

How large is infinite? Does that mean that radio only works when I
can't measure it?

>Without the "infinite source or sink for charge" a transmitter is gaining a
>rather large positive charge.

Amazing. I put my voltmeter on the case of my HT, and there's no DC
voltage when transmitting. Same with various HF transmitters. Perhaps
my radio is not infinite enough.

>Tesla made the electron beam and next the X-rays.

Electron beams (cathode rays) were discovered by Johann Hittorf in
1869.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cathode_ray>
X-rays were correctly described by Wilhelm Rï¿½ntgen in 1895.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X-ray>
Please have you history recalibrated.

>They are connected to the mass (chassis).

Where is the chassis on my HT, TV antenna, dipole, satellite antenna,
and other antennas that are not grounded? They seem to work equally
well with metallic, insulating, and unsupported mounting arrangements.
Also, without I ground, I presume aircraft communications also does
not work?

>> Now, that we have the requisite science fiction out of the way, could
>> I trouble you to answer my original question.
>> Is your theory that if you repeat the same garbage over and over,
>> eventually someone will believe it?
>
>It is theory of Faraday, Lorenz, Marconi, Tesla and Dirac.

Some of their early guesses were wrong. It was bad enough that when Lee De Forest had to defend his patents in court, he could not explain how they worked. I don't care if your theory came directly from the radio gods themselves. If your theory cannot stand up to simple scrutiny and real world examples, then it's garbage, no matter from where you excavated it.

Anyway, you didn't answer my question (3rd try). Do you believe that repeating the same wrong theory over and over will somehow make it correct? Or perhaps your plan is to wear everyone down with your one line incorrect and unsubstantiated claims, in the hope that we will become tired of your games and go away? Or, are you simply craving for attention?

>Who is the authors of yours?

I haven't presented a theory. I've only shot holes in your theory. I don't need the testimony of dead scientists to demonstrate that an ungrounded antenna still functions and that antennas do not belch electons.

Incidentally, if you had a clue, which you apparently do not, you might read up on photons, which are the carriers of electromagnetic force, including RF.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Photon>

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
831-336-2558
http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

1245. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 01:20:50 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <ubhds7ptd4f5v3mm3rdsgfp02l8tgtt9b2@4ax.com>
Source record: 1912

On Wed, 30 May 2012 09:08:04 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

>> And neither are spacecraft antennas no matter what the type.
>
>The Earth is in space and the spacecraft also.

The earth and spacecraft are floating around in a vacuum, same as
between your ears. I think you'll find it rather difficult to
demonstrate a conduction path through a vacuum for your grounded
antenna theory. Besides, if outer space did provide a conduction
path, it would also short out the antenna elements.

>The same is with aircrafts and autos.

Aircraft and autos do not operate in outer space.

>All transmitters and receivers are connected with the mass.

What mass of outer space? There is roughly 1 hydrogen atom per cubic
centimeter in outer space. That's not much mass and certainly not
enough to ionize and produce a conductive path.

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
831-336-2558
http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

1246. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 01:30:10 UTC
From: John <susan48@aapt.net.au>
Message-ID: <jo-dnfX7zbo1VFvSnZ2dnUVZ_rmdnZ2d@westnet.com.au>
Source record: 1913

Gents,
Sorry about delay in getting back. After I sent first
message my ISP fell off the perch and only now has come back on. Funny how
you can get a response from a voluntary organisation within hours but
somebody you have a contract with takes days!.
I havnt read all your replies yet but will do now, sounds from the
numbers there is a controversy.
Once again thank you for your expertise.
Regards
John

"Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> wrote in message
news:iK4xr.58106$iq1.47909@en-nntp-12.dc1.easynews.com...
> On 5/28/2012 12:06 PM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> "John"<susan48@aapt.net.au> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
>> news:U8ydnVXKtMaRgF7SnZ2dnUVZ_qmdnZ2d@westnet.com.au...
>>> Whilst trying to source a "digital" TV antenna I came across some with
>>> all
>>> external surfaces plastic. One was a small yagi with all external
>>> surfaces
>>> plastic, hopefully with metal elements embedded. Another a "T" shape
>>> made
>>> out of plastic conduit with elements inside conduit.
>>> My question is how do they work?. If they are detecting electrical
>>> fields
>>> how does increasing source impedance by 100,s of megohms improve
>>> things?.
>>> Capacitive coupling, I suppose at the frequencies involved there would
>>> be
>>> some.
>>
>> Yes. The frequency do the work.
>>
>> Rob wrote: "Apparently you have missed the interesting discussions with
>> our
>> Polish
>> friend."
>>
>> It was not the discussion. I only citate the Giants:
>> "In 1867 Lorenz wrote: " Ludvig Valentin Lorenz, "On the identity of the
>> vibrations of light with
>> electrical currents," Philosophical Magazine, Vol. 34, 1867, p. 287-301"
>>
>> http://books.google.pl/books?id=caJdQfAKHtMC&hl=pl&pg=RA1-PA287#v=onepage&q&f=false

>>
>> On p. 301 he wrote:
>> "The present general opinion regards light as consisting of backward and
>> forward motions of particles of aether."
>> If this were the case the electrical current would be the progressive
>> motion
>> of the aether in the direction of the electrical current."
>>
>> In today's words: "Light is the oscillatory flow of electrons".
>>
>> So no problem for electrons to flow through the plastic if it is matched
>> to
>> the frequencies.
>> For example,You must use the different type of glass for different wave
>> length.
>>
>> The ice is O.K. for the RF but the water not.
>>
>>> If it works as well as all metal why doesn,t every one use it and stop
>>> corrosion?
>>> Hope this is not too off topic.
>>
>> It is too off the teaching programs.
>> S*
>>
>>
> Please tell us what meds you are on. That would help us understand your
> theories.
>
> Michael

1247. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 02:38:01 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4fc6d989$0$96702$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1914

On 5/30/2012 12:42 PM, Channel Jumper wrote:
> 'Jeff Liebermann[_2_ Wrote:
>> ;791197']On Tue, 29 May 2012 19:12:00 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
>> sz.bialek@wp.pl wrote:
>>
>>
>> My HT antenna isn't grounded. Neither are any of the dipoles on my
>> roof. I presume you're suggesting that they don't work.
>>
>> --
>>
>
> With a Hand Held Radio - the person holding the transceiver is the
> ground plane. Because the human body is comprised mainly of water, it
> acts like the missing half of the antenna.
> Radio waves in front of the person is radiated, radio waves behind the
> person is blocked to a small extent because of the water in the persons
> body.
> This is the reason why Rabbit Ears antenna's do not work in concrete
> apartment buildings with people moving around the room.
>
> The person who is walking around blocks some of the reception -
> especially in the higher frequency ranges because anything one or more
> wavelengths in size can and will block a signal.
>

Not quite right, since you don't have to actually "block" the signal for
it to happen, but Mr. Blaupunkt wouldn't have a clue anyway. It's more
about the whole wavefront, amplitude of the parts of same, phase, and
interaction with the surrounding conductive and absorptive environment.
Some of which can be alive, filled with salt water, and move.

tom
K0TAR

1248. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 03:00:55 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jq6mtc$mu2$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1915

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
news:ubhds7ptd4f5v3mm3rdsgfp02l8tgtt9b2@4ax.com...
> On Wed, 30 May 2012 09:08:04 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>>> And neither are spacecraft antennas no matter what the type.

> # Jeff

Why does anyone answer Skeezix Blutarsky?

1249. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 03:21:50 UTC
From: John <susan48@aapt.net.au>
Message-ID: <DrOdndc_3PdPflvSnZ2dnUVZ_tydnZ2d@westnet.com.au>
Source record: 1916

Here is the 'T" antenna I referred to. It is totally plastic.

http://www.happywanderer.net.au/page.asp?parentid=19&parent2id=24

If link doesnt work the website is www.happywanderer.net.au and the image
is on first screen. The totally plastic covered yagi I saw was somewhere in
ebay. I,ll see if I can find it again.
Regards
John

"John" <susan48@aapt.net.au> wrote in message
news:U8ydnVXKtMaRgF7SnZ2dnUVZ_qmdnZ2d@westnet.com.au...
> Whilst trying to source a "digital" TV antenna I came across some with all
> external surfaces plastic. One was a small yagi with all external surfaces
> plastic, hopefully with metal elements embedded. Another a "T" shape made
> out of plastic conduit with elements inside conduit.
> My question is how do they work?. If they are detecting electrical fields
> how does increasing source impedance by 100,s of megohms improve things?.
> Capacitive coupling, I suppose at the frequencies involved there would be
> some.
> If it works as well as all metal why doesn,t every one use it and stop
> corrosion?
> Hope this is not too off topic.
> Many thanks
> John
>
>
>

1250. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 03:38:18 UTC
From: John <susan48@aapt.net.au>
Message-ID: <cvOdnZIE370yelvSnZ2dnUVZ_gmdnZ2d@westnet.com.au>
Source record: 1917

And the yagi,

http://www.ebay.com.au/itm/Caravan-Remote-Controlled-AussieVan-EasyTune-TV-Antenna-Aerial-/200739737936?pt=Caravan_Parts_Accessories&hash=item2ebd055150

The argument I seemed to have inadvertently triggered reminds me of
disgreement
I had about 40 years ago describing Op Amp inputs as virtual earths.
Odd how equally intelligent and educated people can look at things
differently.
Cheeers
John

"John" <susan48@aapt.net.au> wrote in message
news:DrOdndc_3PdPflvSnZ2dnUVZ_tydnZ2d@westnet.com.au...
> Here is the 'T" antenna I referred to. It is totally plastic.
>
> http://www.happywanderer.net.au/page.asp?parentid=19&parent2id=24
>
> If link doesnt work the website is www.happywanderer.net.au and the image
> is on first screen. The totally plastic covered yagi I saw was somewhere
> in ebay. I,ll see if I can find it again.
> Regards
> John
>
>
>
> "John" <susan48@aapt.net.au> wrote in message
> news:U8ydnVXKtMaRgF7SnZ2dnUVZ_qmdnZ2d@westnet.com.au...
>> Whilst trying to source a "digital" TV antenna I came across some with
>> all external surfaces plastic. One was a small yagi with all external
>> surfaces plastic, hopefully with metal elements embedded. Another a "T"
>> shape made out of plastic conduit with elements inside conduit.
>> My question is how do they work?. If they are detecting electrical fields
>> how does increasing source impedance by 100,s of megohms improve things?.
>> Capacitive coupling, I suppose at the frequencies involved there would be
>> some.
>> If it works as well as all metal why doesn,t every one use it and stop
>> corrosion?
>> Hope this is not too off topic.
>> Many thanks
>> John
>>
>>
>>

>
>

1251. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 03:54:06 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4fc6eb5d$0$96700$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1918

On 5/30/2012 10:21 PM, John wrote:
> Here is the 'T" antenna I referred to. It is totally plastic.
>
> http://www.happywanderer.net.au/page.asp?parentid=19&parent2id=24
>
> If link doesnt work the website is www.happywanderer.net.au and the image
> is on first screen. The totally plastic covered yagi I saw was somewhere in
> ebay. I,ll see if I can find it again.
> Regards
> John

I liked the reflector screen on the HW-DT8. It's appears just a bit
sparse for the frequencies it's supposed to cover.

Other than that the driven part is kind of interesting. If it's
reasonably priced enough and shipping isn't out of line I may order one
just to see what mischief they are up to.

tom
K0TAR

Link to the antenna I referenced.

http://www.happywanderer.net.au/page.asp?parentid=19&parent2id=71

And of course it will give me a nice new antenna to perform weight and
charge measurements on.

Can't use an old one. See, when the antenna gets used more and more it
gets tired because of electron loss. You have to watch your transmit
and receive balance. If you don't you will end up with too few
electrons around, which makes for an increase in transmit resistance.
Some people think it's impedance, but they don't know it's just because
you haven't got the right length coax.

And the other way around, if you receive all the time you eventually
fill the electron sump, and the antenna must be discarded unless you can
get a good electron sump pump for cheap. Funny thing, that's why the
old AM and FM radios wore out - they were full.

1252. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 04:32:28 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <8gsds7p52c0msl5e9p6bqtqb49sa73rti9@4ax.com>
Source record: 1919

On Wed, 30 May 2012 20:00:55 -0700, "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
wrote:

>Why does anyone answer Skeezix Blutarsky?

Because I'm terrible at resisting temptation. If someone wants to
make themselves a target, it's far too tempting to take a few shots at
the target. Also, I enjoy reading (and writing) science fiction.
However, the real reason is that I haven't seen any decent antenna
related discussions in this newsgroup for a long time.

--
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Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1253. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 08:02:26 UTC
From: John <susan48@aapt.net.au>
Message-ID: <jr6dnbUm8r0KuFrSnZ2dnUVZ_uGdnZ2d@westnet.com.au>
Source record: 1920

Its why you should never leave a powerpoint switched on. You end up with a heap of electrons on the floor.
And a hole under the neutral hole.

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message news:4fc6eb5d$0$96700$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 5/30/2012 10:21 PM, John wrote:
>> Here is the 'T" antenna I referred to. It is totally plastic.
>>
>> http://www.happywanderer.net.au/page.asp?parentid=19&parent2id=24
>>
>> If link doesnt work the website is www.happywanderer.net.au and the
>> image
>> is on first screen. The totally plastic covered yagi I saw was somewhere
>> in
>> ebay. I,ll see if I can find it again.
>> Regards
>> John
>
> I liked the reflector screen on the HW-DT8. It's appears just a bit
> sparse for the frequencies it's supposed to cover.
>
> Other than that the driven part is kind of interesting. If it's
> reasonably priced enough and shipping isn't out of line I may order one
> just to see what mischief they are up to.
>
> tom
> K0TAR
>
> Link to the antenna I referenced.
>
> http://www.happywanderer.net.au/page.asp?parentid=19&parent2id=71
>
> And of course it will give me a nice new antenna to perform weight and
> charge measurements on.
>
> Can't use an old one. See, when the antenna gets used more and more it
> gets tired because of electron loss. You have to watch your transmit and
> receive balance. If you don't you will end up with too few electrons
> around, which makes for an increase in transmit resistance. Some people
> think it's impedance, but they don't know it's just because you haven't
> got the right length coax.
>
> And the other way around, if you receive all the time you eventually fill

> the electron sump, and the antenna must be discarded unless you can get a
> good electron sump pump for cheap. Funny thing, that's why the old AM and
> FM radios wore out - they were full.
>
>

1254. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 08:03:35 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjse9en.fde.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1921

John <susan48@aapt.net.au> wrote:
> Many thanks for your time Gents, The antennas were intended for outdoor use
> and constant handling. being encased in hard plastic obviously enhances
> those functions. My experience has been at the other end of the spectrum so
> to speak and I (incorrectly) assumed an antenna picks up an electrical
> signal. Putting a layer of insulating plastic on it seemed contradictory. If
> antenna is detecting magnetic signals obviously a different story.
> When I mentioned impedance I mislead you. Wasnt referring to antenna
> impedance but the impedance looking back form the recieving antenna to the
> signal source (thats what us old analogue designers do, Norton/Thevenin
> equivalent circuits etc !!!!) and the effect on that a layer of plastic
> has.
> Your combined efforts have answered a lot of my questions, thanks for your
> time.

Unfortunately the clueless idiot from Poland has woken up and is
making his outdated claims again...

What you should know is (and apparently have realized by now) that
the antenna impedance is not an impedance between its elements and
the surrounding air, but a "radiation impedance" that results from
the antenna emitting an electromagnetic field. This field traverses
plastic, a vacuum, air etc without problem so it does not matter if
you coat the elements.

1255. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 12:06:28 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jq7ms8$v06$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1922

"John" <susan48@aapt.net.au> wrote in message
news:jr6dnbUm8r0KuFrSnZ2dnUVZ_uGdnZ2d@westnet.com.au...
> Its why you should never leave a powerpoint switched on. You end up with a
> heap of electrons on the floor.
> And a hole under the neutral hole.
>
Not if you leave a plug in the socket. That'll stop the electrons.
What about the neutrons, protons and croutons?

Regards, Ian.

1256. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 12:33:08 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjsep84.flb.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1923

Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote:
> "John" <susan48@aapt.net.au> wrote in message
> news:jr6dnbUm8r0KuFrSnZ2dnUVZ_uGdnZ2d@westnet.com.au...
>> Its why you should never leave a powerpoint switched on. You end up with a
>> heap of electrons on the floor.
>> And a hole under the neutral hole.
>>
> Not if you leave a plug in the socket. That'll stop the electrons.
> What about the neutrons, protons and croutons?

Croutons are especially nasty when they end up on the floor...

1257. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 12:42:46 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jq7p0f$4vg$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1924

```
"Rob" <nomail@example.com> wrote in message
news:slrnjsep84.flb.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote:
>> "John" <susan48@aapt.net.au> wrote in message
>> news:jr6dnbUm8r0KuFrSnZ2dnUVZ_uGdnZ2d@westnet.com.au...
>>> Its why you should never leave a powerpoint switched on. You end up with
>>> a
>>> heap of electrons on the floor.
>>> And a hole under the neutral hole.
>>>
>> Not if you leave a plug in the socket. That'll stop the electrons.
>> What about the neutrons, protons and croutons?
>
> Croutons are especially nasty when they end up on the floor...

But you can weight them and they are easy to detect :-)
```

1258. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 15:21:22 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fc78c75$0$26690$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1925

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci news:jq5288bic1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4fc5c756$0$1229$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>> >
>> All transmitters and receivers are connected with the mass.
>> S*
>>
>
> Mine aren't.
>
> The way you talk about radio reminds me of a friend who used crystal sets
> back in the 1920s. Fortunately, hew was able to learn modern radio theory
> and practise.

A cristal sets has the modern name "rectenna":
"A simple rectenna element consists of a dipole antenna with a diode connected across the dipole elements. The diode rectifies the AC current induced in the antenna by the microwaves, to produce DC power, which powers a load connected across the diode. Z: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rectenna

>
> I've a recollection that you've posted your views onto this newsgroup a
> few weeks ago.
> I guess that asking you to disregard 19th century understanding and learn
> 20th and 21st century understanding is probably an unproductive approach.

But I hope that you understand that 19th century physics and 21st century are the same.
In the 20th the all was a top secret.
S*

1259. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 15:51:03 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fc79369$0$1212$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1926

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:pmfds79ikql18cfmb9ako0e6g5jig5hkkp@4ax.com...
> On Wed, 30 May 2012 09:46:49 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>>Radio transmitter is an electron pump.
>
> Prove it. Show me a way you can detect your mythical electrons coming
> off the antenna. Or better yet, explain to me why common methods of
> detecting electrons (fluorescence, phosphorescence, Wilson cloud
> chamber, electrometer, electroscope, etc) fail to detect your mythical
> electrons.

Cold electron field emission is easy to measure at above 10 V.
>
>>But without the "infinite source or sink for charge" it do not work.
>
> How large is infinite? Does that mean that radio only works when I
> can't measure it?

Channel wrote: "With a Hand Held Radio - the person holding the transceiver
is the
ground plane. Because the human body is comprised mainly of water, it
acts like the missing half of the antenna."

>
>>Without the "infinite source or sink for charge" a transmitter is gaining
>>a
>>rather large positive charge.
>
> Amazing. I put my voltmeter on the case of my HT, and there's no DC
> voltage when transmitting. Same with various HF transmitters. Perhaps
> my radio is not infinite enough.
>
>>Tesla made the electron beam and next the X-rays.
>
> Electron beams (cathode rays) were discovered by Johann Hittorf in
> 1869.
> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cathode_ray>
> X-rays were correctly described by Wilhelm R�ntgen in 1895.
> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X-ray>
> Please have you history recalibrated.

There no contradictions:
"In April 1887, Tesla began investigating what would later be called X-rays

using his own single terminal vacuum tubes (similar to his patent #514,170). This device differed from other early X-ray tubes in that it had no target electrode. The modern term for the phenomenon produced by this device is bremsstrahlung (or braking radiation). It is now known that this device operated by emitting electrons from the single electrode through a combination of field electron emission and thermionic emission. Once liberated, electrons are strongly repelled by the high electric field near the electrode during negative voltage peaks from the oscillating HV output of the Tesla Coil, generating X rays as they collide with the glass envelope. He also used Geissler tubes. By 1892, Tesla became aware of the skin damage that Wilhelm R&#65533;ntgen later identified as an effect of X rays."
From: http://en.wikipedia.org/?title=Nikola_Tesla
>
>>They are connected to the mass (chassis).
>
> Where is the chassis on my HT, TV antenna, dipole, satellite antenna,
> and other antennas that are not grounded? They seem to work equally
> well with metallic, insulating, and unsupported mounting arrangements.
> Also, without I ground, I presume aircraft communications also does
> not work?
>
>>> Now, that we have the requisite science fiction out of the way, could
>>> I trouble you to answer my original question.
>>> Is your theory that if you repeat the same garbage over and over,
>>> eventually someone will believe it?
>>
>>It is theory of Faraday, Lorenz, Marconi, Tesla and Dirac.
>
> Some of their early guesses were wrong. It was bad enough that when
> Lee De Forest had to defend his patents in court, he could not explain
> how they worked. I don't care if your theory came directly from the
> radio gods themselves. If your theory cannot stand up to simple
> scrutiny and real world examples, then it's garbage, no matter from
> where you excavated it.
>
> Anyway, you didn't answer my question (3rd try). Do you believe that
> repeating the same wrong theory over and over will somehow make it
> correct? Or perhaps your plan is to wear everyone down with your one
> line incorrect and unsubstantiated claims, in the hope that we will
> become tired of your games and go away? Or, are you simply craving
> for attention?
>
>>Who is the authors of yours?
>
> I haven't presented a theory. I've only shot holes in your theory. I
> don't need the testimony of dead scientists to demonstrate that an
> ungrounded antenna still functions and that antennas do not belch
> electons.

Tesla and Marconi proved that antenna must be grounded and that it
emmits/gains electrons.
>
> Incidentally, if you had a clue, which you apparently do not, you
> might read up on photons, which are the carriers of electromagnetic
> force, including RF.
> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Photon>

Photons are in the teaching program as a simplification.
In physics are the wave packets.
S*

1260. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 16:17:22 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjsf6ci.fp9.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1927

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> Tesla and Marconi proved that antenna must be grounded and that it
> emmits/gains electrons.

But later it was found that they had been wrong, and that only a
strange critter named Szczepan Bialek was still writing about it.

1261. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 16:54:34 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <abkk99-m6d.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1928

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> Tesla and Marconi proved that antenna must be grounded and that it
> emmits/gains electrons.

No, they did not.

Today we know that SOME types of antennas work better if grounded and that there are no electrons gained or lost from antennas.

You are a babbling fool.

1262. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 16:57:45 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <9hkk99-m6d.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1929

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:jq5288$bic$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4fc5c756$0$1229$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>> >
>>> All transmitters and receivers are connected with the mass.
>>> S*
>>>
>>
>> Mine aren't.
>>
>> The way you talk about radio reminds me of a friend who used crystal sets
>> back in the 1920s. Fortunately, hew was able to learn modern radio theory
>> and practise.
>
> A cristal sets has the modern name "rectenna":
> "A simple rectenna element consists of a dipole antenna with a diode
> connected across the dipole elements. The diode rectifies the AC current
> induced in the antenna by the microwaves, to produce DC power, which powers
> a load connected across the diode. Z: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rectenna

Yet more of your babbling nonsense.

Either you did not read the whole article, or more likely, you are incapable
of understanding what the article actually says.

You are a babbling fool.
```

1263. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 20:07:38 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jq8l7vmcu1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1930

"Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com> wrote in message
news:jq6mtc$mu2$1@dont-email.me...
> >
> Why does anyone answer Skeezix Blutarsky?
>

Hello Sal.
Ah well, I guess that some of us like to try to be helpful. I'm hoping that Szczepan might one day read some modern books on radio theory and practice. Reminds me of when I had a relative who was unable to accept and understand modern day life and technology. Tried to help but relative was incurable.

As someone else has said, we've had some good discussions about antenna theory and practice.

Regards, Ian.

1264. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 20:37:45 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jq8l80mcu2@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1931

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fc78c75$0$26690$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> >> I've a recollection that you've posted your views onto this newsgroup a
>> few weeks ago.
>> I guess that asking you to disregard 19th century understanding and learn
>> 20th and 21st century understanding is probably an unproductive approach.
>
> But I hope that you understand that 19th century physics and 21st century
> > are the same.
> In the 20th the all was a top secret.
> S*
>
I don't recall us having nuclear bombs in the 19th century, nor transistors nor integrated circuits. The underlying physics may not have changed but man's understanding of it certainly has.
By analogy, the human body is still the same design as it was in the 15th / 16th /17th centuries (and earlier and later). If you need a doctor, will you go to one practising 21st century medicine or 15th century medicine?
Would you prefer to drive a 21st century car or a 19th century car? Would you be worried about dropping off the flat earth?
Perhaps you should study the "phlogiston" theory. How about the opposition that Galileo encountered when he tried to support the theory of Copernicus that Earth orbits around the Sun? If you'd been around in the time of Galileo and Copernicus I guess you'd be certain that the Sun orbits the Earth. After all, that's how Ptolemy said it was and that view lasted a thousand years or more.

Regards, Ian.

1265. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 20:44:43 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jq8l81mcu3@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1932

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fc79369$0$1212$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>

>
> Tesla and Marconi proved that antenna must be grounded and that it
> emmits/gains electrons.

Ah no, Marconi showed that HIS antenna worked better when connected to ground. He definitely did not prove that all antenna must be grounded because many antennas in common use to-day (for example the quad and the yagi) weren't invented until long after Marconi's experiments.
Several people have told you the same thing. Some of those people hold amateur radio licences and will have built and operated antenna which definitely are not connected to ground so they'll know what works.

Any truth in the rumour that you live in the central USA and hold an Extra Class licence?

Regards, Ian.

1266. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 22:06:22 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jq8q14$at2$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1933

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
news:8gsds7p52c0msl5e9p6bqtqb49sa73rti9@4ax.com...

< snip >

> I enjoy reading (and writing) science fiction.
> However, the real reason is that I haven't seen any decent antenna
> related discussions in this newsgroup for a long time.
>
>
> --
> Jeff Liebermann

Well, with Field Day coming up, I had planned to use last year's 20m dipole again, but I was on the phone with a guy last night and he dictated some really easy-sounding plans for a two-element quad. It's supposed to be good for 6 dB more gain than a dipole. Yes please, I'll take one free S-unit. We're in the southwest corner of the country, so aiming it is a no-brainer.

Maybe I can post a diary of the build to amuse you nice folks by demonstrating my (lack of) skill using hand tools. By the way, we'll be using N3FJP's "Field Day Network Logger" this year, for the first time. Last year, one of our guys used N3FJP single-station logger for himself (400+ contacts) and he registered the network version for the club. I like it. We've had several good trial runs. Find it at http://www.n3fjp.com/.

"Sal"
(KD6VKW)
Club President
Club FD Chairman,
Principal Elmer
Donation Sales Manager
(Jeez -- what am I _not_ doing?)

1267. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 22:43:41 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jq8s6rmbg1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1934

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote in message
news:jq8l7vmcu1@speranza.aioe.org...

> Ah well, I guess that some of us like to try to be helpful. I'm hoping
> that
> Szczepan might one day read some modern books on radio theory and
> practice.
> Reminds me of when I had a relative who was unable to accept and
> understand modern day life and technology. Tried to help but relative was
> incurable.

Methinks this one is incurable, too.

73,
"Sal"
(KD6VKW)

1268. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 22:49:06 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jq8sh7$be2$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1935

"Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com> wrote in message
news:jq8q14$at2$1@dont-email.me...
>
> "> Well, with Field Day coming up, I had planned to use last year's 20m
> dipole again, but I was on the phone with a guy last night and he dictated
> some really easy-sounding plans for a two-element quad. It's supposed to
> be good for 6 dB more gain than a dipole. Yes please, I'll take one free
> S-unit. We're in the southwest corner of the country, so aiming it is a
> no-brainer.
>
> Maybe I can post a diary of the build to amuse you nice folks by
> demonstrating my (lack of) skill using hand tools. By the way, we'll be
> using N3FJP's "Field Day Network Logger" this year, for the first time.
> Last year, one of our guys used N3FJP single-station logger for himself
> (400+ contacts) and he registered the network version for the club. I
> like it. We've had several good trial runs. Find it at
> http://www.n3fjp.com/.
>
> "Sal" (KD6VKW) Club President Club FD Chairman, Principal Elmer
> Donation Sales Manager (Jeez -- what am I _not_ doing?)

Hello courteous, dedicated and hard-working (over-worked) Sal.

After that write-up you may get a posting from a certain person telling you to use a 19th century antenna rather than a modern one. So much better for throwing those electrons into the aether :-)

I'd be delighted to read your diary. Your hard work will save my hands from Bandaids and other first-aid treatments. I like to learn through other's pain. Actually, a two-element quad might be a project for 2013 for me - not sure if my yagi is still fit for work on 20m - 15m - 10m. Homebrew quads used to be popular here in the UK some decades ago.

73, Ian.

1269. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-05-31 23:28:38 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jq8ur6$93s$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1936

"John" <susan48@aapt.net.au> wrote in message
news:DrOdndc_3PdPflvSnZ2dnUVZ_tydnZ2d@westnet.com.au...
> Here is the 'T" antenna I referred to. It is totally plastic.
>
> http://www.happywanderer.net.au/page.asp?parentid=19&parent2id=24
>
> If link doesnt work the website is www.happywanderer.net.au and the image
> is on first screen. The totally plastic covered yagi I saw was somewhere
> in ebay. I,ll see if I can find it again.
> Regards
> John
>
>
>
> "John" <susan48@aapt.net.au> wrote in message
> news:U8ydnVXKtMaRgF7SnZ2dnUVZ_qmdnZ2d@westnet.com.au...
>> Whilst trying to source a "digital" TV antenna I came across some with
>> all external surfaces plastic. One was a small yagi with all external
>> surfaces plastic, hopefully with metal elements embedded. Another a "T"
>> shape made out of plastic conduit with elements inside conduit.
>> My question is how do they work?. If they are detecting electrical fields
>> how does increasing source impedance by 100,s of megohms improve things?.
>> Capacitive coupling, I suppose at the frequencies involved there would be
>> some.
>> If it works as well as all metal why doesn,t every one use it and stop
>> corrosion?
>> Hope this is not too off topic.
>> Many thanks
>> John

It is probably what is called a "folded dipole."

We used to make them out of common TV twinlead. They have a characterisstic impedance around 300 ohms, same as the twinlead, so the black block at the hub is likely to be a 300-75-ohm balun (trannsformer) to match the coaxial cable lead-in.

You determine the frequency of interest and cut it to size, accordingly. They're not too great for wide-band coverage, but you might get lucky. (The wide-band issue is why big, expensive antennas always have elements of many different sizes. "One Size Fits All" definitely does NOT apply to antennas.

"Sal"

1270. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 01:49:39 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4fc81fb2$0$96702$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1937

On 5/31/2012 5:43 PM, Sal M. O'Nella wrote:
> "Ian"<nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote in message
> news:jq8l7vmcu1@speranza.aioe.org...
>
>> Ah well, I guess that some of us like to try to be helpful. I'm hoping
>> that
>> Szczepan might one day read some modern books on radio theory and
>> practice.
>> Reminds me of when I had a relative who was unable to accept and
>> understand modern day life and technology. Tried to help but relative was
>> incurable.
>
> Methinks this one is incurable, too.
>
> 73,
> "Sal"
> (KD6VKW)
>
>

I bet he has an outhouse. Who needs modern plumbing when the negative
15th century stuff has worked so well for 25 centuries?

tom
K0TAR

1271. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 03:10:58 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <rabgs71q3hj54tibnqc65t8av3k74goqh5@4ax.com>
Source record: 1938

On Thu, 31 May 2012 15:06:22 -0700, "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
wrote:

>> However, the real reason is that I haven't seen any decent antenna
>> related discussions in this newsgroup for a long time.
>> Jeff Liebermann

>Well, with Field Day coming up, I had planned to use last year's 20m dipole
>again, but I was on the phone with a guy last night and he dictated some
>really easy-sounding plans for a two-element quad. It's supposed to be good
>for 6 dB more gain than a dipole. Yes please, I'll take one free S-unit.
>We're in the southwest corner of the country, so aiming it is a no-brainer.

Much better. Field Day is the prime incentive to do last minute
repairs on antennas and equipment. It's also a great place to do
testing that should have been performed before Field Day. Learn by
Destroying at its best. While fatalities and major injuries tend to
be minimal, I can't say the same for equipment and antenna failures.
Somehow, the miracle antenna contrived specifically for Field Day just
doesn't seem to tune or work as expected. Your "easy-sounding plans"
should be an ominous warning of problems to follow.

I'm staying out of Field Day this year. I had planned to deploy my
inflatable antenna design, but decided that doing R&D on top of a
mountain was not a good idea. I plan to visit, but not operate much.
I did my part this morning by customizing one of the Field Day
trailers with my cutting torch. Hopefully, I didn't weaken the
structure so that it will collapse on arrival to the site.

>Maybe I can post a diary of the build to amuse you nice folks by
>demonstrating my (lack of) skill using hand tools.

Any tool can be used as a hammer. That should be fun to read, and
more fun to watch the video.

>By the way, we'll be
>using N3FJP's "Field Day Network Logger" this year, for the first time.
>Last year, one of our guys used N3FJP single-station logger for himself
>(400+ contacts) and he registered the network version for the club. I like
>it. We've had several good trial runs. Find it at http://www.n3fjp.com/.

We like to use N1MM, mostly because it's free, but also because it
took the last half dozen Field Days to train the operators in its use.
<http://n1mm.hamdocs.com>
We also gave up on running CAT5e all over the site because of the RFI
generated, but also because I got tired of dealing with trashed rolls
of CAT5e as everyone seem to enjoy walking on or tripping over the

CAT5 and coax cables. We tried 802.11g wi-fi, but found that high
power transmitters are really good at blocking the receiver front end
of the wireless cards. Since we don't run more than one station on a
band, there's no issue with dupes. So, no network needed.

>(Jeez -- what am I _not_ doing?)

Operating?

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
831-336-2558
http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

1272. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 05:33:04 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <5thgs79oa0qst45dki1ckvn0f6m6bivg97@4ax.com>
Source record: 1939

On Thu, 31 May 2012 13:21:50 +1000, "John" <susan48@aapt.net.au>
wrote:

>Here is the 'T" antenna I referred to. It is totally plastic.
>http://www.happywanderer.net.au/page.asp?parentid=19&parent2id=24

Not quite totally plastic. Inside the ABS or PVC tubing are some
wires. Most likely, a length of twinlead forming a folded dipole.
While not the most sophisticated antenna available, it's probably
sufficient for campers and caravans.

However, there's a small problem. If you cram an antenna into a PVC
tube, the resonant frequency goes down. There's no set value for the
velocity factor for PVC or ABS, so the resonance change will vary with
manufacturer, doping, and the position of the moon. It's not a big
deal for a low-Q minimal gain and wide band antenna such as this
folded dipole. However, as the gain goes up, the tolerances for
element lengths become more critical. This means that changes in
effective length and resonance caused by PVC or ABS pipe becomes an
important consideration.

>"John" <susan48@aapt.net.au> wrote in message
>news:U8ydnVXKtMaRgF7SnZ2dnUVZ_qmdnZ2d@westnet.com.au...
>> Whilst trying to source a "digital" TV antenna I came across some with all
>> external surfaces plastic. One was a small yagi with all external surfaces
>> plastic, hopefully with metal elements embedded. Another a "T" shape made
>> out of plastic conduit with elements inside conduit.
>> My question is how do they work?. If they are detecting electrical fields
>> how does increasing source impedance by 100,s of megohms improve things?.
>> Capacitive coupling, I suppose at the frequencies involved there would be
>> some.
>> If it works as well as all metal why doesn,t every one use it and stop
>> corrosion?

The distance between the metal elements and the dielectric (PVC or
ABS) is also a consideration. Obviously, if the pipe diameter were
fairly large, the effect of the pipe would be minimal. Similarly, if
the pipe were molded around the conductor, the effect of the pipe
would be maximum.

There's nothing magic about coating an antenna to prevent corrosion.
This is an important consideration for trailers, campers, and
caravans. The antenna has to survive freeway speeds and be fairly
aerodynamic. Coating the antenna with smooth plastic does this.

If you feel ambitious, and happen to have either a grid dip meter or an antenna analyzer, just build any resonant antenna (probably at VHF frequencies) and watch the resonant frequency change as a PVC or ABS pipe is slid over the antenna elements. I build a collinear antenna out of alternating pieces of coax cable. It tuned perfectly, until I slid the antenna into a PVC pipe. Tuning changed from 146MHz to a useless 135MHz. Filling the pipe with urethane foam (fence post compound), lowered the frequency a few more mHz.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1273. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 05:34:04 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jq9k7t$bb0$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1940

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
news:rabgs71q3hj54tibnqc65t8av3k74goqh5@4ax.com...

< snip >

Your "easy-sounding plans"
> should be an ominous warning of problems to follow.
>

Sound warning, indeed. I checked some websites devoted to quads and the measurements are in the ballpark. The 20m version is fairly close to the ground,, being suspended from a boom at the top of a 30-foot pole. I'm going to build it and try it in my yard before taking it to FD. The 30-foot pole is no problem; I had three of them last year for the dipole.

>>(Jeez -- what am I _not_ doing?)
>
> Operating?

Club duty only really requires about six hour a week, average. I still get on the air. :-)

"Sal"

1274. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 05:35:13 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jq9ka1bis1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1941

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
news:4fc81fb2$0$96702$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...

>
> I bet he has an outhouse. Who needs modern plumbing when the negative
> 15th century stuff has worked so well for 25 centuries?
>
> tom
> K0TAR

<Grin>

"Sal"

1275. Crossposting Permitted to rec.radio.amateur.moderated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 06:00:03 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting-1-1338530401@panix.com>
Source record: 1942
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting
Revision: 1.2 2011/11/02 04:08:53
Posting-Frequency: posted monthly
URL: http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rram/index.html

Changes followed by "|".

After a 30-day public discussion and feedback period to gauge reader
opinions in March of 2009:

http://groups.google.com/group/rec.radio.amateur.moderated/browse_thread/thread/d7d337db35
f23326

the rec.radio.amateur.moderated Moderation Team had decided to consider |
amending its charter, and permit limited simultaneous crossposting to
rec.radio.amateur.moderated and one other unmoderated
amateur-radio-related discussion newsgroup. After a successful trial |
period (90 days, through early July 2009), we decided to adopt this |
change permanently. |

Approved rec.radio.amateur.* newsgroups are those that are currently
listed in the latest version of the "List of Big Eight Newsgroups" which
is crossposted monthly to news.announce.newgroups, news.groups, and
news.lists.misc.

Approved alt.radio.amateur.* and alt.ham-radio.* newsgroups are those
that have been created consistent with the suggestions in "So You Want
to Create an Alt Newsgroup" at:

http://www.faqs.org/faqs/alt-creation-guide/

Approved regional hierarchy newsgroups are those that contain either
"radio.amateur" or "ham-radio" in their names, including
uk.radio.amateur and aus.radio.amateur.misc.

We will make every reasonable effort to keep our list of approved
newsgroups up-to-date. In case we have overlooked any, and a submission
is rejected in error as a result, the rejected submitter can E-mail us
at our administrative contact address (in the signature at the bottom of
this article, and the default Reply-To for the rejection message)
requesting that it be added, and that the article be approved. We may
still choose to reject articles crossposted to any alt.* newsgroup with
an inappropriate name, including obscene language, embedded
name-calling, or encouragement of unlawful conduct.
```

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-amateur-moderated-request@panix.com.

1276. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 08:03:57 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fc8776e$0$1227$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1943

"Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jq831v$345$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>
>> A cristal sets has the modern name "rectenna":
>
> No it doesn't, a 'cristal' (sic) set, fails to meet the definition that is
> in the first line of the article that you linked to: "A rectenna is a
> rectifying antenna, a special type of antenna that is used to convert
> microwave energy into direct current electricity"; in that a 'cristal'
> (sic) set does not produce direct current; as it also states later in that
> article: "it discards the DC component before sending the signal to the
> earphones".

And what the electrons do in such instalation:
http://www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/3336114/Over-to-you-Mythical-electricity.html
"
a.. It is very simple to light a building with power stolen from a nearby
radio transmitter as a farmer once proved with a barn.
b.. 1. Ensure that the building is isolated and near a powerful
transmitter
c.. 2. Fit it with a metal roof (corrugated iron works well)
d.. 3. Connect the lights between the roof and a good earth connection
e.. 4. Bask in the glow
There no the "crystal" or a diode.
What do you think. Will it be working with the diode between the light and
the roof ?

Where come from the electrons?
S*

1277. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 08:15:37 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fc87a21$0$1217$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1944

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci news:jq8l80mcu2@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4fc78c75$0$26690$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>> >> I've a recollection that you've posted your views onto this newsgroup
>> >> a
>>> few weeks ago.
>>> I guess that asking you to disregard 19th century understanding and
>>> learn 20th and 21st century understanding is probably an unproductive
>>> approach.
>>
>> But I hope that you understand that 19th century physics and 21st century
>> > are the same.
>> In the 20th the all was a top secret.
>> S*
>>
> I don't recall us having nuclear bombs in the 19th century, nor
> transistors nor integrated circuits.

All fundamentals were invented in XIX by Faraday, Stokes, Lorenz and Tesla.

> The underlying physics may not have changed but man's understanding of it
> certainly has.
> By analogy, the human body is still the same design as it was in the 15th
> / 16th /17th centuries (and earlier and later). If you need a doctor, will
> you go to one practising 21st century medicine or 15th century medicine?
> Would you prefer to drive a 21st century car or a 19th century car? Would
> you be worried about dropping off the flat earth?
> Perhaps you should study the "phlogiston" theory. How about the opposition
> that Galileo encountered when he tried to support the theory of Copernicus
> that Earth orbits around the Sun? If you'd been around in the time of
> Galileo and Copernicus I guess you'd be certain that the Sun orbits the
> Earth. After all, that's how Ptolemy said it was and that view lasted a
> thousand years or more.

Galileo, Copernicus, Ptolemy. All known that the planets orbit the Sun.
But the teaching program "said" the "the Sun orbits the Earth."

The same is now.
All physics people know that : "Light is the oscillatory flow of
electrons".
But in teaching program are mystery TEM waves.
S*

1278. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 08:18:28 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fc87acb$0$26687$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1945

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjsf6ci.fp9.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> Tesla and Marconi proved that antenna must be grounded and that it
>> emmits/gains electrons.
>
> But later it was found that they had been wrong, and that only a
> strange critter named Szczepan Bialek was still writing about it.

Who found that they had been wrong?

S*

1279. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 09:04:05 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjsh1c5.bc4.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1946

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:slrnjsf6ci.fp9.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> Tesla and Marconi proved that antenna must be grounded and that it
>>> emmits/gains electrons.
>>
>> But later it was found that they had been wrong, and that only a
>> strange critter named Szczepan Bialek was still writing about it.
>
> Who found that they had been wrong?

That is your task to find out. We all know they were wrong, it is
only you that keeps coming up with that electron emitting bullshit.
```

1280. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 09:05:41 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjsh1f5.bc4.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1947

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> Galileo, Copernicus, Ptolemy. All known that the planets orbit the Sun.
> But the teaching program "said" the "the Sun orbits the Earth."

Not the teaching program in general, only some fairytale book from
the old ages that some people consider authoritative.

1281. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 15:42:02 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jqans8$t94$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1948

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fc8776e$0$1227$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> >
> And what the electrons do in such instalation:
> http://www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/3336114/Over-to-you-Mythical-electricity.html
> "
> a.. It is very simple to light a building with power stolen from a nearby
> radio transmitter as a farmer once proved with a barn.
> b.. 1. Ensure that the building is isolated and near a powerful
> transmitter
> c.. 2. Fit it with a metal roof (corrugated iron works well)
> d.. 3. Connect the lights between the roof and a good earth connection
> e.. 4. Bask in the glow
> There no the "crystal" or a diode.
> What do you think. Will it be working with the diode between the light and
> the roof ?
>
> Where come from the electrons?
> S*

Did you read the final comment - "I am afraid that Peter Stuart has been misled. There is not the slightest chance of "tapping in" to the power being radiated even from the highest power stations". That came from someone who ran high power transmitters.

How much power input or output does a transmitter have to have in order for it to be a "powerful" transmitter? I have a 400W transmitter around six miles away and a 200kW transmitter around 50 miles away. Which one's signal will be the stronger at my house?

How accurate are science based reports in the Telegraph?

Regards, Ian.

1282. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 16:01:31 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fc8e756$0$26681$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1949

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjsh1f5.bc4.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> Galileo, Copernicus, Ptolemy. All known that the planets orbit the Sun.
>> But the teaching program "said" "the Sun orbits the Earth."
>
> Not the teaching program in general, only some fairytale book from
> the old ages that some people consider authoritative.

"Some people" consider the Fresnel's idea and Heaviside's equations as
authoritative.

"" In 1817, Young had proposed a small transverse component to light, while
yet retaining a far larger longitudinal component. Fresnel, by the year
1821, was able to show via mathematical methods that polarization could be
explained only if light was entirely transverse, with no longitudinal
vibration whatsoever.
From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fresnel

But some people know that Young is right and that: ""Light is the
oscillatory flow of electrons".

This small transverse component is because the light is radiated by dipole.
Radio waves radiated from monopole are the pressure waves (oscillatory
flow).
S*

1283. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 16:09:17 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fc8e928$0$1213$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1950

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jqans8$t94$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4fc8776e$0$1227$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>> >
>> And what the electrons do in such instalation:
>> http://www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/3336114/Over-to-you-Mythical-electricity.html
>> "
>> a.. It is very simple to light a building with power stolen from a
>> nearby radio transmitter as a farmer once proved with a barn.
>> b.. 1. Ensure that the building is isolated and near a powerful
>> transmitter
>> c.. 2. Fit it with a metal roof (corrugated iron works well)
>> d.. 3. Connect the lights between the roof and a good earth connection
>> e.. 4. Bask in the glow
>> There no the "crystal" or a diode.
>> What do you think. Will it be working with the diode between the light
>> and the roof ?
>>
>> Where come from the electrons?
>> S*
>
> Did you read the final comment - "I am afraid that Peter Stuart has been
> misled. There is not the slightest chance of "tapping in" to the power
> being radiated even from the highest power stations". That came from
> someone who ran high power transmitters.
>
> How much power input or output does a transmitter have to have in order
> for it to be a "powerful" transmitter? I have a 400W transmitter around
> six miles away and a 200kW transmitter around 50 miles away. Which one's
> signal will be the stronger at my house?
>
> How accurate are science based reports in the Telegraph?

And what is your opinion about Wiki:
"It is now known that this device
operated by emitting electrons from the single electrode through a
combination of field electron emission and thermionic emission. Once
liberated, electrons are strongly repelled by the high electric field near
the electrode during negative voltage peaks from the oscillating HV output".
From: http://en.wikipedia.org/?title=Nikola_Tesla

I hope that you accept the word "electrode" in place of "antenna's end"
S*

1284. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 16:14:45 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjshqjl.4s7.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1751

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> This small transverse component is because the light is radiated by dipole.
> Radio waves radiated from monopole are the pressure waves (oscillatory
> flow).

Do you want to claim that the kind of waves radiated from a transmitter
antenna varies depending on the type of antenna?

So that a dipole antenna produces another kind of wave than a monopole
antenna?

It should then be possible to determine at a distance what kind of
antenna was used to transmit the wave. Can you describe an experiment
to do this determination?

1285. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 16:26:05 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fc8ed11$0$1305$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1752

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjshqjl.4s7.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> This small transverse component is because the light is radiated by
>> dipole.
>> Radio waves radiated from monopole are the pressure waves (oscillatory
>> flow).
>
> Do you want to claim that the kind of waves radiated from a transmitter
> antenna varies depending on the type of antenna?
>
> So that a dipole antenna produces another kind of wave than a monopole
> antenna?
>
> It should then be possible to determine at a distance what kind of
> antenna was used to transmit the wave. Can you describe an experiment
> to do this determination?

Faraday wrote in 1846 that to have the polarized waves you must use the two
or more sources.

To have the linear polarization we are using the dipole.
To have the circular polarization we are using the two dipoles.

The above is easy to "determine at a distance what kind of antenna was used
to transmit the wave."

But is the another phenomenon. The Luxembourg effect.
The dipole radiate the doubled frequency.
S*

1286. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 16:28:46 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <u67n99-69m.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1753

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> And what is your opinion about Wiki:
> "It is now known that this device
> operated by emitting electrons from the single electrode through a
> combination of field electron emission and thermionic emission. Once
> liberated, electrons are strongly repelled by the high electric field near
> the electrode during negative voltage peaks from the oscillating HV output".
> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/?title=Nikola_Tesla
>
> I hope that you accept the word "electrode" in place of "antenna's end"
> S*

Once again our resident babbling idiot takes a snippet of something from
Wiki totally out of context, and misinterprets it.

It has been explained to you several times that any electron emmission
from the ends of an antenna is an abnormal situation, is NOT required
for antenna operation, and is an independant phenomena of normal antenna
operation.

It has also been explained to you several times that there are types
of antennas where this never happens.

Yet you keep babbling on like the totally ignorant idiot you are.

1287. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 16:30:32 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <8a7n99-69m.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1754

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:slrnjsh1f5.bc4.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> Galileo, Copernicus, Ptolemy. All known that the planets orbit the Sun.
>>> But the teaching program "said" "the Sun orbits the Earth."
>>
>> Not the teaching program in general, only some fairytale book from
>> the old ages that some people consider authoritative.
>
> "Some people" consider the Fresnel's idea and Heaviside's equations as
> authoritative.
>
> "" In 1817, Young had proposed a small transverse component to light, while
> yet retaining a far larger longitudinal component. Fresnel, by the year
> 1821, was able to show via mathematical methods that polarization could be
> explained only if light was entirely transverse, with no longitudinal
> vibration whatsoever.
> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fresnel
>
> But some people know that Young is right and that: ""Light is the
> oscillatory flow of electrons".
>
> This small transverse component is because the light is radiated by dipole.
> Radio waves radiated from monopole are the pressure waves (oscillatory
> flow).
> S*

Just about everything you said here is total, babbling, nonsense.

You are an idiot and will always be an idiot.

1288. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 16:39:38 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jqar8p$6dt$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1755

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fc8ed11$0$1305$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> Faraday wrote in 1846 that to have the polarized waves you must use the
> two or more sources.
>
> To have the linear polarization we are using the dipole.
> To have the circular polarization we are using the two dipoles.
>
> The above is easy to "determine at a distance what kind of antenna was
> used to transmit the wave."
>
> But is the another phenomenon. The Luxembourg effect.
> The dipole radiate the doubled frequency.
> S*

Ah yes - the famous "is it a dipole or is it a dipole?" test. Of course, it
wouldn't discriminate between a dipole and a yagi (staggered or phased?)

Luxembourg effect? Harmonics?

1289. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 16:39:54 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jqar8p$6dt$2@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1756

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fc8e928$0$1213$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
> news:jqans8$t94$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4fc8776e$0$1227$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>> >
>>> And what the electrons do in such instalation:
>>> http://www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/3336114/Over-to-you-Mythical-electricity.html
>>> "
>>> a.. It is very simple to light a building with power stolen from a
>>> nearby radio transmitter as a farmer once proved with a barn.
>>> b.. 1. Ensure that the building is isolated and near a powerful
>>> transmitter
>>> c.. 2. Fit it with a metal roof (corrugated iron works well)
>>> d.. 3. Connect the lights between the roof and a good earth connection
>>> e.. 4. Bask in the glow
>>> There no the "crystal" or a diode.
>>> What do you think. Will it be working with the diode between the light
>>> and the roof ?
>>>
>>> Where come from the electrons?
>>> S*
>>
>> Did you read the final comment - "I am afraid that Peter Stuart has been
>> misled. There is not the slightest chance of "tapping in" to the power
>> being radiated even from the highest power stations". That came from
>> someone who ran high power transmitters.
>>
>> How much power input or output does a transmitter have to have in order
>> for it to be a "powerful" transmitter? I have a 400W transmitter around
>> six miles away and a 200kW transmitter around 50 miles away. Which one's
>> signal will be the stronger at my house?
>>
>> How accurate are science based reports in the Telegraph?
>
> And what is your opinion about Wiki:
> "It is now known that this device
> operated by emitting electrons from the single electrode through a
> combination of field electron emission and thermionic emission. Once
> liberated, electrons are strongly repelled by the high electric field near
> the electrode during negative voltage peaks from the oscillating HV

> output".
> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/?title=Nikola_Tesla
>
> I hope that you accept the word "electrode" in place of "antenna's end"
> S*

My guess is that the quote from Wiki relates to vacuum tubes. Ah yes, it does. Shall we put the farmer's barn into a large vacuum?

As I said ...

Did you read the final comment - "I am afraid that Peter Stuart has been misled. There is not the slightest chance of "tapping in" to the power being radiated even from the highest power stations". That came from someone who ran high power transmitters.

How much power input or output does a transmitter have to have in order for it to be a "powerful" transmitter? I have a 400W transmitter around six miles away and a 200kW transmitter around 50 miles away. Which one's signal will be the stronger at my house?

How accurate are science based reports in the Telegraph?

1290. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 16:40:24 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jqar8q$6dt$3@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1757

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fc87a21$0$1217$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> All fundamentals were invented in XIX by Faraday, Stokes, Lorenz and
> Tesla.
>
> Galileo, Copernicus, Ptolemy. All known that the planets orbit the Sun.
> But the teaching program "said" the "the Sun orbits the Earth."
> > S*
Nothing invented in the 20th century? Nuclear weapons, the Internet, String Theory? Ptolemy chose the earth centric model. Copernicus disproved it and developed the sun centric model. Galileo was somewhat unpopular with the church for supporting the earth centric model.

ttfn, Ian.

1291. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 17:08:19 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <3h9n99-ffm.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1758

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:slrnjshqjl.4s7.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> This small transverse component is because the light is radiated by
>>> dipole.
>>> Radio waves radiated from monopole are the pressure waves (oscillatory
>>> flow).
>>
>> Do you want to claim that the kind of waves radiated from a transmitter
>> antenna varies depending on the type of antenna?
>>
>> So that a dipole antenna produces another kind of wave than a monopole
>> antenna?
>>
>> It should then be possible to determine at a distance what kind of
>> antenna was used to transmit the wave. Can you describe an experiment
>> to do this determination?
>
> Faraday wrote in 1846 that to have the polarized waves you must use the two
> or more sources.

And after 166 have passed, we know that is not correct.

> To have the linear polarization we are using the dipole.
> To have the circular polarization we are using the two dipoles.

To have circular polarization, we also use helical antennas, something
that didn't exist 166 years ago.

We also have various types of loop, dielectric and waveguide based antennas,
such as the slot antenna, that did not exist 166 years ago.

> The above is easy to "determine at a distance what kind of antenna was used
> to transmit the wave."

No, it is not, in fact it is impossible to do.

> But is the another phenomenon. The Luxembourg effect.
> The dipole radiate the doubled frequency.

The Luxemburg-Gorky effect, which is the real name, has nothing to do
with antennas.

This is just more of your babbling idiocy.

1292. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 20:16:33 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jqb7uqndv1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1759

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote in message
news:jqans8$t94$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4fc8776e$0$1227$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>> >
>> And what the electrons do in such instalation:
>> http://www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/3336114/Over-to-you-Mythical-electricity.html
>> "
>> a.. It is very simple to light a building with power stolen from a
>> nearby radio transmitter as a farmer once proved with a barn.
>> b.. 1. Ensure that the building is isolated and near a powerful
>> transmitter
>> c.. 2. Fit it with a metal roof (corrugated iron works well)
>> d.. 3. Connect the lights between the roof and a good earth connection
>> e.. 4. Bask in the glow
>> There no the "crystal" or a diode.
>> What do you think. Will it be working with the diode between the light
>> and the roof ?
>>
>> Where come from the electrons?
>> S*
>
> Did you read the final comment - "I am afraid that Peter Stuart has been
> misled. There is not the slightest chance of "tapping in" to the power
> being radiated even from the highest power stations". That came from
> someone who ran high power transmitters.
>
> How much power input or output does a transmitter have to have in order
> for it to be a "powerful" transmitter? I have a 400W transmitter around
> six miles away and a 200kW transmitter around 50 miles away. Which one's
> signal will be the stronger at my house?
>
> How accurate are science based reports in the Telegraph?
>
> Regards, Ian.

I share your skepticism, Ian, and I'd like to take it a step further.

There is real math (imagine that!) to address the notion of "stealing power
from a nearby transmitter." Free-space attenuation is given by the formula
20 log Rf + 37dB, where R is the range in Nautical Miles and f is the
frequency in MHz.

True, a close-in VLF transmitter gives good coupling and actually will light
an unconnected fluorescent tube. However, these stations are quite rare and

nobody moves near them to "steal power," since they are built in large open areas with fences and guards. Need backup plan.

Next best bet: Get within 500 feet of a 50KW AM station, say KFI, AM-640 or KBOI, AM-670. Per the formula, the coupling loss will be about 13 dB, making 2500 watts of power available to you at that location. However, to realize that power, you need an antenna with near unity gain at that frequency. Any guesses as to how much they cost? Try $Millions. (It's called a 600-foot tower.) Much better to call your local utility and tell them how much you appreciate their service. Resolve to be more realistic about power-robbing schemes.

COMING NEXT ON THE POWER ROBBER CHANNEL: Tap into your neighbor's garden lights -- it's easy!

73,
"Sal"

1293. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 20:53:16 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jqba24evd1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1760

"Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com> wrote in message
news:jqb7uqndv1@dont-email.me...
> >
> I share your skepticism, Ian, and I'd like to take it a step further.
>
> There is real math (imagine that!) to address the notion of "stealing
> power from a nearby transmitter." Free-space attenuation is given by the
> formula
> 20 log Rf + 37dB, where R is the range in Nautical Miles and f is the
> frequency in MHz.
>
> True, a close-in VLF transmitter gives good coupling and actually will
> light an unconnected fluorescent tube. However, these stations are quite
> rare and nobody moves near them to "steal power," since they are built in
> large open areas with fences and guards. Need backup plan.
>
> Next best bet: Get within 500 feet of a 50KW AM station, say KFI, AM-640
> or KBOI, AM-670. Per the formula, the coupling loss will be about 13 dB,
> making 2500 watts of power available to you at that location. However, to
> realize that power, you need an antenna with near unity gain at that
> frequency. Any guesses as to how much they cost? Try $Millions. (It's
> called a 600-foot tower.) Much better to call your local utility and tell
> them how much you appreciate their service. Resolve to be more realistic
> about power-robbing schemes.
>
> COMING NEXT ON THE POWER ROBBER CHANNEL: Tap into your neighbor's garden
> lights -- it's easy!
>
> 73,
> "Sal"

Hello Sal. Thank you very much for the maths and the workings. Stories of "getting useable power from a transmitter" are always hard to track to an accurate source. The nearst I've gotten is a friend who knew of a cottage with a 33kV power line passing overhead. Seems that some turns of wire were fitted under the cottage's eaves and some useful power was obtained. Transfoemer action, I assume.
I've read science fiction stories form the 1930s where "broadcast power" was in general use. One story had all users switch off their powere receivers so that the authorities could D/F a wanted person by measuring the strength of the power field. Ah - unfettered imagination though induction does work when the power source and appliance are close together.

73, Ian.

>
>

1294. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-01 22:49:00 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jqbgsd$c3d$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1761

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> wrote in message
news:slrnjsep84.flb.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote:
>> "John" <susan48@aapt.net.au> wrote in message
>> news:jr6dnbUm8r0KuFrSnZ2dnUVZ_uGdnZ2d@westnet.com.au...
>>> Its why you should never leave a powerpoint switched on. You end up with
>>> a
>>> heap of electrons on the floor.
>>> And a hole under the neutral hole.
>>>
>> Not if you leave a plug in the socket. That'll stop the electrons.
>> What about the neutrons, protons and croutons?
>
> Croutons are especially nasty when they end up on the floor...

The commercial power in my neighborhood has an asymmetric waveform. Some of us have been saving the extra electrons on one-half-cycle. We had a power outage in October of last year and what we're saving now will be used if we ever suffer another outage.

1295. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-02 07:48:54 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fc9c569$0$1226$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1762

"Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jqbgsd$c3d$1@dont-email.me...
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> wrote in message
> news:slrnjsep84.flb.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote:
>>> "John" <susan48@aapt.net.au> wrote in message
>>> news:jr6dnbUm8r0KuFrSnZ2dnUVZ_uGdnZ2d@westnet.com.au...
>>>> Its why you should never leave a powerpoint switched on. You end up
>>>> with a
>>>> heap of electrons on the floor.
>>>> And a hole under the neutral hole.
>>>>
>>> Not if you leave a plug in the socket. That'll stop the electrons.
>>> What about the neutrons, protons and croutons?
>>
>> Croutons are especially nasty when they end up on the floor...
>
> The commercial power in my neighborhood has an asymmetric waveform. Some
> of us have been saving the extra electrons on one-half-cycle.

The extra electrons flow into the ground. Like in your radios.
S*

1296. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-02 07:56:59 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fc9c74e$0$1303$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1763

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jqar8q$6dt$3@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4fc87a21$0$1217$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>> All fundamentals were invented in XIX by Faraday, Stokes, Lorenz and
>> Tesla.
>>
>> Galileo, Copernicus, Ptolemy. All known that the planets orbit the Sun.
>> But the teaching program "said" the "the Sun orbits the Earth."
>> > S*
> Nothing invented in the 20th century? Nuclear weapons, the Internet,
> String
> Theory?

Fundamentals of radio.

>Ptolemy chose the earth centric model.

Today astronomers do the same. The Sun is too hot to make the measurements
from it.

>Copernicus disproved it and developed the sun centric model. Galileo was
>somewhat unpopular with the church for supporting the earth centric model.

Copernicus and Galileo were trying to change the teaching program.

The same is now.
It is time to replace the EM by Heaviside with Ampere electrodynamics.
S*

1297. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-02 08:06:53 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fc9c9a0$0$26708$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1764

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci news:jqar8p$6dt$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4fc8ed11$0$1305$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> Faraday wrote in 1846 that to have the polarized waves you must use the
>> two or more sources.
>>
>> To have the linear polarization we are using the dipole.
>> To have the circular polarization we are using the two dipoles.
>>
>> The above is easy to "determine at a distance what kind of antenna was
>> used to transmit the wave."
>>
>> But is the another phenomenon. The Luxembourg effect.
>> The dipole radiate the doubled frequency.
>> S*
>
> Ah yes - the famous "is it a dipole or is it a dipole?" test. Of course,
> it wouldn't discriminate between a dipole and a yagi (staggered or
> phased?)
>
> Luxembourg effect? Harmonics?

Harmonics are in string, plate, piano box etc.

Pendelum and LC circuit have the one frequency only.

LW from the dipole mast were (and are) received on MW receivers at exactly doubled frequency.
S*

1298. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-02 08:09:31 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fc9ca3e$0$1297$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1765

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jqar8p$6dt$2@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4fc8e928$0$1213$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>>
>> And what is your opinion about Wiki:
>> "It is now known that this device
>> operated by emitting electrons from the single electrode through a
>> combination of field electron emission and thermionic emission. Once
>> liberated, electrons are strongly repelled by the high electric field
>> near
>> the electrode during negative voltage peaks from the oscillating HV
>> output".
>> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/?title=Nikola_Tesla
>>
>> I hope that you accept the word "electrode" in place of "antenna's end"
>> S*
>
> My guess is that the quote from Wiki relates to vacuum tubes. Ah yes, it
> does. Shall we put the farmer's barn into a large vacuum?

" He also used Geissler tubes"

Do you think that in air no field electron emission?
S*

1299. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-02 08:48:45 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jqckcq$8gj$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1766

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fc9c9a0$0$26708$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> >>> But is the another phenomenon. The Luxembourg effect.
>>> The dipole radiate the doubled frequency.
>>> S*
>>
>> Ah yes - the famous "is it a dipole or is it a dipole?" test. Of course,
>> it wouldn't discriminate between a dipole and a yagi (staggered or
>> phased?)
>>
>> Luxembourg effect? Harmonics?
>
> Harmonics are in string, plate, piano box etc.
>
> Pendelum and LC circuit have the one frequency only.
>
> LW from the dipole mast were (and are) received on MW receivers at exactly
> doubled frequency.
> S*
>
>
Yup. Harmonics. The Luxembourg effect was cross-modulation. I'd completely
forgotten about it.

Was it a dipole or was it a dipole?

Regards, Ian

1300. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-02 15:31:29 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <rd9ks7pdjkj8qttitgbgjd5gn6pkn7baol@4ax.com>
Source record: 1767

On Fri, 1 Jun 2012 13:16:33 -0700, "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
wrote:

>There is real math (imagine that!) to address the notion of "stealing power
>from a nearby transmitter." Free-space attenuation is given by the formula
>20 log Rf + 37dB, where R is the range in Nautical Miles and f is the
>frequency in MHz.

I beg to differ and hair split. The free space attenuation formula
works nicely at a distance of about 1 wavelength or more away from the
antenna. However, at the broadcast band wavelength of about 300
meters (about 1000ft), any attempt to steal power will probably
require near field calculations, or perhaps just transformer action.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Near_and_far_field>

>Next best bet: Get within 500 feet of a 50KW AM station, say KFI, AM-640 or
>KBOI, AM-670.

RF safety exposure limits at 500ft for a 50KW AM station and 0dBi
antenna gain, yields about 1.5 mw/cm2. The safe limit is 100mw/cm2.
<http://kb9mwr.dyndns.org/n9zia/rfsafety.main.cgi>
Therefore, it is safe to approach the antenna without fear of having
your brain morph into Mr. Bialek. At about 60ft is becomes officially
unsafe.

>Per the formula, the coupling loss will be about 13 dB,
>making 2500 watts of power available to you at that location. However, to
>realize that power, you need an antenna with near unity gain at that
>frequency. Any guesses as to how much they cost? Try $Millions. (It's
>called a 600-foot tower.) Much better to call your local utility and tell
>them how much you appreciate their service. Resolve to be more realistic
>about power-robbing schemes.

Technology to the rescue. Once upon a time in the 1960's, I lived in
Smog Angeles and worked part time next to an AM station. Surrounding
the antenna was the requisite chain link security fence, which had
several gaps in the fence for access gates. If one of the gates was
left open, forming a 1 turn coil, I could draw a small arc across the
gap with a clip lead. I wanted to fake an electrocution by bridging a
gate with both arms, but chickened out. When the station personnel
found out what us juvenile delinquents were doing, they promptly
buried a wire across each gate to short out the gaps, and changed the
locks on the gates.

Incidentally, locating the Gertsch/Singer (manufacturer of
communications service monitors) factory next to an AM broadcast

station (I forgot the call sign) in LA was not a great idea.

>COMING NEXT ON THE POWER ROBBER CHANNEL: Tap into your neighbor's garden
>lights -- it's easy!

Yech... The next revolution in home alternative energy will be the nuclear powered underground water heater and the solar powered steam plant. Dispose of hot nuclear waste and run your water heater at the same time. If you do the math, solar steam power is cheaper and more efficient than solar cells.

Somewhat more seriously, I've been reading about nantennas for solar power. With 85% theoretical efficiency, it sure looks promising.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nantenna>
<http://www.inl.gov/pdfs/nantenna.pdf>
Maybe there's a place for RF engineers in alternative energy. All I need to do is build a 3,000GHz antenna farm and find a diode that works at that frequency.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1301. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-02 15:40:12 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <vmcks75tk3ojes2om3o3vau5gbf34d3561@4ax.com>
Source record: 1768

On Thu, 31 May 2012 17:21:22 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

>But I hope that you understand that 19th century physics and 21st century
>are the same.
>In the 20th the all was a top secret.

It wasn't called physics back then. It was "natural philosophy".
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_philosophy>

Back then, to give one a "physic" was to administer a cathartic and
force regurgitation:
<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/physic>
That's fairly close to what I feel when reading your claims and
distortions.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1302. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-02 16:50:45 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <5ssp99-5h2.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1769

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> Do you think that in air no field electron emission?
> S*

You don't have the slightest clue what the term "field electron emission"
means and keep using it in the most inappropriate of situations.

1303. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-02 16:55:01 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <54tp99-5h2.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1770

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:jqar8q$6dt$3@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4fc87a21$0$1217$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>> All fundamentals were invented in XIX by Faraday, Stokes, Lorenz and
>>> Tesla.
>>>
>>> Galileo, Copernicus, Ptolemy. All known that the planets orbit the Sun.
>>> But the teaching program "said" the "the Sun orbits the Earth."
>>> > S*
>> Nothing invented in the 20th century? Nuclear weapons, the Internet,
>> String
>> Theory?
>
> Fundamentals of radio.
>
>>Ptolemy chose the earth centric model.
>
> Today astronomers do the same. The Sun is too hot to make the measurements
> from it.
>
>>Copernicus disproved it and developed the sun centric model. Galileo was
>>somewhat unpopular with the church for supporting the earth centric model.
>
> Copernicus and Galileo were trying to change the teaching program.
>
> The same is now.
> It is time to replace the EM by Heaviside with Ampere electrodynamics.
> S*

100% pure, incoherent, babble of an ignorant idiot.
```

1304. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-02 16:58:29 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <latp99-5h2.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1771

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:jqbgsd$c3d$1@dont-email.me...
>>
>> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> wrote in message
>> news:slrnjsep84.flb.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>> Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote:
>>>> "John" <susan48@aapt.net.au> wrote in message
>>>> news:jr6dnbUm8r0KuFrSnZ2dnUVZ_uGdnZ2d@westnet.com.au...
>>>>> Its why you should never leave a powerpoint switched on. You end up
>>>>> with a
>>>>> heap of electrons on the floor.
>>>>> And a hole under the neutral hole.
>>>>>
>>>> Not if you leave a plug in the socket. That'll stop the electrons.
>>>> What about the neutrons, protons and croutons?
>>>
>>> Croutons are especially nasty when they end up on the floor...
>>
>> The commercial power in my neighborhood has an asymmetric waveform. Some
>> of us have been saving the extra electrons on one-half-cycle.
>
> The extra electrons flow into the ground. Like in your radios.
> S*

There can't actually be a real person this blazingly, blindingly stupid.

Someone this stupid would be incapable of feeding and clothing himself.
```

1305. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-02 17:15:00 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jqdhmnkok1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1772

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fc9c74e$0$1303$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
>>Ptolemy chose the earth centric model.
>
> Today astronomers do the same. The Sun is too hot to make the measurements
> from it.

Oh dear - no. Astronomers to-day know that the earth orbits around the sun.
It is incorrect to say that "the sun is too hot to make the measurements".
Scientists make plenty of observations of the sun (sunspots, CME and so on).

Regards, Ian.

1306. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-02 17:51:48 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fca52a5$0$26710$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1773

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:rd9ks7pdjkj8qttitgbgjd5gn6pkn7baol@4ax.com...
> >
> Somewhat more seriously, I've been reading about nantennas for solar
> power. With 85% theoretical efficiency, it sure looks promising.
> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nantenna>
> <http://www.inl.gov/pdfs/nantenna.pdf>
> Maybe there's a place for RF engineers in alternative energy. All I
> need to do is build a 3,000GHz antenna farm and find a diode that
> works at that frequency.

The principle of nantenas is the same as the crystal radio.
The size of the antenna must be below 1/2 WL.

For RF each diode is O.K.

The question is if the electrons flow into the ground.

Do you know the answer?
S*

1307. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-02 17:58:37 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fca543c$0$26687$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1774

"Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jqcjd9$691$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>
>>
>> But is the another phenomenon. The Luxembourg effect.
>> The dipole radiate the doubled frequency.
>> S*
>
> That is NOT the Luxembourg Effect. The Luxembourg effect is/was cross
> modulation of 2 stations due to non-linearities in the atmosphere.

It is an explanation.
The Luxembourg effect WAS the receiving of LW from Luxembourg mast on the MW
receivers tuned to the doubled frequency..
S*

1308. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-02 18:04:48 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fca55ab$0$1295$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1775

U?ytkownik "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci news:jqdhmnkok1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4fc9c74e$0$1303$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>>>Ptolemy chose the earth centric model.
>>
>> Today astronomers do the same. The Sun is too hot to make the
>> measurements from it.
>
> Oh dear - no. Astronomers to-day know that the earth orbits around the
> sun.
> It is incorrect to say that "the sun is too hot to make the measurements".
> Scientists make plenty of observations of the sun (sunspots, CME and so
> on).

All measurements were, are, and will be done from the Earth.

"Ptolemy chose the earth centric model" means that all measurements must be done from the Earth.
All astronomers before Ptolemy (and he) known that the planets orbit the Sun.
S*

1309. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-02 18:17:10 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <6u1q99-433.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1778

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:rd9ks7pdjkj8qttitgbgjd5gn6pkn7baol@4ax.com...
>> >
>> Somewhat more seriously, I've been reading about nantennas for solar
>> power. With 85% theoretical efficiency, it sure looks promising.
>> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nantenna>
>> <http://www.inl.gov/pdfs/nantenna.pdf>
>> Maybe there's a place for RF engineers in alternative energy. All I
>> need to do is build a 3,000GHz antenna farm and find a diode that
>> works at that frequency.
>
> The principle of nantenas is the same as the crystal radio.

Not quite.

> The size of the antenna must be below 1/2 WL.

Nope.

> For RF each diode is O.K.

Babble.

> The question is if the electrons flow into the ground.

The question is if you can tie your own shoes.

> Do you know the answer?

Yes, most all of us know the answers.

It is only you that is totally lost in babbling nonsense.

1310. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-02 18:18:04 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <sv1q99-433.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1779

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jqcjd9$691$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>
>>>
>>> But is the another phenomenon. The Luxembourg effect.
>>> The dipole radiate the doubled frequency.
>>> S*
>>
>> That is NOT the Luxembourg Effect. The Luxembourg effect is/was cross
>> modulation of 2 stations due to non-linearities in the atmosphere.
>
> It is an explanation.
> The Luxembourg effect WAS the receiving of LW from Luxembourg mast on the MW
> receivers tuned to the doubled frequency..
> S*

The effect has nothing what so ever to do with antennas.

You are an idiot.

1311. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-02 18:25:39 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jqdm00$q4$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1776

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fca55ab$0$1295$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...

>
> "Ptolemy chose the earth centric model" means that all measurements must
> be done from the Earth.
> All astronomers before Ptolemy (and he) known that the planets orbit the
> Sun.
> S*
>
Oops - no. Ptolemy's earth centric model meant that the sun and other
planets orbited the sun.

1312. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-02 18:27:14 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jqdm01$q4$2@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1777

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fca543c$0$26687$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> "Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jqcjd9$691$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>
>>>
>>> But is the another phenomenon. The Luxembourg effect.
>>> The dipole radiate the doubled frequency.
>>> S*
>>
>> That is NOT the Luxembourg Effect. The Luxembourg effect is/was cross
>> modulation of 2 stations due to non-linearities in the atmosphere.
>
> It is an explanation.
> The Luxembourg effect WAS the receiving of LW from Luxembourg mast on the
> MW receivers tuned to the doubled frequency..
> S*
>
Ah - so Wikipedia is incorrect. It reads " ... Luxemburg-Gorky effect is a
phenomenon of cross modulation between two radio waves ... ".

1313. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-02 18:29:39 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <jl2q99-433.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1780

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> U?ytkownik "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:jqdhmn$kok$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4fc9c74e$0$1303$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>
>>>>Ptolemy chose the earth centric model.
>>>
>>> Today astronomers do the same. The Sun is too hot to make the
>>> measurements from it.
>>
>> Oh dear - no. Astronomers to-day know that the earth orbits around the
>> sun.
>> It is incorrect to say that "the sun is too hot to make the measurements".
>> Scientists make plenty of observations of the sun (sunspots, CME and so
>> on).
>
> All measurements were, are, and will be done from the Earth.

This idiot is so blindingly stupid he doesn't know we now have space craft
and automated measuring devices.

One wonders if he gets around his village on horseback.

Nah, he's too stupid to be able to ride something as smart as a horse.

Maybe a goat cart if someone else hooks up the goat for him and steers.
```

1314. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-02 21:56:28 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <or1ls71rq0lrqmeutgthkifsifg7n6qj65@4ax.com>
Source record: 1781

On Sat, 2 Jun 2012 19:51:48 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
wrote:

>The principle of nantenas is the same as the crystal radio.
>The size of the antenna must be below 1/2 WL.

Please read the PDF I included. The length of the dipole can be any
multiple of 1/2 wavelength. It can also be a loop antenna. What's
critical is the spacing between the antenna and the underlying ground
plane, which form a resonant cavity at optical frequencies.

>For RF each diode is O.K.

Please read the Wikipedia article:
The large loss in power is a result of the junction
capacitance (also known as parasitic capacitance) found
in p-n junction diodes and Schottky diodes, which can
only operate effectively at frequencies less than 5 THz.[3]
The ideal wavelengths of 0.4-1.6 um correspond to
frequencies of approximately 190-750 THz, which is much
larger than the capabilities of typical diodes. etc...
This isn't going to work with ordinary diodes.

>The question is if the electrons flow into the ground.

Nope. The question is whether there are any electrons involved. There
are none.

>Do you know the answer?

Yes... I know everything. If you unable to form a suitable opinion, I
would be happy to supply one for you.

Everyone constantly repeating that there are no electrons falling to
the ground or spewn into the air doesn't seem to have much of an
effect on you. You are also apparently incapable of answering my
question (multiple times). I see no indication that you have read,
much less understand, any of the references and explanations supplied
for your benefit. You are therefore hopeless and a waste of time.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1315. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-02 22:05:11 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <vf3ls71nijtfh903a5dgl6p7b2ao1ft2is@4ax.com>
Source record: 1782

On Sat, 2 Jun 2012 18:29:39 -0000, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:

>Maybe a goat cart if someone else hooks up the goat for him and steers.

Amazing what can be found with Google:
<http://www.durabletoys.com/product_images/uploaded_images/gregory-and-goat-cart-2004.jpg>

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1316. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-03 01:20:53 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4fcabbf4$0$96700$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1783

On 6/2/2012 3:09 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "Ian"<nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisaï¿½ w wiadomoï¿½ci
>>
>> My guess is that the quote from Wiki relates to vacuum tubes. Ah yes, it
>> does. Shall we put the farmer's barn into a large vacuum?
>
> " He also used Geissler tubes"
>
> Do you think that in air no field electron emission?
> S*
>
>

None, zero, zip, nada.

You are wrong, incorrect, ignorant, off base. clueless, etc.

tom
K0TAR

1317. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-03 01:21:53 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4fcabc2f$0$96700$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1784

On 6/2/2012 12:51 PM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "Jeff Liebermann"<jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:rd9ks7pdjkj8qttitgbgjd5gn6pkn7baol@4ax.com...
>>>
>> Somewhat more seriously, I've been reading about nantennas for solar
>> power. With 85% theoretical efficiency, it sure looks promising.
>> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nantenna>
>> <http://www.inl.gov/pdfs/nantenna.pdf>
>> Maybe there's a place for RF engineers in alternative energy. All I
>> need to do is build a 3,000GHz antenna farm and find a diode that
>> works at that frequency.
>
> The principle of nantenas is the same as the crystal radio.
> The size of the antenna must be below 1/2 WL.
>
> For RF each diode is O.K.
>
> The question is if the electrons flow into the ground.
>
> Do you know the answer?
> S*
>
>

Yes I know the answer.

No.

tom
K0TAR

1318. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-03 01:22:59 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4fcabc71$0$96700$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1785

On 6/2/2012 12:58 PM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "Jeff"<jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jqcjd9$691$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>
>>>
>>> But is the another phenomenon. The Luxembourg effect.
>>> The dipole radiate the doubled frequency.
>>> S*
>>
>> That is NOT the Luxembourg Effect. The Luxembourg effect is/was cross
>> modulation of 2 stations due to non-linearities in the atmosphere.
>
> It is an explanation.
> The Luxembourg effect WAS the receiving of LW from Luxembourg mast on the MW
> receivers tuned to the doubled frequency..
> S*
>
>

What a maroon.

tom
K0TAR

1319. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-03 01:24:49 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4fcabcdf$0$96700$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1786

On 6/2/2012 1:04 PM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> Uï¿½ytkownik "Ian"<nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisaï¿½ w wiadomoï¿½ci
> news:jqdhmnkok1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek"<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4fc9c74e$0$1303$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>
>>>> Ptolemy chose the earth centric model.
>>>
>>> Today astronomers do the same. The Sun is too hot to make the
>>> measurements from it.
>>
>> Oh dear - no. Astronomers to-day know that the earth orbits around the
>> sun.
>> It is incorrect to say that "the sun is too hot to make the measurements".
>> Scientists make plenty of observations of the sun (sunspots, CME and so
>> on).
>
> All measurements were, are, and will be done from the Earth.
>
> "Ptolemy chose the earth centric model" means that all measurements must be
> done from the Earth.
> All astronomers before Ptolemy (and he) known that the planets orbit the
> Sun.
> S*
>
>

I love how your replies often have nothing to do with the subject, like now.

You really are a moron.

tom
K0TAR

1320. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-03 03:02:31 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <ftAyr.6999$Bn.5130@newsfe12.iad>
Source record: 1787

Trying to straighten this guy out is about as productive
as teaching chickens to appreciate Mozart!

Irv VE6BP

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
news:4fcabc71$0$96700$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 6/2/2012 12:58 PM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> "Jeff"<jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:jqcjd9$691$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>>
>>>>
>>>> But is the another phenomenon. The Luxembourg effect.
>>>> The dipole radiate the doubled frequency.
>>>> S*
>>>
>>> That is NOT the Luxembourg Effect. The Luxembourg effect is/was cross
>>> modulation of 2 stations due to non-linearities in the atmosphere.
>>
>> It is an explanation.
>> The Luxembourg effect WAS the receiving of LW from Luxembourg mast on the
>> MW
>> receivers tuned to the doubled frequency..
>> S*
>>
>>
>
> What a maroon.
>
> tom
> K0TAR
>

1321. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-03 03:38:32 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jqem6vhdl1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1788

"Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote in message
news:ftAyr.6999$Bn.5130@newsfe12.iad...
> Trying to straighten this guy out is about as productive
> as teaching chickens to appreciate Mozart!
>
> Irv VE6BP

... and a cluck is involved either way.

"Sal"

1322. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-03 04:17:38 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jqeohf$qp4$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1789

On 6/2/2012 10:02 PM, Irv Finkleman wrote:
> Trying to straighten this guy out is about as productive
> as teaching chickens to appreciate Mozart!
>
> Irv VE6BP

Dunno.. You are being pretty hard on the chickens.. :/
Heck, I saw chickens and ducks playing the piano at the I.Q.
Zoo in Hot Springs AR several years ago. :|

1323. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-03 09:28:11 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fcb2e23$0$1306$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1790

```
"Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jqf8g9$f71$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> On 02/06/2012 18:58, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> "Jeff"<jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:jqcjd9$691$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>>
>>>>
>>>> But is the another phenomenon. The Luxembourg effect.
>>>> The dipole radiate the doubled frequency.
>>>> S*
>>>
>>> That is NOT the Luxembourg Effect. The Luxembourg effect is/was cross
>>> modulation of 2 stations due to non-linearities in the atmosphere.
>>
>> It is an explanation.
>> The Luxembourg effect WAS the receiving of LW from Luxembourg mast on the
>> MW
>> receivers tuned to the doubled frequency..
>> S*
>>
>>
>
> No it wasn't, it was receiving the audio from Radio Luxembourg, whilst
> tuned to and receiving another MW station (not at twice the frequency).

In 1933 newspaper was wrote that exactly twice.

> That is you heard both stations simultaneously. This is nothing to do with
> harmonics at twice the frequency, it is a phenomenon known as cross
> modulation.

Is the cross modulation if the LW are from the monopole antenna?
S*
```

1324. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-03 09:46:23 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fcb3265$0$26690$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1791

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:or1ls71rq0lrqmeutgthkifsifg7n6qj65@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 2 Jun 2012 19:51:48 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
> wrote:
>
>>The principle of nantenas is the same as the crystal radio.
>>The size of the antenna must be below 1/2 WL.
>
> Please read the PDF I included. The length of the dipole can be any
> multiple of 1/2 wavelength. It can also be a loop antenna. What's
> critical is the spacing between the antenna and the underlying ground
> plane, which form a resonant cavity at optical frequencies.
>
>>For RF each diode is O.K.
>
> Please read the Wikipedia article:
> The large loss in power is a result of the junction
> capacitance (also known as parasitic capacitance) found
> in p-n junction diodes and Schottky diodes, which can
> only operate effectively at frequencies less than 5 THz.[3]
> The ideal wavelengths of 0.4-1.6 um correspond to
> frequencies of approximately 190-750 THz, which is much
> larger than the capabilities of typical diodes. etc...
> This isn't going to work with ordinary diodes.

RF = radio frequency.
>
>>The question is if the electrons flow into the ground.
>
> Nope. The question is whether there are any electrons involved. There
> are none.

"The simplest crystal radio receiver, employing an antenna and a
demodulating diode (rectifier), is actually a rectenna - although it
discards the DC component before sending the signal to the earphones. People
living near strong radio transmitters would occasionally discover that with
a long receiving antenna, they could get enough electric power to light a
light bulb"

Where the DC component is discard?
What is the DC component made of?
>
>>Do you know the answer?
>
> Yes... I know everything. If you unable to form a suitable opinion, I

> would be happy to supply one for you.
>
> Everyone constantly repeating that there are no electrons falling to
> the ground or spewn into the air doesn't seem to have much of an
> effect on you. You are also apparently incapable of answering my
> question (multiple times). I see no indication that you have read,
> much less understand, any of the references and explanations supplied
> for your benefit. You are therefore hopeless and a waste of time.

"The electrical grid, which is normally three-phase AC, can be severely disrupted by the presence of a large DC bias. This is caused by strong solar flares hitting the Earth's atmosphere,(Even pipelines, such as the mostly above-groundAlaska Pipeline, are prone to this, and must be tied to electrical ground".

Now you are only one. Two days ago Jimp wrote:
"It has been explained to you several times that any electron emmission from the ends of an antenna is an abnormal situation, is NOT required for antenna operation, and is an independant phenomena of normal antenna operation."

So we have done the first step: "electrons falling to the ground or spewn into the air" are the abnormal situations".

The next step will be "L. Lorenz is right".
S*

1325. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-03 17:03:12 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <gvhs99-7mb.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1792

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> "The electrical grid, which is normally three-phase AC, can be severely
> disrupted by the presence of a large DC bias. This is caused by strong solar
> flares hitting the Earth's atmosphere,(Even pipelines, such as the mostly
> above-groundAlaska Pipeline, are prone to this, and must be tied to
> electrical ground".

The electrical grid has nothing to do with antennas and the structures
being discussed are usually miles long in size.

There are no antennas miles long in size.

> Now you are only one. Two days ago Jimp wrote:
> "It has been explained to you several times that any electron emmission
> from the ends of an antenna is an abnormal situation, is NOT required
> for antenna operation, and is an independant phenomena of normal antenna
> operation."
>
> So we have done the first step: "electrons falling to the ground or spewn
> into the air" are the abnormal situations".

No, we do not.

Even in a solar flare there are no "electrons falling to the ground or
spewn into the air".

Solar flare effects at ground level are magnetic effects.

> The next step will be "L. Lorenz is right".
> S*

The next step should be to get you into a mental hospital.

1326. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-03 17:09:47 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <rbis99-7mb.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1793

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> "Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jqf8g9$f71$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> On 02/06/2012 18:58, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> "Jeff"<jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>>> news:jqcjd9$691$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>> But is the another phenomenon. The Luxembourg effect.
>>>>> The dipole radiate the doubled frequency.
>>>>> S*
>>>>
>>>> That is NOT the Luxembourg Effect. The Luxembourg effect is/was cross
>>>> modulation of 2 stations due to non-linearities in the atmosphere.
>>>
>>> It is an explanation.
>>> The Luxembourg effect WAS the receiving of LW from Luxembourg mast on the
>>> MW
>>> receivers tuned to the doubled frequency..
>>> S*
>>>
>>>
>>
>> No it wasn't, it was receiving the audio from Radio Luxembourg, whilst
>> tuned to and receiving another MW station (not at twice the frequency).
>
> In 1933 newspaper was wrote that exactly twice.

And like many of your other ancient references, it was wrong.

There is no relationship to the frequencies.

>> That is you heard both stations simultaneously. This is nothing to do with
>> harmonics at twice the frequency, it is a phenomenon known as cross
>> modulation.
>
> Is the cross modulation if the LW are from the monopole antenna?

Cross modulation has absolutely nothing to do with antennas.

It is an effect caused by a perturbed region of the ionosphere far from
the antennas.

You are a babbling idiot.

1327. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-03 17:16:36 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fcb9bf5$0$1229$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1794

"Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jqfhm9$60e$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>
>>> No it wasn't, it was receiving the audio from Radio Luxembourg, whilst
>>> tuned to and receiving another MW station (not at twice the frequency).
>>
>> In 1933 newspaper was wrote that exactly twice.
>>
>>> That is you heard both stations simultaneously. This is nothing to do
>>> with
>>> harmonics at twice the frequency, it is a phenomenon known as cross
>>> modulation.
>>
>> Is the cross modulation if the LW are from the monopole antenna?
>> S*
>>
>>
> I don not understand what you are trying to ask, The Luxembourg effect wa
> son MW not LW, and it has nothing to do with antennas, it is mixing in the
> ionosphere of 2 signals.

"In 1933, Radio Luxembourg opened a 200 kW long wave transmitter,
broadcasting in English from the Grand Duchy in the afternoons and
evenings."
From: http://frequencyfinder.org.uk/trans_hist1.html

It was a dipole mast. The same was in Warsaw . The same effect was observed
(the LW were received on radio set as MW).
Now is a 1/4 WL mast and no the effect.
S*

1328. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-03 17:44:20 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <kcks99-cub.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1795

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Jeff" <jeff@jsystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jqfhm9$60e$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>
>>>> No it wasn't, it was receiving the audio from Radio Luxembourg, whilst
>>>> tuned to and receiving another MW station (not at twice the frequency).
>>>
>>> In 1933 newspaper was wrote that exactly twice.
>>>
>>>> That is you heard both stations simultaneously. This is nothing to do
>>>> with
>>>> harmonics at twice the frequency, it is a phenomenon known as cross
>>>> modulation.
>>>
>>> Is the cross modulation if the LW are from the monopole antenna?
>>> S*
>>>
>>>
>> I don not understand what you are trying to ask, The Luxembourg effect wa
>> son MW not LW, and it has nothing to do with antennas, it is mixing in the
>> ionosphere of 2 signals.
>
> "In 1933, Radio Luxembourg opened a 200 kW long wave transmitter,
> broadcasting in English from the Grand Duchy in the afternoons and
> evenings."
> From: http://frequencyfinder.org.uk/trans_hist1.html

And the LW station caused cross modulation of a MW station, resulting
in the LW station being heard at the same time as the MW station on
the MW station frequency.

> It was a dipole mast. The same was in Warsaw . The same effect was observed
> (the LW were received on radio set as MW).
> Now is a 1/4 WL mast and no the effect.

Incoherent, meaningles babble.

The Luxembourg effect has nothing to do with antennas and happens in the
ionosphere.

1329. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-03 17:59:07 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <639ns71050ol4csbnrr3snpa6g1ojdussu@4ax.com>
Source record: 1796

On Sun, 3 Jun 2012 17:03:12 -0000, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:

>Solar flare effects at ground level are magnetic effects.

Thanks. There's an all too common misconception that the engergetic
charged particles produced by solar flares, solar storms, solar wind,
CME's, etc somehow land on the power lines, which then appears as a DC
voltage on the lines. That's not how it works at ground level. This
explains it better than I could:
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geomagnetically_induced_current>

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1330. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-03 18:20:32 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <ggms99-84c.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1797

Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote:
> On Sun, 3 Jun 2012 17:03:12 -0000, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>
>>Solar flare effects at ground level are magnetic effects.
>
> Thanks. There's an all too common misconception that the engergetic
> charged particles produced by solar flares, solar storms, solar wind,
> CME's, etc somehow land on the power lines, which then appears as a DC
> voltage on the lines. That's not how it works at ground level. This
> explains it better than I could:
> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geomagnetically_induced_current>

I can almost guarantee our babbling Polish idiot believes that solar
produced particles make it through the atmosphere, which they do not.

All that energetic crap from space winds up being trapped by the air in the
upper atmosphere, ionizing the air from about 85 km to 600 km in altitude,
which is why the ionosphere exists.

1331. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-03 18:42:05 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <tons99-g9c.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1798

jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
> Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote:
>> On Sun, 3 Jun 2012 17:03:12 -0000, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>>
>>>Solar flare effects at ground level are magnetic effects.
>>
>> Thanks. There's an all too common misconception that the engergetic
>> charged particles produced by solar flares, solar storms, solar wind,
>> CME's, etc somehow land on the power lines, which then appears as a DC
>> voltage on the lines. That's not how it works at ground level. This
>> explains it better than I could:
>> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geomagnetically_induced_current>
>
> I can almost guarantee our babbling Polish idiot believes that solar
> produced particles make it through the atmosphere, which they do not.
>
> All that energetic crap from space winds up being trapped by the air in the
> upper atmosphere, ionizing the air from about 85 km to 600 km in altitude,
> which is why the ionosphere exists.

It occurs to me I should probably define the term "energetic crap from
space".

What is meant is any particle or EMR with sufficient energy to knock an
electron off of an atom.

For EMR, that starts in the UV region, which is the primary source for the
ionosphere under normal conditions.

During solar flares, there are LOTS of high energy particles being ejected
by the Sun of sufficient energy which add to the mix.

For an off topic amusement:

I did a search for our babbling Polish friend and the first thing I found
was a message posted to a Polish medical list where he claims all cancer
is a fungus and should be treated with Epsom salts.

It appears his idiocy is boundless.

1332. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-03 19:21:11 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jqgde8kti1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1799

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
news:tons99-g9c.ln1@mail.specsol.com...

< snip >

>
> I did a search for our babbling Polish friend and the first thing I found
> was a message posted to a Polish medical list where he claims all cancer
> is a fungus and should be treated with Epsom salts.

Good to see he gets _some_ things right.

;-)
"Sal"

1333. BEST HOT VIDEO WATCH HERE MODLES HOT PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-04 01:09:29 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <21a7d218-a2aa-4d4f-8e15-ac9d62e19681@ra8g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1800

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http://videos2youth.blogspot.in/2011/11/real-kiss-videos.html
first night hot videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.in/2011/11/first-night-hot-videos.html
mallu hot videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.in/2011/11/mallu-hot-videos.html
indian bedroom hot
http://videos2youth.blogspot.in/2011/11/indian-bedroom-hot.html
romantic videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.in/2011/11/romantic-videos.html

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lip kiss photos
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.in/2010/09/photos.html
bikini photos
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.in/2010/09/photos-2.html
SEXY PHOTOS
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.in/2010/09/photos-3.html
indian hot photos
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http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.in/2009/02/java-interview-questions.html
oracle interview questions
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.in/2009/02/oracle-interview-questions.html
hardware interview questions 4
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.in/2009/02/hardware-interview-questions.html
SQL Server Interview Questions
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.in/2009/02/sql-server-interview-questions.html
dotnet questions 3
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.in/2009/02/dotnet-questions-3.html

1334. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-04 07:16:03 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fcc60b4$0$1305$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1801

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:tons99-g9c.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>>>
> I did a search for our babbling Polish friend and the first thing I found
> was a message posted to a Polish medical list where he claims all cancer
> is a fungus and should be treated with Epsom salts.

Not me:
I have informed that somebody wrote:
"" I read Dr Simoncini's (oncologist) site at
http://www.curenaturalicancro.com/ that basal cell is a candida fungus, in
fact he claims ALL cancer is a fungus, and he recommended tincture of iodine
2x per day onto the basal cell. I tried that and had a major clearing but
could not get the entire thing removed plus an iodine stain is not exactly
wonderful on your head! I then pursued the candida angle and read that
magnesium sulphate (Epsom Salts) saturated solution in water is deadly to
almost any fungus/yeast. Well, after 1 week of applying this it has sorted
out my basal cell and removed it completely. That stuff is dirt cheap and
works."

Before I have read that J. Schneider used the Epsom salt to cancer cure.

Do you know same examples of using the Epsom salt?
S*

1335. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-04 07:25:25 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fcc62e6$0$1297$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1802

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:639ns71050ol4csbnrr3snpa6g1ojdussu@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 3 Jun 2012 17:03:12 -0000, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>
>>Solar flare effects at ground level are magnetic effects.
>
> Thanks. There's an all too common misconception that the engergetic
> charged particles produced by solar flares, solar storms, solar wind,
> CME's, etc somehow land on the power lines, which then appears as a DC
> voltage on the lines. That's not how it works at ground level. This
> explains it better than I could:
> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geomagnetically_induced_current>

In the teaching program the stationary electron create the electric field.
The same electron during travel create the magnetic field.

So should be obvious for you that if you detect the magnetic field it means
that close to you is the electron flow.
No magnetic field without the electron flow.

In physics "magnetic effects" = electron flow.

If you detect the magnetic field it means that the electrons "land on the
power lines, which then appears as a DC voltage on the lines."

Faraday and Marconi did not go to schools.
Would be better the same for you.
S*

1336. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-04 08:28:42 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjsosdq.qdq.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1803

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> Do you know same examples of using the Epsom salt?

Yes.

http://anaximperator.wordpress.com/2008/11/12/sylvia-dies/

1337. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-04 08:42:35 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jqhse2gek1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1804

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fcc62e6$0$1297$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> > Faraday and Marconi did not go to schools.
> Would be better the same for you.
> S*

From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guglielmo_Marconi

" ... Marconi was educated privately in Bologna in the lab of Augusto
Righi, in Florence at the Istituto Cavallero and, later, in Livorno. As a
child Marconi did not do well in school ...".

1338. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-04 16:03:16 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fccdc46$0$1213$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1805

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjsosdq.qdq.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> Do you know same examples of using the Epsom salt?
>
> Yes.
>
> http://anaximperator.wordpress.com/2008/11/12/sylvia-dies/

Is about the sodium bicarbonate. Epsom salt is a magnesium sulfate:

Somebody wrote:
"I then pursued the candida angle and read that
magnesium sulphate (Epsom Salts) saturated solution in water is deadly to
almost any fungus/yeast. Well, after 1 week of applying this it has sorted
out my basal cell and removed it completely. That stuff is dirt cheap and
works."

Before I have read that J. Schneider used the Epsom salt to cancer cure.
S*

1339. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-04 16:03:57 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <ds2v99-u3k.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1806

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:tons99-g9c.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>>>>
>> I did a search for our babbling Polish friend and the first thing I found
>> was a message posted to a Polish medical list where he claims all cancer
>> is a fungus and should be treated with Epsom salts.
>
> Not me:
> I have informed that somebody wrote:
> "" I read Dr Simoncini's (oncologist) site at
> http://www.curenaturalicancro.com/ that basal cell is a candida fungus, in
> fact he claims ALL cancer is a fungus, and he recommended tincture of iodine
> 2x per day onto the basal cell. I tried that and had a major clearing but
> could not get the entire thing removed plus an iodine stain is not exactly
> wonderful on your head! I then pursued the candida angle and read that
> magnesium sulphate (Epsom Salts) saturated solution in water is deadly to
> almost any fungus/yeast. Well, after 1 week of applying this it has sorted
> out my basal cell and removed it completely. That stuff is dirt cheap and
> works."
>
> Before I have read that J. Schneider used the Epsom salt to cancer cure.
>
> Do you know same examples of using the Epsom salt?
> S*

Yeah, sore feet.

1340. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-04 16:07:12 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <g23v99-u3k.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1807

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:639ns71050ol4csbnrr3snpa6g1ojdussu@4ax.com...
>> On Sun, 3 Jun 2012 17:03:12 -0000, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>>
>>>Solar flare effects at ground level are magnetic effects.
>>
>> Thanks. There's an all too common misconception that the engergetic
>> charged particles produced by solar flares, solar storms, solar wind,
>> CME's, etc somehow land on the power lines, which then appears as a DC
>> voltage on the lines. That's not how it works at ground level. This
>> explains it better than I could:
>> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geomagnetically_induced_current>
>
> In the teaching program the stationary electron create the electric field.
> The same electron during travel create the magnetic field.

Meaningless babble.

> So should be obvious for you that if you detect the magnetic field it means
> that close to you is the electron flow.

Nope; ever heard of a permanent magnet?

> No magnetic field without the electron flow.

Nope; ever heard of a permanent magnet?

> In physics "magnetic effects" = electron flow.

Nope; ever heard of a permanent magnet?

> If you detect the magnetic field it means that the electrons "land on the
> power lines, which then appears as a DC voltage on the lines."

Nope; ever heard of a permanent magnet?

> Faraday and Marconi did not go to schools.
> Would be better the same for you.
> S*

Obviously you have never been to school.

You are a babbling idiot.

1341. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-04 16:38:41 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <ht4v99-u3k.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1809

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:slrnjsosdq.qdq.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> Do you know same examples of using the Epsom salt?
>>
>> Yes.
>>
>> http://anaximperator.wordpress.com/2008/11/12/sylvia-dies/
>
> Is about the sodium bicarbonate. Epsom salt is a magnesium sulfate:
>
> Somebody wrote:
> "I then pursued the candida angle and read that
> magnesium sulphate (Epsom Salts) saturated solution in water is deadly to
> almost any fungus/yeast. Well, after 1 week of applying this it has sorted
> out my basal cell and removed it completely. That stuff is dirt cheap and
> works."
>
> Before I have read that J. Schneider used the Epsom salt to cancer cure.
> S*

If you develop cancer, PLEASE refuse modern medical treatment and go with
epsom salts.
```

1342. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-04 16:44:52 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fcce607$0$26705$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1808

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:g23v99-u3k.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:639ns71050ol4csbnrr3snpa6g1ojdussu@4ax.com...
>>> On Sun, 3 Jun 2012 17:03:12 -0000, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>Solar flare effects at ground level are magnetic effects.
>>>
>>> Thanks. There's an all too common misconception that the engergetic
>>> charged particles produced by solar flares, solar storms, solar wind,
>>> CME's, etc somehow land on the power lines, which then appears as a DC
>>> voltage on the lines. That's not how it works at ground level. This
>>> explains it better than I could:
>>> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geomagnetically_induced_current>
>>
>> In the teaching program the stationary electron create the electric
>> field.
>> The same electron during travel create the magnetic field.
>
> Meaningless babble.
>
>> So should be obvious for you that if you detect the magnetic field it
>> means
>> that close to you is the electron flow.
>
> Nope; ever heard of a permanent magnet?

```
The Solenoid is a magnet.
Probably in the permanent magnet are many solenoids (Ampere).
>
>> No magnetic field without the electron flow.
>
> Nope; ever heard of a permanent magnet?
>
>> In physics "magnetic effects" = electron flow.
>
> Nope; ever heard of a permanent magnet?
>
>> If you detect the magnetic field it means that the electrons "land on the
>> power lines, which then appears as a DC voltage on the lines."
>
> Nope; ever heard of a permanent magnet?
```

>
>> Faraday and Marconi did not go to schools.
>> Would be better the same for you.
>> S*
>
> Obviously you have never been to school.

In schools are fields.
In reality are the electrons.
The Suns is the bigger transmitter of the electron waves.
S*

1343. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-04 16:53:10 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <mo5v99-u3k.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1810

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:g23v99-u3k.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> "Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>>> news:639ns71050ol4csbnrr3snpa6g1ojdussu@4ax.com...
>>>> On Sun, 3 Jun 2012 17:03:12 -0000, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>Solar flare effects at ground level are magnetic effects.
>>>>
>>>> Thanks. There's an all too common misconception that the engergetic
>>>> charged particles produced by solar flares, solar storms, solar wind,
>>>> CME's, etc somehow land on the power lines, which then appears as a DC
>>>> voltage on the lines. That's not how it works at ground level. This
>>>> explains it better than I could:
>>>> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geomagnetically_induced_current>
>>>
>>> In the teaching program the stationary electron create the electric
>>> field.
>>> The same electron during travel create the magnetic field.
>>
>> Meaningless babble.
>>
>>> So should be obvious for you that if you detect the magnetic field it
>>> means
>>> that close to you is the electron flow.
>>
>> Nope; ever heard of a permanent magnet?
>
> The Solenoid is a magnet.

A solenoid is not a permanent magnet.

> Probably in the permanent magnet are many solenoids (Ampere).

There are no solenoids in a permanent magnet.

>>> No magnetic field without the electron flow.
>>
>> Nope; ever heard of a permanent magnet?
>>
>>> In physics "magnetic effects" = electron flow.
>>
```

>> Nope; ever heard of a permanent magnet?
>>
>>> If you detect the magnetic field it means that the electrons "land on the
>>> power lines, which then appears as a DC voltage on the lines."
>>
>> Nope; ever heard of a permanent magnet?
>>
>>> Faraday and Marconi did not go to schools.
>>> Would be better the same for you.
>>> S*
>>
>> Obviously you have never been to school.
>
> In schools are fields.
> In reality are the electrons.
> The Suns is the bigger transmitter of the electron waves.

Babbling, menaingless, gibberish.

1344. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-04 21:08:55 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jqj841$6to$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1811

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fc9c569$0$1226$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
>>
>> The commercial power in my neighborhood has an asymmetric waveform. Some
>> of us have been saving the extra electrons on one-half-cycle.
>
> The extra electrons flow into the ground. Like in your radios.
> S*

True. However, to be of any future use, they must be captured before this
can happen. I'm keeping mine on a shelf in the back pantry. The first box
is nearly full.

1345. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-05 03:00:01 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4fcd7630$0$74664$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1812

On 6/4/2012 3:42 AM, Ian wrote:
> "Szczepan Bialek"<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4fcc62e6$0$1297$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>> Faraday and Marconi did not go to schools.
>> Would be better the same for you.
>> S*
>
> From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guglielmo_Marconi
>
> " ... Marconi was educated privately in Bologna in the lab of Augusto
> Righi, in Florence at the Istituto Cavallero and, later, in Livorno. As a
> child Marconi did not do well in school ...".
>
>
>

And Sz... is nuttier than a fruitcake. I wondered before, but now it's
obvious after the chemistry lesson.

tom

1346. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-05 08:00:36 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fcdbca7$0$26697$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1813

"Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jqj841$6to$1@dont-email.me...
>
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4fc9c569$0$1226$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
>>>
>>> The commercial power in my neighborhood has an asymmetric waveform.
>>> Some of us have been saving the extra electrons on one-half-cycle.
>>
>> The extra electrons flow into the ground. Like in your radios.
>> S*
>
> True. However, to be of any future use, they must be captured before this
> can happen. I'm keeping mine on a shelf in the back pantry. The first
> box is nearly full.

A box is not the best condenser.
You should use the Leyden jar.
S*

1347. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-05 08:19:48 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fcdc126$0$1222$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1814

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:ht4v99-u3k.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
>> news:slrnjsosdq.qdq.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>> Do you know same examples of using the Epsom salt?
>>>
>>> Yes.
>>>
>>> http://anaximperator.wordpress.com/2008/11/12/sylvia-dies/
>>
>> Is about the sodium bicarbonate. Epsom salt is a magnesium sulfate:
>>
>> Somebody wrote:
>> "I then pursued the candida angle and read that
>> magnesium sulphate (Epsom Salts) saturated solution in water is deadly to
>> almost any fungus/yeast. Well, after 1 week of applying this it has
>> sorted
>> out my basal cell and removed it completely. That stuff is dirt cheap and
>> works."
>>
>> Before I have read that J. Schneider used the Epsom salt to cancer cure.
>> S*
>
> If you develop cancer, PLEASE refuse modern medical treatment and go with
> epsom salts.

J. Schnieder (GRAB SADDLE) did it. He was using the saturated solution of
Epsom salt +Vit C.
The National Center Institute Found that " it killed melanoma, renal, brain,
ovarian, leukemia, colon, CNS and 2 types of lung cancer".

I had the melanoma and "go with epsom salts." But I was sure that it is a
"modern medical treatment".
Of course the cancer disappeared after two weeks without a scar.

John Schneider discovered the cancer cure and Grab Saddle.
S*

1348. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-05 09:20:12 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jqkj0q$3if$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1815

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fcdbca7$0$26697$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> > A box is not the best condenser.
> You should use the Leyden jar.
> S*
>
How about a nice modern compact capacitor?

Regards, Ian.

1349. Re: Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-05 13:00:11 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <vpnzr.27715$FL3.24528@newsfe11.iad>
Source record: 1816

Sorry for the delay, work kicked me for a while.

I finally got back to checking and the noise is louder and when unhooking the tuner (which is attached to the dipole) the noice immediately goes away. Yesterday was about S9 or S10 of constant noice coming over all the bands on the HF.

Is there any good Intermod filter for older style solid state rigs? There must be a cell phone tower or plazma tvs all over my neighborhood. Only way if that is the case to eliminate this is a intermodulation filter of some type on my end.

Any good comments I am appreciative, cheap comments welcome as well.

73s

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message news:j4eqq7lrss21kns8cq3ef4vfebfunh76oo@4ax.com...
> On Fri, 11 May 2012 07:59:43 -0400, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
> wrote:
>
>>Thanks for the great advice, I never thought about unhooking the coax to
>>eliminate that but I know there is also noise coming from the plazma tv,
>>when it is on, I hear the static, and it immediately stops the static when
>>the TV is shut off. Now I have read that the screen can transmit through
>>air
>>the interferrence. I will try the coax unhook today to see isoloate more.
>>That just makes so much sense. Thanks again and I will try this today.
>
> Plasma TV -- Mother of All RFI Producers
> <http://www.eham.net/articles/4285>
>
> Plasma TV noise
> <http://pe4bas.blogspot.com/2010/10/plasma-tv-noise.html>
>
> This might give some more ideas of where to look for noise sources:
> <http://www.on4ww.be/emi-rfi.html>
>
> --
> Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
> 150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
> Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
> Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558
>

1350. Re: Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-05 15:37:59 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <dj8ss759a4ui4j7q6mrfdnn6fgeobsgl2p@4ax.com>
Source record: 1817

On Tue, 5 Jun 2012 09:00:11 -0400, " Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
wrote:

>I finally got back to checking and the noise is louder and when unhooking
>the tuner (which is attached to the dipole) the noice immediately goes away.

Does "unhooking the tuner" mean that you've unplugged the antenna lead
from the plasma TV, or that you turned off the plasma TV? If the RFI
is really coming from the antenna connection of the TV, a simple 54MHz
high pass filter should be sufficient to reduce the RF emissions at HF
frequencies to tolerable levels. However, I think turning off the TV
would be better.

>Yesterday was about S9 or S10 of constant noice coming over all the bands on
>the HF.

I was playing with a Heathkit GC-1000 WWV clock a few nights ago.
Reception was horrible and there seemed to be a rather high noise
level. I turned off everything I could think might be the culprit and
the noise was still there. I gave up for the evening. When I turned
off the room lights, the noise went away. One LED lamp turned out to
be the culprit:
<http://www.homedepot.com/webapp/wcs/stores/servlet/ProductDisplay?productId=203088292>
I have 3 of these running, but only one of them generates RFI.

>Is there any good Intermod filter for older style solid state rigs?

There's no such thing as an "intermod filter". Intermod is the result
of mixing two signals. That's not what's happening in your case. It's
just plain old conducted or radiated RFI and EMI.

>There
>must be a cell phone tower

Cell towers do not have anything to do with your noise problem. Cell
towers operate at 700MHz and up. Your HF activities are 2-30MHz.
However, one major (local) source of RFI/EMI are line synced solar
inverters. Most are fairly clean, but some of the older inverters
required line filters, which tended to be an added option rather than
a requirement. If the noise level follows the sun, look for solar
panels on the rooftops.

>or plazma tvs all over my neighborhood.

Yep. Incidentally, we had a little transmitter hunt trying to find
what seemed like an obvious plasma TV noise source. However, when we
turned off the plasma TV, the noise was still there. It was

eventually traced to a nearby "Ionic Breeze Air Purifier" with a very
noisy hi-v power supply. It was exchanged for another under warranty,
which was even noisier.

>Only way
>if that is the case to eliminate this is a intermodulation filter of some
>type on my end.

You can't "eliminate" EMI/RFI on your operating frequency with any
type of filter. You have to eliminate it at the source. You can make
improvements if you can determine the path from the alleged source to
your HF rig. If it's radiated, shielding at the source, moving things
around, and adjusting antennas. If it's conducted, power line
filters, at both ends, will help. Meanwhile, make friends with the
neighbors, convince them to "upgrade" to LED TV's, or adjust your
operating hours to when the plasma TV's tend to be off.

>> Plasma TV -- Mother of All RFI Producers
>> <http://www.eham.net/articles/4285>
>>
>> Plasma TV noise
>> <http://pe4bas.blogspot.com/2010/10/plasma-tv-noise.html>
>>
>> This might give some more ideas of where to look for noise sources:
>> <http://www.on4ww.be/emi-rfi.html>

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1351. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-05 16:02:51 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <82ass79h6l9f0mmnvcf24ek20vf5jlpbhm@4ax.com>
Source record: 1818

On Mon, 4 Jun 2012 09:16:03 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
wrote:

>Before I have read that J. Schneider used the Epsom salt to cancer cure.

Well, might as well go further off topic. I'll make it quick and
painless.

In about 2006, I discovered that I had prostate cancer. I had some
time, so I elected watchful waiting, while I shopped around for
alternatives to conventional cancer treatments. I settled on 3 rather
popular treatments and tried them all with religious adherence to
their recommended procedures and strictures. Nothing worked, and my
PSA score continued to climb:
<http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/crud/psa.jpg>
(The big peak in 2007 was from the effects of a kidney stone.) As I
approached meltdown, I finally elected to have my prostate surgically
removed. A year later, I had to go through radiation treatment to
clean up the mess because I had waited a bit too long.

During this exercise, I learned a few things about alternative
medicine and cancer.
1. There are plenty of people that do absolutely nothing and have the
cancer miraculously disappear. It's more common than I suspected. I
know two such people.
2. History is written by the survivors. The failures of any
alternative procedure is unlikely to write a report indicating that
they had died from the procedure. Those that survived, and where the
alternative treatment failed, are unlikely to report the failure. Of
course, the proponents of the alternative treatment are unlikely to
mention failures. The result is the overwhelming number of user
comments on alternative treatment web sites are positive.
3. There are huge number of scams and disreputable medical schemes on
the internet. There are also credible looking research reports, which
offer conclusions not substantiated by any data. Some reports go so
far as to be self-contradictory. I found one that couldn't even get
the arithmetic correct.
4. The way to separate the scams from real research is to determine
if the author has a financial interest in the procedure. If they're
selling a book, potion, drug, procedure, or have a political agenda,
then they should be ignored. What's left are usually government and
university financed studies.
5. Alternative medicine certainly has its benefits. In general, it's
a great way to clean up a bad lifestyle. Living on junk food, not
getting enough exercise, and high stress all have their effects.

However, the price of alternative medicine might be delaying conventional treatment, which often has fatal results. That's roughly what happened to Steve Jobs, who delayed pancreatic cancer surgery a bit too long.

Feel free to try Mr Bialek's recommended treatments. However, have your exit strategy ready in case they fail.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1352. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-05 16:32:57 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fce34bb$0$1212$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1819

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci news:jqkj0q$3if$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4fcdbca7$0$26697$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>> > A box is not the best condenser.
>> You should use the Leyden jar.
>> S*
>>
> How about a nice modern compact capacitor?

It should be with the low leakage. The Leyden jar has a thick insulation.
And,

"Any type of capacitor may develop excessive leakage if the capacitor is
subjected to excessive applied voltage or high-voltage spikes."

.It was known in Marconi time:
"It is now perfectly well known that a condenser, if large enough, does not
prevent the passage of high frequency oscillations, and therefore in these
cases
the earth is for all practical purposes connected to the antennae." (Marconi
1909).

In reality the real condenser conducts (electrons are flowing) the DC but do
not AC.
In the teaching program is opposite.
S*

1353. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-05 16:55:49 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fce3a17$0$26687$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1820

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:82ass79h6l9f0mmnvcf24ek20vf5jlpbhm@4ax.com...
> On Mon, 4 Jun 2012 09:16:03 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
> wrote:
>
>>Before I have read that J. Schneider used the Epsom salt to cancer cure.
>
> Well, might as well go further off topic. I'll make it quick and
> painless.
>
> In about 2006, I discovered that I had prostate cancer. I had some
> time, so I elected watchful waiting, while I shopped around for
> alternatives to conventional cancer treatments.

J. Schneider published his results in 2006 after 15 years of experiments.
The National Cancer Institute confirmed it.
Your "alternatives" were the old ones.

But J. Schneider wrote:
"I have no idea if my body was unique in its response to this agent
(saturated solution of Epsom salt + Vit C).
It is obvious that that much more laboratory and clinic testing is necessary
before anyone could recomended this agent to anyone else for their use".

Now I know that my body is also unique.

> I settled on 3 rather
> popular treatments and tried them all with religious adherence to
> their recommended procedures and strictures. Nothing worked, and my
> PSA score continued to climb:
> <http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/crud/psa.jpg>
> (The big peak in 2007 was from the effects of a kidney stone.) As I
> approached meltdown, I finally elected to have my prostate surgically
> removed. A year later, I had to go through radiation treatment to
> clean up the mess because I had waited a bit too long.
>
> During this exercise, I learned a few things about alternative
> medicine and cancer.
> 1. There are plenty of people that do absolutely nothing and have the
> cancer miraculously disappear. It's more common than I suspected. I
> know two such people.
> 2. History is written by the survivors. The failures of any
> alternative procedure is unlikely to write a report indicating that
> they had died from the procedure. Those that survived, and where the
> alternative treatment failed, are unlikely to report the failure. Of

> course, the proponents of the alternative treatment are unlikely to
> mention failures. The result is the overwhelming number of user
> comments on alternative treatment web sites are positive.
> 3. There are huge number of scams and disreputable medical schemes on
> the internet. There are also credible looking research reports, which
> offer conclusions not substantiated by any data. Some reports go so
> far as to be self-contradictory. I found one that couldn't even get
> the arithmetic correct.
> 4. The way to separate the scams from real research is to determine
> if the author has a financial interest in the procedure. If they're
> selling a book, potion, drug, procedure, or have a political agenda,
> then they should be ignored. What's left are usually government and
> university financed studies.
> 5. Alternative medicine certainly has its benefits. In general, it's
> a great way to clean up a bad lifestyle. Living on junk food, not
> getting enough exercise, and high stress all have their effects.
> However, the price of alternative medicine might be delaying
> conventional treatment, which often has fatal results. That's roughly
> what happened to Steve Jobs, who delayed pancreatic cancer surgery a
> bit too long.

I agree with you in 100%.

But the J. Schneider cancer cure is not an alternative.
It is tested in the National Institutions.
>
> Feel free to try Mr Bialek's recommended treatments. However, have
> your exit strategy ready in case they fail.

Not my but John Schneider who discovered the cancer cure and Grab Saddle.
S*

1354. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-05 17:06:27 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <jtq1a9-16.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1821

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:jqkj0q$3if$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4fcdbca7$0$26697$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>> > A box is not the best condenser.
>>> You should use the Leyden jar.
>>> S*
>>>
>> How about a nice modern compact capacitor?
>
> It should be with the low leakage. The Leyden jar has a thick insulation.
> And,
>
> "Any type of capacitor may develop excessive leakage if the capacitor is
> subjected to excessive applied voltage or high-voltage spikes."
>
> .It was known in Marconi time:
> "It is now perfectly well known that a condenser, if large enough, does not
> prevent the passage of high frequency oscillations, and therefore in these
> cases
> the earth is for all practical purposes connected to the antennae." (Marconi
> 1909).
>
> In reality the real condenser conducts (electrons are flowing) the DC but do
> not AC.
> In the teaching program is opposite.
> S*

What an utter idiot.

Who wants to try to explain to this babbling idiot that the impedance of
a capacitor is 1 / (2 X pi X f X C) which means if f is zero (DC) the
impedance is infinite and there is no conduction (in an ideal capacitor).

1355. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-05 17:07:48 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <40r1a9-16.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1822

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> Now I know that my body is also unique.

Especially your brain; it is totally unlike a human brain.

1356. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-05 18:48:05 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <55kss7ldm4sgkt6mirhnnt1lijnqvt1pn8@4ax.com>
Source record: 1823

On Tue, 5 Jun 2012 18:55:49 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
wrote:

>J. Schneider published his results in 2006 after 15 years of experiments.
>The National Cancer Institute confirmed it.
>Your "alternatives" were the old ones.

The NCI doesn't confirm anything or do any research or experiments.
They're a government organization that catalogs, organizes, and
reports on other peoples and organizations research. The only place
where the NCI funds reports are for maintaining the statistical
database and running regular surveys of best practices and research
trends. I believe (not sure) that they also insist on peer reviewed
research.

Searching cancer.gov and scholar.google.com for "J. Schneider epsom
salt", I find nothing. URL please? Any double blind clinical trials?

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1357. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-05 22:53:16 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jqm2iotua1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1824

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fcdbca7$0$26697$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
> news:jqj841$6to$1@dont-email.me...
>>
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4fc9c569$0$1226$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>
>>> "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
>>>>
>>>> The commercial power in my neighborhood has an asymmetric waveform.
>>>> Some of us have been saving the extra electrons on one-half-cycle.
>>>
>>> The extra electrons flow into the ground. Like in your radios.
>>> S*
>>
>> True. However, to be of any future use, they must be captured before
>> this can happen. I'm keeping mine on a shelf in the back pantry. The
>> first box is nearly full.
>
> A box is not the best condenser.
> You should use the Leyden jar.
> S*

The Leyden jar is small. Holds only a few dozen coulombs. Shoebox holds hundreds and I already have plenty of shoeboxes, plus friends who have shoeboxes. The lid needs to be taped down or the mutual repulsion of the electrons will push it up and off.

1358. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-05 23:04:54 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jqm38i$225$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1825

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fce34bb$0$1212$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...

> In reality the real condenser conducts (electrons are flowing) the DC but
> do not AC.
> In the teaching program is opposite.
> S*

I'll take that into account the next time I'm connecting a bleeder across a
power supply output. Now that I know a capacitor will work ...

1359. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-05 23:32:02 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jqm4re$fe3$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1826

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
news:82ass79h6l9f0mmnvcf24ek20vf5jlpbhm@4ax.com...
>
> Well, might as well go further off topic. I'll make it quick and
> painless.
>
> In about 2006, I discovered that I had prostate cancer.

I got the bad news in 2005, after several years of a rising and falling PSA and one negative biopsy in July of 2004. I had been watching news for prostate cancer, so I knew what the treatments were, who was using them and what the success rates were. (Now, seven years "down the pike," things may be different; my perspective reflects best practices as of my diagnosis.)

I opted for surgery. When my urologist asked what I wanted to do, I already knew. I said, "I want it out with the da Vinci robot."

He said, "We have that."

I said, "I know." I had read that my provider had gotten the first robot in San Diego earlier that year. I was referred to the surgeon who bought the robot and was accepted as a candidate. Six weeks later, done. PSA undetectable ever since; he got it all. Officially "cured" in another fifteen months, eight years post-op. I was probably lucky in many regards. The urologist was aggressive and he admitted it.

He said, "I do more biopsies than anybody I know. It means I catch more cancers." (The biopsy has some slight pain associted with it but it's only mildly uncomfortable. I'd take a dozen in preference to having a tooth capped, for example."

My provider, having just gotten the robot, didn't require me to ask them to pay for me to go off-network. My surgeon was the Chief of Surgery who had moved up through Urology, so he had done thousands of prostatectomies. I go back to see him every year. He's since been promoted to Chief of Staff but he still works Urology. Great guy.

"Sal"
(KD6VKW)

1360. Re: Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-06 00:09:44 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jqm724prl1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1827

" Tuuk" <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca> wrote in message
news:vpnzr.27715$FL3.24528@newsfe11.iad...
> Sorry for the delay, work kicked me for a while.
>
> I finally got back to checking and the noise is louder and when unhooking
> the tuner (which is attached to the dipole) the noice immediately goes
> away. Yesterday was about S9 or S10 of constant noice coming over all the
> bands on the HF.
>
> Is there any good Intermod filter for older style solid state rigs? There
> must be a cell phone tower or plazma tvs all over my neighborhood. Only
> way if that is the case to eliminate this is a intermodulation filter of
> some type on my end.
>
> Any good comments I am appreciative, cheap comments welcome as well.
>
Some things:

CHARACTERIZATION: See if the noise is truly on all the bands. Check every band for which you have a suitable antenna. Tell us what bands are bad and how bad. Is the problem the same at 2:00 AM as at 8:00 PM? Do you have access to a spectrum analyzer?

LOCALIZATION: Get yourself a lot of coaxial cable, perhaps 100 feet and relocate a portable antenna to places around outside your shack while another ham calls out the S-meter reading every time you stop someplace and ask for it. You don't have to have a particularly good match so I'd suggest you DON'T need ground radials -- just a hamstick on the end of the cable. Don't hold onto it while your buddy takes the reading; hold it upright with a plastic or wooden stick a few feet long. Consider buying or borrowing a portable radio that covers the frequencies affected.

ISOLATION: If you can localize the source, begin powering down. You may be able to switch off breakers, pending other persons in the house having their TV go off, or the kitchen go dark at dinnertime, etc. Run your rig off a battery so you can power down your entire shack. The source could be in a neighbor's house.

WILD GUESS: Does the tuner have any active circuitry in it? It would be a real b*tch if the noise were being generated inside the tuner. When you mentioned "unhooking the tuner," you didn't say which side you were unhooking.

SNEAK FACTOR (1): A battery-backed-up device, like a smoke detector, CO detector or burglar alarm could be the problem, but I doubt it.

SNEAK FACTOR (2): If you have more than one problem, you may not know about Number 2 until after you fix Number 1.

Good luck. I worked interference problems for the Navy and sometimes you need luck to back up your skill.

"Sal"
(KD6VKW)

1361. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-06 00:41:34 UTC
From: ko6no@comcast.net
Message-ID: <--adnYkT_6agOlPSnZ2dnUVZ5g2dnZ2d@giganews.com>
Source record: 1828

On 5-Jun-2012, "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com> wrote:

> > "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
> > news:jqj841$6to$1@dont-email.me...
> >>
> >> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> >> news:4fc9c569$0$1226$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> >>>
> >>> "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
> >>>>
> >>>> The commercial power in my neighborhood has an asymmetric waveform.
> >>>> Some of us have been saving the extra electrons on one-half-cycle.
> >>>
> >>> The extra electrons flow into the ground. Like in your radios.
> >>> S*
> >>
> >> True. However, to be of any future use, they must be captured before
> >> this can happen. I'm keeping mine on a shelf in the back pantry. The
> >> first box is nearly full.
> >
> > A box is not the best condenser.
> > You should use the Leyden jar.
> > S*
>
> The Leyden jar is small. Holds only a few dozen coulombs. Shoebox holds
> hundreds and I already have plenty of shoeboxes, plus friends who have
> shoeboxes. The lid needs to be taped down or the mutual repulsion of the
> electrons will push it up and off.

I accumulate my electrons in a RubberMade Packer box all year. The box is
big and well insulated
and also holds my Field Day radio and antennas. In June, I take it to the FD
site all charged up
and ready for Qs.
--
Ken Fowler, KO6NO

1362. SEXY ACTRESES VIDEOS MOVIES PHOTOS WATCH AND DOWNLOAD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-06 01:05:33 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <9058e68f-cd1c-4450-9a58-eb4e3a35fd53@tx6g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1829

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

jobs
http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

mobile

mobile games free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-games-free-download.html

mobile ringtones free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-ringtones-free-download.html

1363. Re: Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-06 02:48:33 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4fcec4ff$0$96702$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1830

On 6/5/2012 10:37 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Tue, 5 Jun 2012 09:00:11 -0400, " Tuuk"<abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
> wrote:
>
>> I finally got back to checking and the noise is louder and when unhooking
>> the tuner (which is attached to the dipole) the noice immediately goes away.
>
> Does "unhooking the tuner" mean that you've unplugged the antenna lead
> from the plasma TV, or that you turned off the plasma TV? If the RFI
> is really coming from the antenna connection of the TV, a simple 54MHz
> high pass filter should be sufficient to reduce the RF emissions at HF
> frequencies to tolerable levels. However, I think turning off the TV
> would be better.
>
>> Yesterday was about S9 or S10 of constant noice coming over all the bands on
>> the HF.
>
> I was playing with a Heathkit GC-1000 WWV clock a few nights ago.
> Reception was horrible and there seemed to be a rather high noise
> level. I turned off everything I could think might be the culprit and
> the noise was still there. I gave up for the evening. When I turned
> off the room lights, the noise went away. One LED lamp turned out to
> be the culprit:
> <http://www.homedepot.com/webapp/wcs/stores/servlet/ProductDisplay?productId=203088292>
> I have 3 of these running, but only one of them generates RFI.
>

So far the best light (warm white), best efficiency and relatively low
noise seems to be from Philips LED bulbs. The ones that have the orange
top are the best. Nothing else comes close. In Minnesota I think there
is a deal going on with Home Depot and the power company because the 60W
Philips bulbs that are normally $40 online everywhere have been $15 at
Home Depot (here) for months.

They are much better than any other LED Edison style bulb I have
purchased, and I've bought quite a few trying to figure out what's good.

The best price/performance is at the 60W level where the $15 bulb
produces 810 lumens for 12W with color rendering at something like 80.
The better version of the bulb does 1100 lumens (or so, can't remember
the number exactly) for only 10W and has about a 99 color rendering
rating. And is $50, only available online. I'd love having that one,
but the math doesn't work out even if I have it for 30 years. I'll wait
for the price to go down.

tom
K0TAR
tom
K0TAR
tom
K0TAR

1364. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-06 02:53:52 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <8Dzzr.57406$ax3.32283@newsfe05.iad>
Source record: 1831

<ko6no@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:--adnYkT_6agOlPSnZ2dnUVZ5g2dnZ2d@giganews.com...
>
> On 5-Jun-2012, "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com> wrote:
>
>> > "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
>> > news:jqj841$6to$1@dont-email.me...
>> >>
>> >> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> >> news:4fc9c569$0$1226$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>> >>>
>> >>> "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
>> >>>>
>> >>>> The commercial power in my neighborhood has an asymmetric waveform.
>> >>>> Some of us have been saving the extra electrons on one-half-cycle.
>> >>>
>> >>> The extra electrons flow into the ground. Like in your radios.
>> >>> S*
>> >>
>> >> True. However, to be of any future use, they must be captured before
>> >> this can happen. I'm keeping mine on a shelf in the back pantry. The
>> >> first box is nearly full.
>> >
>> > A box is not the best condenser.
>> > You should use the Leyden jar.
>> > S*
>>
>> The Leyden jar is small. Holds only a few dozen coulombs. Shoebox holds
>> hundreds and I already have plenty of shoeboxes, plus friends who have
>> shoeboxes. The lid needs to be taped down or the mutual repulsion of the
>> electrons will push it up and off.
>
> I accumulate my electrons in a RubberMade Packer box all year. The box is
> big and well insulated
> and also holds my Field Day radio and antennas. In June, I take it to the
> FD
> site all charged up
> and ready for Qs.
> --
> Ken Fowler, KO6NO

Gee! I Wish I'd thought of that. I love this group -- I learn
something new every day!

Irv VE6BP :-)

1365. Re: Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-06 03:01:24 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4fcec802$0$96700$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1832

On 6/5/2012 9:48 PM, tom wrote:
<snip>

>
> tom
> K0TAR
> tom
> K0TAR
> tom
> K0TAR

I wonder how I managed to do that.

tom
K0TAR

1366. Re: Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-06 03:24:27 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <24jts7tm0nvh75963imq6qnbs9ssd78riv@4ax.com>
Source record: 1833

On Tue, 05 Jun 2012 08:37:59 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
wrote:

>You can't "eliminate" EMI/RFI on your operating frequency with any
>type of filter. You have to eliminate it at the source.

I lied. If the noise source is coherent, you can get rid of the trash
with a noise canceller:

<http://www.timewave.com/support/ANC-4/anc4.html>
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AzgmH6Zsohg>

<http://www.mfjenterprises.com/Product.php?productid=MFJ-1026>
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nPE5vp_3b4A>

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
831-336-2558
http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

1367. adding WARC bands to an old Wilson SY2 tribander question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-06 06:25:59 UTC
From: VK3XL <VK3XL.a14f0b8@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <VK3XL.a14f0b8@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 1836

After an interesting weekend working DX on 17 meters using a homebrew 5 band vertical antenna, I had a thought..... how much better would it be to have a 2 or 3 element yagi on 17 and maybe 12 as well.

So here is the plan, either open sleeve feed the 17 and 12 meter driven elements by close coupling it to the trapped driven element of my old Wilson SY 2 tribander that is at 50 feet above the ground. Or build a open sleeve fed 17/12 meter 2 el yagi and position it on the same boom as the tribander and run a separate feeder to the 17 meter driven element thus allowing greater separation of the new elements from the original tribander elements.

I have looked around for generic trapped tribander models (MMANT-GAL) but have found nothing. I am new to antenna modeling, but have read that trapped triband yagis are difficult to model.

Is there any experience on the forum with this type of modification of an existing tribander and if so what were the results like.

I have a fair stock of aluminium to make the new elements from, so the project will cost me not much than the time I invest in it.

I am not interested in buying an all singing 5 band optibeam or StepIr antenna, I would like to increase my performance on 17 and possibly 12 meters without degrading my performance on 20, 15 and 10 too much. I also suffer from short arms and deep pocket syndrome.

Your thoughts (and sensible responses) are appreciated.

Mike VK3XL

--
VK3XL

1368. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-06 07:55:18 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fcf0cea$0$1212$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1834

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:55kss7ldm4sgkt6mirhnnt1lijnqvt1pn8@4ax.com...
> On Tue, 5 Jun 2012 18:55:49 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
> wrote:
>
>>J. Schneider published his results in 2006 after 15 years of experiments.
>>The National Cancer Institute confirmed it.
>>Your "alternatives" were the old ones.
>
> The NCI doesn't confirm anything or do any research or experiments.
> They're a government organization that catalogs, organizes, and
> reports on other peoples and organizations research. The only place
> where the NCI funds reports are for maintaining the statistical
> database and running regular surveys of best practices and research
> trends. I believe (not sure) that they also insist on peer reviewed
> research.
>
> Searching cancer.gov and scholar.google.com for "J. Schneider epsom
> salt", I find nothing. URL please? Any double blind clinical trials?

I have come accros Epsom salt in 2007.
The most interesting was Schneider's "CANCER CURE PAGE".
It starts it words: "I mix my cancer cure as i explain in item #4 on this
"CANCER CURE PAGE"
I have the printout but without URL.
Two years ago I have lost the all what was on my PC.

Schneider did not write why the Epsom salt cure cancers. So it was
interesting for me the two steatments:
"ALL cancer is a funge" and "that
magnesium sulphate (Epsom Salts) saturated solution in water is deadly to
almost any fungus/yeast. Well, after 1 week of applying this it has sorted
out my basal cell and removed it completely. That stuff is dirt cheap and
works."

It is known since XVI century that Epsom salt cures all skin problems.

Todey I found:
"
Sea Salt Water Drink -
Dr. F. Batmanghelidj MD believes that salt is vital for theprevention and
treatment of the cancer. Cancer cells - he explains- cannotleave in an
oxygenated environment. When the body is well hydrated and saltexpends the
volume of blood circulation to reach all parts of the body, theoxygen and
active immune cells in the blood reach the cancerous tissue anddestroy it.

All refined salt should be discarded as its harmful to the body"

Unrefined sea salt has many Mg and S ions.

Do you use the unrafined sea salt?

S*

1369. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-06 08:05:43 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fcf0f59$0$26686$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1835

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jtq1a9-16.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
>> news:jqkj0q$3if$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>>> news:4fcdbca7$0$26697$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>> > A box is not the best condenser.
>>>> You should use the Leyden jar.
>>>> S*
>>>>
>>> How about a nice modern compact capacitor?
>>
>> It should be with the low leakage. The Leyden jar has a thick insulation.
>> And,
>>
>> "Any type of capacitor may develop excessive leakage if the capacitor is
>> subjected to excessive applied voltage or high-voltage spikes."
>>
>> .It was known in Marconi time:
>> "It is now perfectly well known that a condenser, if large enough, does
>> not
>> prevent the passage of high frequency oscillations, and therefore in
>> these
>> cases
>> the earth is for all practical purposes connected to the antennae."
>> (Marconi
>> 1909).
>>
>> In reality the real condenser conducts (electrons are flowing) the DC but
>> do
>> not AC.
>> In the teaching program is opposite.
>> S*
>
> What an utter idiot.
>
> Who wants to try to explain to this babbling idiot that the impedance of
> a capacitor is 1 / (2 X pi X f X C) which means if f is zero (DC) the
> impedance is infinite and there is no conduction (in an ideal capacitor).

You and teachers live in the ideal world where are the ideal capacitors.

Leyden jar has insulator made of glass.
It is possible to make it with insulator "made" of the air.

What will be leakage in such case?
S*

1370. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-06 12:01:23 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jqngqi$kj2$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1837

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fcf0f59$0$26686$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> >>> In reality the real condenser conducts (electrons are flowing) the DC
> >>> but
>>> do
>>> not AC.
>>> In the teaching program is opposite.
>>> S*
>>
>> What an utter idiot.
>>
>> Who wants to try to explain to this babbling idiot that the impedance of
>> a capacitor is 1 / (2 X pi X f X C) which means if f is zero (DC) the
>> impedance is infinite and there is no conduction (in an ideal capacitor).
>
> You and teachers live in the ideal world where are the ideal capacitors.
>
> Leyden jar has insulator made of glass.
> It is possible to make it with insulator "made" of the air.
>
> What will be leakage in such case?
> S*

Errr ... if your computer used capacitors with air dielectric then I doubt
we'd hear from you again.

If it helps you, capacitors pass AC and block DC.

Regards, Ian.

1371. Re: Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-06 15:07:23 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <3nrus7tl8qpmpvhnvm2f809fdupaat5tij@4ax.com>
Source record: 1838

On Tue, 05 Jun 2012 21:48:33 -0500, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>In Minnesota I think there
>is a deal going on with Home Depot and the power company because the 60W
>Philips bulbs that are normally $40 online everywhere have been $15 at
>Home Depot (here) for months.

They're about $40 at Home Despot. I was there yesterday to check. I would probably have bought them except that the cheapo 8 watt Ecosmart LED lights were on sale for $10/ea. I don't know if you caught my comment, but I have 3 of them (now 4) but only one generates RFI. I was going to exchange it for another, but forgot to bring it to the store. Maybe next time.

>The best price/performance is at the 60W level where the $15 bulb
>produces 810 lumens for 12W with color rendering at something like 80.
>The better version of the bulb does 1100 lumens (or so, can't remember
>the number exactly) for only 10W and has about a 99 color rendering
>rating. And is $50, only available online. I'd love having that one,
>but the math doesn't work out even if I have it for 30 years. I'll wait
>for the price to go down.

By comparison, the 8 watt EcoSmart 40w bulb produces and insipid 430 lumens and a 3000K color temperature. Like all the blue+yellow=white bulbs, they tend to favor the yellow. My eyes can be easily fooled, but my camera and spectroscope shows the obvious:
<http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/crud/EcoSmart%209%20Watt%20LED.jpg>
Argh... I can't find the spectra photo. These look like fun:
<http://www.scientificsonline.com/diffraction-grating-glasses.html>

>tom
>K0TAR
>tom
>K0TAR
>tom
>K0TAR

Pleas turn your echo suppressor back on.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1372. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-06 16:49:56 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <kae4a9-e69.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1839

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> Sea Salt Water Drink -
> Dr. F. Batmanghelidj MD believes that salt is vital for theprevention and
> treatment of the cancer. Cancer cells - he explains- cannotleave in an
> oxygenated environment. When the body is well hydrated and saltexpends the
> volume of blood circulation to reach all parts of the body, theoxygen and
> active immune cells in the blood reach the cancerous tissue anddestroy it.
> All refined salt should be discarded as its harmful to the body"
>
>
> Unrefined sea salt has many Mg and S ions.
>
>
> Do you use the unrafined sea salt?

Drink sea water, lots of it, please.

1373. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-06 16:52:42 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <qfe4a9-e69.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1840

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:jtq1a9-16.ln1@mail.specsol.com...

>> Who wants to try to explain to this babbling idiot that the impedance of
>> a capacitor is 1 / (2 X pi X f X C) which means if f is zero (DC) the
>> impedance is infinite and there is no conduction (in an ideal capacitor).
>
> You and teachers live in the ideal world where are the ideal capacitors.

I live in the real world and it is trivial to verify that the impedance
of a capacitor is 1 / (2 X pi X f X C).

As usual, you are totally confused.

> Leyden jar has insulator made of glass.
> It is possible to make it with insulator "made" of the air.
>
> What will be leakage in such case?

Leakage and impedance are two separate things, idiot.

1374. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-06 17:12:55 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fcf8f98$0$1214$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1841

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci news:jqngqi$kj2$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4fcf0f59$0$26686$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>> >>> In reality the real condenser conducts (electrons are flowing) the DC
>> >>> but
>>>> do
>>>> not AC.
>>>> In the teaching program is opposite.
>
> If it helps you, capacitors pass AC and block DC.

```
Each insulator is a weak conductor.
At DC and pulse current electrons are flowing through the insulator
(leakage).
At AC not.

At AC the charging/discharging take place. The electrons flow into plate and
come back.

Charging current and discharging current do not pass or by-pas the
capacitors.
S*
```

1375. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-06 17:16:02 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jqo38f$9tf$2@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1842

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fcf8f98$0$1214$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>

> Each insulator is a weak conductor.
> At DC and pulse current electrons are flowing through the insulator
> (leakage).
> At AC not.
>
An insulator is ... an insulator. No leakage. If an insulator is not
insulating then you'd better handle your mains leads with care.

ttfn, Ian.

1376. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-06 17:19:19 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <liMzr.444583$2a.218689@en-nntp-14.dc1.easynews.com>
Source record: 1843

```
On 6/5/2012 9:53 PM, Irv Finkleman wrote:
> <ko6no@comcast.net> wrote in message
> news:--adnYkT_6agOlPSnZ2dnUVZ5g2dnZ2d@giganews.com...
>>
>> On 5-Jun-2012, "Sal M. O'Nella"<sobars@aol.com> wrote:
>>
>>>> "Sal M. O'Nella"<sobars@aol.com> napisaï¿½ w wiadomoï¿½ci
>>>> news:jqj841$6to$1@dont-email.me...
>>>>>
>>>>> "Szczepan Bialek"<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>>>>> news:4fc9c569$0$1226$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>>>>
>>>>>> "Sal M. O'Nella"<sobars@aol.com>
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>> The commercial power in my neighborhood has an asymmetric waveform.
>>>>>>> Some of us have been saving the extra electrons on one-half-cycle.
>>>>>>
>>>>>> The extra electrons flow into the ground. Like in your radios.
>>>>>> S*
>>>>>
>>>>> True. However, to be of any future use, they must be captured before
>>>>> this can happen. I'm keeping mine on a shelf in the back pantry. The
>>>>> first box is nearly full.
>>>>
>>>> A box is not the best condenser.
>>>> You should use the Leyden jar.
>>>> S*
>>>
>>> The Leyden jar is small. Holds only a few dozen coulombs. Shoebox holds
>>> hundreds and I already have plenty of shoeboxes, plus friends who have
>>> shoeboxes. The lid needs to be taped down or the mutual repulsion of the
>>> electrons will push it up and off.
>>
>> I accumulate my electrons in a RubberMade Packer box all year. The box is
>> big and well insulated
>> and also holds my Field Day radio and antennas. In June, I take it to the
>> FD
>> site all charged up
>> and ready for Qs.
>> --
>> Ken Fowler, KO6NO
>
> Gee! I Wish I'd thought of that. I love this group -- I learn
> something new every day!
```

>
> Irv VE6BP :-)
>
>

I used to keep all of my spare electrons in my hair. I would just use a comb in dry weather to collect them. However, since going bald I have no more spare electrons..sigh....

Michael

1377. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-06 17:27:57 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <thg4a9-ue9.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1844

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:jqngqi$kj2$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4fcf0f59$0$26686$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>> >>> In reality the real condenser conducts (electrons are flowing) the DC
>>> >>> but
>>>>> do
>>>>> not AC.
>>>>> In the teaching program is opposite.
>>
>> If it helps you, capacitors pass AC and block DC.
>
> Each insulator is a weak conductor.
> At DC and pulse current electrons are flowing through the insulator
> (leakage).
> At AC not.
>
> At AC the charging/discharging take place. The electrons flow into plate and
> come back.
>
> Charging current and discharging current do not pass or by-pas the
> capacitors.
> S*

As usual, a pile of babbling nonsense.
```

1378. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-06 17:55:26 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fcf998f$0$1226$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1845

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:kae4a9-e69.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>> Sea Salt Water Drink -
>> Dr. F. Batmanghelidj MD believes that salt is vital for the prevention
>> and
>> treatment of the cancer. Cancer cells - he explains- cannotleave in an
>> oxygenated environment. When the body is well hydrated and saltexpends
>> the
>> volume of blood circulation to reach all parts of the body, theoxygen and
>> active immune cells in the blood reach the cancerous tissue anddestroy
>> it.
>> All refined salt should be discarded as its harmful to the body"
>>
>>
>> Unrefined sea salt has many Mg and S ions.
>>
>>
>> Do you use the unrafined sea salt?
>
> Drink sea water, lots of it, please.

It is not available for me: http://oceanwaterinabottle.com/
S*

1379. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-06 18:51:00 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <kdl4a9-ht9.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1846

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:kae4a9-e69.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>> Sea Salt Water Drink -
>>> Dr. F. Batmanghelidj MD believes that salt is vital for the prevention
>>> and
>>> treatment of the cancer. Cancer cells - he explains- cannotleave in an
>>> oxygenated environment. When the body is well hydrated and saltexpends
>>> the
>>> volume of blood circulation to reach all parts of the body, theoxygen and
>>> active immune cells in the blood reach the cancerous tissue anddestroy
>>> it.
>>> All refined salt should be discarded as its harmful to the body"
>>>
>>>
>>> Unrefined sea salt has many Mg and S ions.
>>>
>>>
>>> Do you use the unrafined sea salt?
>>
>> Drink sea water, lots of it, please.
>
> It is not available for me: http://oceanwaterinabottle.com/
> S*

Last time I looked Poland had coastline on the Baltic Sea.

Take a train/bus/goat cart to the sea along with a big bottle and get
all you want.

1380. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-06 19:06:40 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <4o9vs7lbntbgku3ubt5t504s7c8p3fpqrn@4ax.com>
Source record: 1847

On Wed, 6 Jun 2012 09:55:18 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
wrote:

> "Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>news:55kss7ldm4sgkt6mirhnnt1lijnqvt1pn8@4ax.com...
>> Searching cancer.gov and scholar.google.com for "J. Schneider epsom
>> salt", I find nothing. URL please? Any double blind clinical trials?

>I have come accros Epsom salt in 2007.

URL please. If you cannot find a suitable published and peer reviewed
research report or clinical trial results, I would consider your
recycled medical advice to be in the same class as your physics. While
there is a tiny possibility that an obscure scientist may have
discovered or rediscovered something profound, the odds are against
this happening. More likely, he's yet another medical fraud.

>The most interesting was Schneider's "CANCER CURE PAGE".

URL please. Google didn't find anything. I'm beginning to wonder if
this J. Schneider even exists. All I can find with Google are your
posting proclaiming his miraculous cancer cure.

>Do you use the unrafined sea salt?

No. I also have cardiac issues and make an effort to reduce my sodium
salt intake. I rarely add salt to anything (except popcorn).
<http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/crud/salt.jpg>
I prefer to get my beta particles from Potassium salt substitute.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1381. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-07 01:01:20 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jqoueo$5b8$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1848

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fcf8f98$0$1214$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...

> Charging current and discharging current do not pass or by-pas the
> capacitors.
> S*

I have a new capacitor design that uses clam chowder as the dielectric.
Interested?

1382. I WILL BUY YOUR BROKEN/TRASHED ICOM H.F. RADIO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-07 03:36:52 UTC
From: justme <jbleaux@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <hd80t7567lv21d1u1tsjrl3qhorm0cre1h@4ax.com>
Source record: 1849

I WILL BUY YOUR BROKEN/TRASHED ICOM H.F. RADIO

Hi,

I want to get back on the air by seeing if I can fix a trashed or
non-working Icom h.f. radio.

Has to be cheap.

Thank you.

W5BRY

EMAIL:
jbleaux@gmail.com

1383. Seeking New FAQ/Intro Maintainers for rec.radio.amateur.*

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-07 06:05:02 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/recruitment-1-1339049101@panix.com>
Source record: 1850
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/recruitment
Revision: 1.2 2009/11/25 14:41:01
Posting-Frequency: posted monthly
URL: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/

Changes followed by "|".

The rec.radio.info newsgroup, first established in 1993, has been
recently revived by an active moderation team. We are currently seeking
suitable information, FAQ, and bulletin articles from the entire
rec.radio.* newsgroup hierarchy for simultaneous cross-posting to our
newsgroup.

We are seeking a replacement maintainer for the following information
bulletin formerly posted to rec.radio.amateur.* (and currently archived
at http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/ ):

radio/personal-intro
Subject: Guide to the rec.radio Newsgroups
Maintainer: jeffreyh@Hawaii.Edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Last Posted: 9 Nov 2001 06:18:17 GMT
Posting-Frequency: 15th of each month

One significant omission, requiring immediate updates, for this article |
is that it does not mention newer amateur radio newsgroups created since |
it was written, including: |

rec.radio.amateur.antenna |
rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors |
rec.radio.amateur.dx |
rec.radio.amateur.equipment |
rec.radio.amateur.homebrew |
rec.radio.amateur.moderated |
rec.radio.amateur.space |

We are willing to provide any technical support necessary to get this
article updated and automatically posted again at a regular interval.
This would include establishing contact with the original maintainer for
any necessary permissions. We would prefer to seek a new, dedicated
maintainer at this time, rather than start auto-posting the original
article ourselves.

For more information about our newsgroup, see:
```

http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rri/index.html

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-info-request@panix.com.

1384. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-07 07:33:53 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fd05963$0$26683$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1851

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:kdl4a9-ht9.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>>>
>>>> Do you use the unrafined sea salt?
>>>
>>> Drink sea water, lots of it, please.
>>
>> It is not available for me: http://oceanwaterinabottle.com/
>> S*
>
> Last time I looked Poland had coastline on the Baltic Sea.
>
> Take a train/bus/goat cart to the sea along with a big bottle and get
> all you want.

```
The Baltic Sea is like a lake (0.3% of salt).
In oceans is 4%.
S*
```

1385. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-07 07:57:33 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fd05eef$0$1300$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1852

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:4o9vs7lbntbgku3ubt5t504s7c8p3fpqrn@4ax.com...
> On Wed, 6 Jun 2012 09:55:18 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
> wrote:
>
>>Do you use the unrafined sea salt?
>
> No. I also have cardiac issues and make an effort to reduce my sodium
> salt intake. I rarely add salt to anything (except popcorn).
> <http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/crud/salt.jpg>
> I prefer to get my beta particles from Potassium salt substitute.

If you do not supply the Na and Cl your body captures the K and Br instead.
Heve it sense?
S*

1386. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-07 10:08:56 UTC
From: Howard K0ACF <howardk0acf@knology.net>
Message-ID: <472e6$4fd07d8f$d8106a72$24884@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 1853

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fcf0cea$0$1212$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> "Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:55kss7ldm4sgkt6mirhnnt1lijnqvt1pn8@4ax.com...
>> On Tue, 5 Jun 2012 18:55:49 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
>> wrote:
>>
>>>J. Schneider published his results in 2006 after 15 years of experiments.
>>>The National Cancer Institute confirmed it.
>>>Your "alternatives" were the old ones.
>>
>> The NCI doesn't confirm anything or do any research or experiments.
>> They're a government organization that catalogs, organizes, and
>> reports on other peoples and organizations research. The only place
>> where the NCI funds reports are for maintaining the statistical
>> database and running regular surveys of best practices and research
>> trends. I believe (not sure) that they also insist on peer reviewed
>> research.
>>
>> Searching cancer.gov and scholar.google.com for "J. Schneider epsom
>> salt", I find nothing. URL please? Any double blind clinical trials?
>
> I have come accros Epsom salt in 2007.
> The most interesting was Schneider's "CANCER CURE PAGE".
> It starts it words: "I mix my cancer cure as i explain in item #4 on this
> "CANCER CURE PAGE"
> I have the printout but without URL.
> Two years ago I have lost the all what was on my PC.
>
> Schneider did not write why the Epsom salt cure cancers. So it was
> interesting for me the two steatments:
> "ALL cancer is a funge" and "that
> magnesium sulphate (Epsom Salts) saturated solution in water is deadly to
> almost any fungus/yeast. Well, after 1 week of applying this it has sorted
> out my basal cell and removed it completely. That stuff is dirt cheap and
> works."
>
> It is known since XVI century that Epsom salt cures all skin problems.
It does not cure Psorious (not sure of spelling) & it is a skin problem...
> Todey I found:
> "
> Sea Salt Water Drink -
> Dr. F. Batmanghelidj MD believes that salt is vital for theprevention and

> treatment of the cancer. Cancer cells - he explains- cannotleave in an
> oxygenated environment. When the body is well hydrated and saltexpends the
> volume of blood circulation to reach all parts of the body, theoxygen and
> active immune cells in the blood reach the cancerous tissue anddestroy it.
> All refined salt should be discarded as its harmful to the body"
>
>
> Unrefined sea salt has many Mg and S ions.
>
>
> Do you use the unrafined sea salt?
>
> S*
>
>

1387. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-07 11:55:11 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jqq4qo$72l$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1854

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fd05b72$0$26705$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> >
> All will be dead.
> I bet that in the case of J. Schneider the reason will be/was different
> than a cancer.
> S*

Hello folks.
I'm not sure about "Hopefully not off topic" but I have a niggling feeling
that cancer treatments, Epsom salts (even though I used to visit Epsom) and
suchlike may not be appropriate for rec.radio.amateur.antenna
so perhaps Szczepan should find a more appropriate medicine, homeopathy or
cancer newsgroup such as :
free.uk.medicine.complementary
free.uk.homeopathy
alt.support.cancer
sci.med.diseases.cancer

Regards, Ian.

1388. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-07 14:35:41 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <V_2Ar.15811$Mp1.13029@en-nntp-04.dc1.easynews.com>
Source record: 1855

On 6/6/2012 12:12 PM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "Ian"<nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisaï¿½ w wiadomoï¿½ci
> news:jqngqi$kj2$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek"<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4fcf0f59$0$26686$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>>>> In reality the real condenser conducts (electrons are flowing) the DC
>>>>>> but
>>>>> do
>>>>> not AC.
>>>>> In the teaching program is opposite.
>>
>> If it helps you, capacitors pass AC and block DC.
>
> Each insulator is a weak conductor.
> At DC and pulse current electrons are flowing through the insulator
> (leakage).
> At AC not.
>
> At AC the charging/discharging take place. The electrons flow into plate and
> come back.
>
> Charging current and discharging current do not pass or by-pas the
> capacitors.
> S*
>
>
>
>
I have a special oil extracted from the fat cells of rattlesnakes that
cures all cancers. Please send check for $500 for one pint.

This oil also provides artificial earth ground for all antennas.

Michael

1389. Re: I WILL BUY YOUR BROKEN/TRASHED ICOM H.F. RADIO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-07 14:40:34 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <v33Ar.424305$Xo4.80817@en-nntp-13.dc1.easynews.com>
Source record: 1856

On 6/6/2012 10:36 PM, justme wrote:
> I WILL BUY YOUR BROKEN/TRASHED ICOM H.F. RADIO
>
>
> Hi,
>
> I want to get back on the air by seeing if I can fix a trashed or
> non-working Icom h.f. radio.
>
> Has to be cheap.
>
> Thank you.
>
> W5BRY
>
> EMAIL:
> jbleaux@gmail.com

I would avoid a 718 if I were you. They are a terrible design and difficult to repair. I own a 730, two 740s, and a 751A. I bought them all used and none worked right or at all. They were easily repaired and have very good basic designs. One of the 740s had so many things wrong with it that it took me a week to repair. I am retired and my time is free.

The 751A is about my favourite but the 740 has a better receiver. Probably because it is limited to the ham bands.

Keep us posted about which radio you buy and how the repair worked out.

Michael

1390. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-07 15:55:26 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jqqisigoh1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1857

"Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> wrote in message
news:V_2Ar.15811$Mp1.13029@en-nntp-04.dc1.easynews.com...
> On 6/6/2012 12:12 PM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> If it helps you, capacitors pass AC and block DC.
>>
>> Each insulator is a weak conductor.
>> At DC and pulse current electrons are flowing through the insulator
>> (leakage).
>> At AC not.
>>
>> At AC the charging/discharging take place. The electrons flow into plate
>> and
>> come back.
>>
>> Charging current and discharging current do not pass or by-pas the
>> capacitors.
>> S*
>>
>>
>>
>>
> I have a special oil extracted from the fat cells of rattlesnakes that
> cures all cancers. Please send check for $500 for one pint.
>
> This oil also provides artificial earth ground for all antennas.
>
> Michael

Hello Michael. A friend of mine used to breed rattlesnakes. He accidentally knocked over a box of electrons and found that the rattlesnakes loved to chase and eat the shiny ones. They didn't eat the dull ones. He wonders why this is.
He also threw some protons, neutrons, oldtrons and croutons for them to eat. They liked the croutons. Some rattlesnakes liked the protons. They'd then curl up around the mains wire and transmit to each other on 1.3GiggleHertz.

73, Ian.

1391. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-07 16:07:44 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <g707a9-erh.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1858

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:kdl4a9-ht9.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>>>
>>>>> Do you use the unrafined sea salt?
>>>>
>>>> Drink sea water, lots of it, please.
>>>
>>> It is not available for me: http://oceanwaterinabottle.com/
>>> S*
>>
>> Last time I looked Poland had coastline on the Baltic Sea.
>>
>> Take a train/bus/goat cart to the sea along with a big bottle and get
>> all you want.
>
> The Baltic Sea is like a lake (0.3% of salt).
> In oceans is 4%.
> S*

So either boil it down, drink more of it, or go to the North Sea.
```

1392. Re: I WILL BUY YOUR BROKEN/TRASHED ICOM H.F. RADIO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-07 19:13:16 UTC
From: justme <jbleaux@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <j8v1t7p73jkc37t5lhj4fei9uecf7271rr@4ax.com>
Source record: 1859

Thanks for your comments/info, Michael.

I, too, am retired and work for free :)

73

On Thu, 07 Jun 2012 09:40:34 -0500, Boomer <boomer@nospam.com> wrote:

>On 6/6/2012 10:36 PM, justme wrote:
>> I WILL BUY YOUR BROKEN/TRASHED ICOM H.F. RADIO
>>
>>
>> Hi,
>>
>> I want to get back on the air by seeing if I can fix a trashed or
>> non-working Icom h.f. radio.
>>
>> Has to be cheap.
>>
>> Thank you.
>>
>> W5BRY
>>
>> EMAIL:
>> jbleaux@gmail.com
>
>I would avoid a 718 if I were you. They are a terrible design and
>difficult to repair. I own a 730, two 740s, and a 751A. I bought them
>all used and none worked right or at all. They were easily repaired and
>have very good basic designs. One of the 740s had so many things wrong
>with it that it took me a week to repair. I am retired and my time is free.
>
>The 751A is about my favourite but the 740 has a better receiver.
>Probably because it is limited to the ham bands.
>
>Keep us posted about which radio you buy and how the repair worked out.
>
>Michael

1393. A Poem I wrote Years Ago ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-07 22:33:30 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jqra6bhvi1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1860

... not for this group, per se, but at least
it concerns an antenna.

With apologies to Joyce Kilmer, I give you my own "Trees":

Trees -- a poem for users of roof-mount TV antennas

I think it's very sad to see,
My Channel Master in a tree.

A tree with many branches prest
Against the dipoles, all distressed;

Some stormy winds quite fierce and strong,
That seemed to whistle all night long,

Blew down my mast and all that's on it;
The tree got everything upon it.

Next week I'll have to go and pay,
And buy a shiny, new eight-bay.

But meanwhile this house needs TV;
Which means I'll need to climb that tree.

"Sal"

1394. Re: Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-08 01:28:21 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4fd15539$0$74662$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1861

On 6/6/2012 10:07 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>
> By comparison, the 8 watt EcoSmart 40w bulb produces and insipid 430
> lumens and a 3000K color temperature. Like all the blue+yellow=white
> bulbs, they tend to favor the yellow. My eyes can be easily fooled,

Yes, they are horrid, but I'd say they favor blue. Regardless, they can
inhale vacuum.

> but my camera and spectroscope shows the obvious:
> <http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/crud/EcoSmart%209%20Watt%20LED.jpg>
> Argh... I can't find the spectra photo. These look like fun:
> <http://www.scientificsonline.com/diffraction-grating-glasses.html>

I need that. Ordered 12, they're cheap. I'll give the extras to friends.

tom
K0TAR

1395. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-08 02:07:19 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4fd15e5b$0$74662$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1862

On 6/6/2012 3:05 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>
> You and teachers live in the ideal world where are the ideal capacitors.
>
> Leyden jar has insulator made of glass.
> It is possible to make it with insulator "made" of the air.
>
> What will be leakage in such case?
> S*

So after you saying he lives in a world of ideal capacitors you now proclaim that a Leyden Jar is an ideal capacitor? Pot, kettle.

Because it's not a real world "practical and useful in actual devices" capacitor, Leyden Jars inhale vacuum like almost nothing else in the capacitor universe. They are useless in virtually all practical applications.

So Leyden Jars normally occupy the absolute bottom of the capacitor list.

tom
K0TAR

1396. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-08 02:11:49 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4fd15f64$0$74666$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1863

On 6/7/2012 10:55 AM, Ian wrote:
> "Boomer"<boomer@nospam.com> wrote in message
> news:V_2Ar.15811$Mp1.13029@en-nntp-04.dc1.easynews.com...
>> On 6/6/2012 12:12 PM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>>> If it helps you, capacitors pass AC and block DC.
>>>
>>> Each insulator is a weak conductor.
>>> At DC and pulse current electrons are flowing through the insulator
>>> (leakage).
>>> At AC not.
>>>
>>> At AC the charging/discharging take place. The electrons flow into plate
>>> and
>>> come back.
>>>
>>> Charging current and discharging current do not pass or by-pas the
>>> capacitors.
>>> S*
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>> I have a special oil extracted from the fat cells of rattlesnakes that
>> cures all cancers. Please send check for $500 for one pint.
>>
>> This oil also provides artificial earth ground for all antennas.
>>
>> Michael
>
> Hello Michael. A friend of mine used to breed rattlesnakes. He accidentally
> knocked over a box of electrons and found that the rattlesnakes loved to
> chase and eat the shiny ones. They didn't eat the dull ones. He wonders why
> this is.
> He also threw some protons, neutrons, oldtrons and croutons for them to eat.
> They liked the croutons. Some rattlesnakes liked the protons. They'd then
> curl up around the mains wire and transmit to each other on 1.3GiggleHertz.
>
> 73, Ian.
>
>

I have found both electron types useful in my basement. The spiders
think the dull ones are prey and are killed by them. Similarly most
crawling insects are killed by the shiny ones.

tom
K0TAR

1397. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-08 07:23:28 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fd1a873$0$1307$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1864

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jqq4qo$72l$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4fd05b72$0$26705$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>> >
>> All will be dead.
>> I bet that in the case of J. Schneider the reason will be/was different
>> than a cancer.
>> S*
>
> Hello folks.
> I'm not sure about "Hopefully not off topic" but I have a niggling feeling
> that cancer treatments, Epsom salts (even though I used to visit Epsom)
> and
> suchlike may not be appropriate for rec.radio.amateur.antenna
> so perhaps Szczepan should find a more appropriate medicine, homeopathy
> or
> cancer newsgroup such as :
> free.uk.medicine.complementary
> free.uk.homeopathy
> alt.support.cancer
> sci.med.diseases.cancer

You did not read that?: "> I did a search for our babbling Polish friend and
the first thing I found
> was a message posted to a Polish medical list where he claims all cancer
> is a fungus and should be treated with Epsom salts."

It was Jimp who is in opinion that Epsom salt is appropriate for the
rec.radio.amateur.antenna.
He is right. Everyone should know that Epsom salt cures cancers.
S*

1398. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-08 07:24:34 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fd1a8b3$0$1305$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1865

Uzytkownik "tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
news:4fd15e5b$0$74662$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 6/6/2012 3:05 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>
>> You and teachers live in the ideal world where are the ideal capacitors.
>>
>> Leyden jar has insulator made of glass.
>> It is possible to make it with insulator "made" of the air.
>>
>> What will be leakage in such case?
>> S*
>
> So after you saying he lives in a world of ideal capacitors you now
> proclaim that a Leyden Jar is an ideal capacitor? Pot, kettle.
>
> Because it's not a real world "practical and useful in actual devices"
> capacitor, Leyden Jars inhale vacuum like almost nothing else in the
> capacitor universe. They are useless in virtually all practical
> applications.
>
> So Leyden Jars normally occupy the absolute bottom of the capacitor list.

But this jar it better than the shoe box.
S*

1399. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-08 08:29:06 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fd1b7d4$0$26697$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1866

"Howard K0ACF" <howardk0acf@knology.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:472e6$4fd07d8f$d8106a72$24884@KNOLOGY.NET...
>
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4fcf0cea$0$1212$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>

>> It is known since XVI century that Epsom salt cures all skin problems.

> It does not cure Psorious (not sure of spelling) & it is a skin problem...

In Wiki is wrote"
"Sulphur was fashionable as a treatment for psoriasis in the Victorian and
Edwardian eras. It has recently regained some credibility as a safe
alternative to steroids and coal tar"
There is also: "sea salt ....been reported as being ancient treatments.

>> Todey I found:
>> "
>> Sea Salt Water Drink -
>> Dr. F. Batmanghelidj MD believes that salt is vital for theprevention and
>> treatment of the cancer. Cancer cells - he explains- cannotleave in an
>> oxygenated environment. When the body is well hydrated and saltexpends
>> the volume of blood circulation to reach all parts of the body, theoxygen
>> and active immune cells in the blood reach the cancerous tissue
>> anddestroy it. All refined salt should be discarded as its harmful to the
>> body"
>>
>>
>> Unrefined sea salt has many Mg and S ions.
S*

1400. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-08 09:12:48 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jqsfta$2nf$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1867

```
"tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
news:4fd15f64$0$74666$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 6/7/2012 10:55 AM, Ian wrote:
>> "Boomer"<boomer@nospam.com> wrote in message
>> news:V_2Ar.15811$Mp1.13029@en-nntp-04.dc1.easynews.com...
>>> On 6/6/2012 12:12 PM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>>>> If it helps you, capacitors pass AC and block DC.
>>>>
>>>> Each insulator is a weak conductor.
>>>> At DC and pulse current electrons are flowing through the insulator
>>>> (leakage).
>>>> At AC not.
>>>>
>>>> At AC the charging/discharging take place. The electrons flow into
>>>> plate
>>>> and
>>>> come back.
>>>>
>>>> Charging current and discharging current do not pass or by-pas the
>>>> capacitors.
>>>> S*
>>>>
>>>>
>>>>
>>>>
>>> I have a special oil extracted from the fat cells of rattlesnakes that
>>> cures all cancers. Please send check for $500 for one pint.
>>>
>>> This oil also provides artificial earth ground for all antennas.
>>>
>>> Michael
>>
>> Hello Michael. A friend of mine used to breed rattlesnakes. He
>> accidentally
>> knocked over a box of electrons and found that the rattlesnakes loved to
>> chase and eat the shiny ones. They didn't eat the dull ones. He wonders
>> why
>> this is.
>> He also threw some protons, neutrons, oldtrons and croutons for them to
>> eat.
>> They liked the croutons. Some rattlesnakes liked the protons. They'd then
>> curl up around the mains wire and transmit to each other on
>> 1.3GiggleHertz.
>>
```

>> 73, Ian.
>>
>>
>
> I have found both electron types useful in my basement. The spiders think
> the dull ones are prey and are killed by them. Similarly most crawling
> insects are killed by the shiny ones.
>
> tom
> K0TAR
H* Tom.

Turns out that, on my keyboard, the dot on the letter between H and J *s a
loose electron and *t's dropped off. *'m us*ng the * character to represent
the letter between H and J.
Hold on a m*nute. When was the keyboard *nvented? *f *t comes after Faraday
then *t can't ex*st wh*ch makes wr*t*ng th*s ema*l very, very d*ff*cult.

73, *an.

1401. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-08 09:15:44 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jqsftb$2nf$2@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1868

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fd1a8b3$0$1305$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> >> So Leyden Jars normally occupy the absolute bottom of the capacitor
> >> list.
>
> But this jar it better than the shoe box.
> S*
>
>
No. Jar is heavy weight, cardboard box is light weight. Cardboard box is easier to stack than jars in order to increase capacity. Have to buy jars whereas cardboard shoe boxes are usually free from the shoe shops and are an ideal size for storing electrons.

What did Marconi say about brown shoes?

Regards, Ian.

1402. Re: Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-08 10:58:45 UTC
From: Tuuk <abraaaa@cadabraaaa.ca>
Message-ID: <EVkAr.67133$9H3.41323@newsfe06.iad>
Source record: 1869

Thanks guys, lots of good tips.

73s

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
news:24jts7tm0nvh75963imq6qnbs9ssd78riv@4ax.com...
> On Tue, 05 Jun 2012 08:37:59 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
> wrote:
>
>>You can't "eliminate" EMI/RFI on your operating frequency with any
>>type of filter. You have to eliminate it at the source.
>
> I lied. If the noise source is coherent, you can get rid of the trash
> with a noise canceller:
>
> <http://www.timewave.com/support/ANC-4/anc4.html>
> <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AzgmH6Zsohg>
>
> <http://www.mfjenterprises.com/Product.php?productid=MFJ-1026>
> <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nPE5vp_3b4A>
>
> --
> # Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
> # 831-336-2558
> # http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
> # http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS
>

1403. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-08 15:31:39 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <rfi9a9-ffq.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1870

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> It was Jimp who is in opinion that Epsom salt is appropriate for the
> rec.radio.amateur.antenna.

No, it was Jimp who is of the opinion you are an ignorant, babbling
idiot that doeesn't understand ANYTHING.

The epsom salts reference was just an example of how big an idiot you are.

1404. Automotive body filler electrical characteristics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-08 19:17:28 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <e26d450b-587a-44e2-82bc-168217adeba4@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1871

I was thinking about using fiberglass reinforced body filler as an insulator and was hoping someone here may have some experience doing the same. It would be used to support the low impedance end of a gamma match. Power level not to excede 200 watts HF.

JImmie

1405. Re: Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-08 21:00:21 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <dnp4t7hfvfcbofhrprtejsd0kficrd82l8@4ax.com>
Source record: 1872

On Thu, 07 Jun 2012 20:28:21 -0500, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>On 6/6/2012 10:07 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>>
>> By comparison, the 8 watt EcoSmart 40w bulb produces and insipid 430
>> lumens and a 3000K color temperature. Like all the blue+yellow=white
>> bulbs, they tend to favor the yellow. My eyes can be easily fooled,
>
>Yes, they are horrid, but I'd say they favor blue. Regardless, they can
>inhale vacuum.

Your eyes are suppose to more sensitive in the yellow area than blue.
Getting the ratio between the blue LED and the yellow phosphor right
is a major headache. Among my 4ea Ecosmart bulbs, I can't really see
much variation. However, my camera certainly sees differences. One
is rather blueish, while the others are varying shades of yellowish.
I'll try to take a phone of all 4 of them at the same time. That's a
problem right now because they're installed all over the house.

Also, another advantage of LED light bulbs is that they can be dropped
without breaking.

>> Argh... I can't find the spectra photo. These look like fun:
>> <http://www.scientificsonline.com/diffraction-grating-glasses.html>
>
>I need that. Ordered 12, they're cheap. I'll give the extras to friends.

It's made for "raves" but works equally well for a fast spectrographic
analysis. There are other diffraction grating type spectrometers
available, but it's difficult to beat the price.

--
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http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

1406. Re: Hopefully not off topic-link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-09 00:23:52 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4fd29797$0$96703$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1873

On 6/8/2012 4:12 AM, Ian wrote:
> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
> news:4fd15f64$0$74666$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>> On 6/7/2012 10:55 AM, Ian wrote:
>>> "Boomer"<boomer@nospam.com> wrote in message
>>> news:V_2Ar.15811$Mp1.13029@en-nntp-04.dc1.easynews.com...
>>>> On 6/6/2012 12:12 PM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>>>> If it helps you, capacitors pass AC and block DC.
>>>>
>>>> Each insulator is a weak conductor.
>>>> At DC and pulse current electrons are flowing through the insulator
>>>> (leakage).
>>>> At AC not.
>>>>
>>>> At AC the charging/discharging take place. The electrons flow into
>>>> plate
>>>> and
>>>> come back.
>>>>
>>>> Charging current and discharging current do not pass or by-pas the
>>>> capacitors.
>>>> S*
>>>>
>>>>
>>>>
>>>>
>>>> I have a special oil extracted from the fat cells of rattlesnakes that
>>>> cures all cancers. Please send check for $500 for one pint.
>>>>
>>>> This oil also provides artificial earth ground for all antennas.
>>>>
>>>> Michael
>>>
>>> Hello Michael. A friend of mine used to breed rattlesnakes. He
>>> accidentally
>>> knocked over a box of electrons and found that the rattlesnakes loved to
>>> chase and eat the shiny ones. They didn't eat the dull ones. He wonders
>>> why
>>> this is.
>>> He also threw some protons, neutrons, oldtrons and croutons for them to
>>> eat.
>>> They liked the croutons. Some rattlesnakes liked the protons. They'd then
>>> curl up around the mains wire and transmit to each other on
>>> 1.3GiggleHertz.

>>>
>>> 73, Ian.
>>>
>>>
>>
>> I have found both electron types useful in my basement. The spiders think
>> the dull ones are prey and are killed by them. Similarly most crawling
>> insects are killed by the shiny ones.
>>
>> tom
>> K0TAR
> H* Tom.
>
> Turns out that, on my keyboard, the dot on the letter between H and J *s a
> loose electron and *t's dropped off. *'m us*ng the * character to represent
> the letter between H and J.
> Hold on a m*nute. When was the keyboard *nvented? *f *t comes after Faraday
> then *t can't ex*st wh*ch makes wr*t*ng th*s ema*l very, very d*ff*cult.
>
> 73, *an.
>
>

:)

tom
K0TAR

1407. Re: Power bar noise filter???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-09 00:48:17 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4fd29d4f$0$74662$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1874

On 6/8/2012 4:00 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>
> Also, another advantage of LED light bulbs is that they can be dropped
> without breaking.
>

Sort of. I believed as you until last evening.

I finished mounting new solar panel 1 of 2 the previous day and all adhesives and sealers were very well set. Took my Vanagon camper out for a test drive and while on a freeway entrance ramp (decreasing radius of course) I heard a loud clank. Ignored it as per "driving in traffic rules" - Drive First, Worry About Noises Later.

After I got home I noticed that one of my clamp lamps had fallen off it's preferred perch. And the Edison screw base on the Philips LED bulb wasn't quite on anymore. Looking close I noticed that the metal base was a sort of crimp onto the underlying plastic. Very tiny and sharp crimps on the upper edge of the screw base. I pushed it back on. So far so good.

tom
K0TAR

1408. Re: Automotive body filler electrical characteristics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-09 06:00:29 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <09o5t7lm1kk1q4ulhijhj5qpvf75lpi6gu@4ax.com>
Source record: 1875

On Fri, 8 Jun 2012 12:17:28 -0700 (PDT), JIMMIE
<JIMMIEDEE123@yahoo.com> wrote:

>I was thinking about using fiberglass reinforced body
>filler as an insulator and was hoping someone here
>may have some experience doing the same. It would be
>used to support the low impedance end of a gamma match.
>Power level not to excede 200 watts HF.

There shouldn't be much voltage at the gamma match feed point.

Which fiberglass filled body putty where you considering?
<http://3mcollision.com/products/fillers-and-glaze/reinforced-fillers>

Looking at the various MSDS sheets, it looks like a reasonable
insulator that's not going to absorb moisture.
My comments and guesswork in [xxxx]:

1,3-ISOBENZOFURANDIONE, POLYMER WITH 2,5-FURANDIONE AND
2,2'-OXYBIS[ETHANOL] 30 - 60%

[The volatile solvents.]

TALC 10 - 30%

[Good insulator. Steatite insulators are baked talc.]

STYRENE MONOMER 10 - 30%

[Styrene monomer is probably propylene oxide. I couldn't find
anything in its electrial properties. My guess(tm) is that it's quite
good as styrene plastics are sometimes used as insulators.]

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE 10 - 30%

[That's chalk. It's hygroscopic and absorbs moisture. It's probably
there to remove any water from the talc, which will make talc
conductive.]

CHLORITE (MINERAL) 1 - 5%

[That's a harder form of talc. My guess(tm) is that it serves the
same purpose as the soft talc, but is there to help prevent shrinkage
during hardening. I'm not sure this is correct.]

FIBERGLASS Mixture 1 - 5%

[There's the fiberglass filler. Of course, glass is a good insulator.
However, I don't think 1-5% fiberglass by weight is going to add much

insulating ability to the mix. You might as well use Bondo, without
the filler.]

FIBER 0.5 - 1.5%

[Same as fiberglass]

OXIDE GLASS 0.1 - 1.0%

[Any of a dozen glass oxides. All are good insulators]

--
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Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1409. Re: Hopefully not off topic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-09 06:16:40 UTC
From: Howard K0ACF <howardk0acf@knology.net>
Message-ID: <d2af0$4fd2ea10$d8106a72$5911@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 1876

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fd1b7d4$0$26697$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> "Howard K0ACF" <howardk0acf@knology.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
> news:472e6$4fd07d8f$d8106a72$24884@KNOLOGY.NET...
>>
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4fcf0cea$0$1212$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>
>
>>> It is known since XVI century that Epsom salt cures all skin problems.
>
>> It does not cure Psorious (not sure of spelling) & it is a skin
>> problem...
>
> In Wiki is wrote"
> "Sulphur was fashionable as a treatment for psoriasis in the Victorian and
> Edwardian eras. It has recently regained some credibility as a safe
> alternative to steroids and coal tar"
> There is also: "sea salt ....been reported as being ancient treatments.

I guess you can't read...I said that epson salt does not CURE all skin
problems & mentioned Psoriasis as an example. You mention Sulphur, steroids,
and coal tar & sea salts as a treatment. There are many treatments for
psoriasis but they are not CURES...

>>> Todey I found:
>>> "
>>> Sea Salt Water Drink -
>>> Dr. F. Batmanghelidj MD believes that salt is vital for theprevention
>>> and treatment of the cancer. Cancer cells - he explains- cannotleave in
>>> an oxygenated environment. When the body is well hydrated and
>>> saltexpends the volume of blood circulation to reach all parts of the
>>> body, theoxygen and active immune cells in the blood reach the cancerous
>>> tissue anddestroy it. All refined salt should be discarded as its
>>> harmful to the body"
>>>
>>>
>>> Unrefined sea salt has many Mg and S ions.
> S*
>
>

1410. Re: Automotive body filler electrical characteristics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-09 16:53:09 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <vju6t7hdjvipjb72e51dvj8fr9jqrpmpds@4ax.com>
Source record: 1877

On Sat, 09 Jun 2012 09:45:30 +0100, Jeff <jeff@jsystems.com> wrote:

>Put a sample in the microwave and see if it get hot, it may be an
>insulator but it also may be lossy at rf.
>Jeff

That's a good way to determine if it will work at 2.4GHz. However, this is for HF, which is about 1/500th of 2.4GHz. Some insulators that fail at 2.4Ghz (PVC, nylon, phenolic, wood, bakelite), work just fine at HF frequencies. In general, if it passes at 2.4GHz, it will probably work at HF. However, if it fails, it may still work at HF.

There's also the potential problem of volatiles and solvents. Some of the components in the body putty are hygroscopic (absorbs moisture). When baked in a microwave oven, the water and solvents may boil, resulting in cracking or crumbling. Residual ethanol solvent might make an interesting bang. Microwave baking is a fair test to see if the body filler will handle 1KW of RF at 2.4GHz, but might be a bit overkill for 200 watts at HF.

--
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Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1411. Re: Automotive body filler electrical characteristics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-09 20:20:26 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <rb97t7dejn1hbalaf6hj4br7s6f8je5tce@4ax.com>
Source record: 1878

On Sat, 09 Jun 2012 19:47:03 +0100, Jeff <jeff@jsystems.com> wrote:

>On 09/06/2012 17:53, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>> On Sat, 09 Jun 2012 09:45:30 +0100, Jeff<jeff@jsystems.com> wrote:
>>
>>> Put a sample in the microwave and see if it get hot, it may be an
>>> insulator but it also may be lossy at rf.
>>> Jeff
>>
>> That's a good way to determine if it will work at 2.4GHz. However,
>> this is for HF, which is about 1/500th of 2.4GHz. Some insulators
>> that fail at 2.4Ghz (PVC, nylon, phenolic, wood, bakelite), work just
>> fine at HF frequencies. In general, if it passes at 2.4GHz, it will
>> probably work at HF. However, if it fails, it may still work at HF.
>
>Loss tangent does not generally vary much with frequency unless there is
>a lot of water content or similar, that is to say that it is linear
>against frequency, so it is not a case of pass or fail, it is just how
>hot does it get when scaled to HF.

Loss tangent (dissipation factor) can increase or decrease with
frequency depending on material. It's measured at 1KHz, but can be
almost anything by the time it gets to microwave frequencies. For
example, glass:
<http://psec.uchicago.edu/glass/tanDelta_vs_freq_edited.bmp>

>> There's also the potential problem of volatiles and solvents. Some of
>> the components in the body putty are hygroscopic (absorbs moisture).
>
>Well if they do they will not be good even at HF.

Time to define "good". The OP proposes to use Bondo at the low
impedance end of a gamma match. That's 50 ohms. It would
considerable conductivity to put anything in parallel with 50 ohms to
have an effect.

Even placing an obvious conductor between the 50 terminals isn't going
to do much. For example, I could place a water balloon full of salt
water between the 50 ohm terminals. As long as rubber provides
sufficient insulation, there will be no dielectric loss. It might arc
over or add some capacitance depending on size, but it won't conduct
RF.

However, were he to propose using Bondo at the junction of the
matching tap section and the tuning capacitor where it hits the driven
element, there will be problems. The gamma match is a series resonant

tuned circuit at this point with high voltage across the capacitor. In effect, the Bondo would act as part of the capacitor dielectric at high voltages. Bondo is not suitable for building capacitors.

>> When baked in a microwave oven, the water and solvents may boil,
>> resulting in cracking or crumbling.
>
>Not a problem if it is just a test sample, but if they absorb water they
>will be a poor insulator.

Not exactly. A water soaked insulator is certain a potential problem. Yet, there are perfectly usable insulators that contain water. For example, concrete, bricks, and some pottery are contain considerable water, but are tolerable insulators, especially if glazed. HF has no effect on the water because there is insufficient energy at 2-30MHz to convince the water molecule to vibrate. The higher the frequency, the higher the energy:
E = Plank's-constant * speed-o-light / wavelength
While building an HF antenna structure out of bricks is feasible, I would not suggest you place a brick in a microwave oven. It will get hot and eventually crumble as the water evaporates. For a higher speed example, just hit a brick or concrete block with a oxy-acetylene torch and be prepared to duck as pieces fly out as the water explodes.

>>Residual ethanol solvent might
>> make an interesting bang.
>
>I think we must be thinking about a different type of filler, all of the
>glass fibre fillers I have come across do not contain ethanol, they are
>2 part; styrene monomer and organic peroxide hardener

Please re-read my summor of the contents from the MSDS sheets. The stuff is 30-60% ethanol solvent by weight. That's needed to keep the mix flexible and compliant. As it evaporates, the Bondo hardens. However, if some residue remains, such as the result of applying the Bondo in too thick a layer, there is a real possibility of a gas explosion.

>Jeff

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
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Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1412. Re: Automotive body filler electrical characteristics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-09 20:32:16 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <59c7t7tpjnjo825il4ehi0e4qufklusq49@4ax.com>
Source record: 1879

On Sat, 09 Jun 2012 13:20:26 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
wrote:

>Not exactly. A water soaked insulator is certain a potential problem.
>Yet, there are perfectly usable insulators that contain water. For
>example, concrete, bricks, and some pottery are contain considerable
>water, but are tolerable insulators, especially if glazed. HF has no
>effect on the water because there is insufficient energy at 2-30MHz to
>convince the water molecule to vibrate. The higher the frequency, the
>higher the energy:
> E = Plank's-constant * speed-o-light / wavelength
>While building an HF antenna structure out of bricks is feasible, I
>would not suggest you place a brick in a microwave oven. It will get
>hot and eventually crumble as the water evaporates.

Well, I lied. Apparently it only gets hot and does not crumble:
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aCRBeo2hsmU>
(7 mins). This has to be the most boring YouTube video ever. However,
watching the author get burned by the brick when he tries to remove
the brick from the oven is priceless.

Also, not that power line insulators are quite hygroscopic (absorbs
moisture). The surface glazing is a good moisture barrier so the
insulator insides remain quite dry. However, even a small crack in
the glazing will eventually introduce enough water into the inside to
cause arcing.

>Please re-read my summor of the contents from the MSDS sheets.

Oops... that should be "summary".

--
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Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1413. Re: Automotive body filler electrical characteristics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-09 20:34:01 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jr0bvu$av4$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1880

On 6/8/2012 2:17 PM, JIMMIE wrote:
> I was thinking about using fiberglass reinforced body filler as an insulator and was hoping someone here may have some experience doing the same. It would be used to support the low impedance end of a gamma match. Power level not to excede 200 watts HF.
>
> JImmie

Should work OK. I vaguely recall doing it myself once years ago.
I forgot what I did, but I think I had to strengthen a base
insulator on a vertical that was fixing to break or something like
that. Or maybe I had a make a base insulator from scratch..
I forgot..
I used fiberglass body filler that had strands of fiberglass
mixed with the liquid stuff. It was fairly strong once dry,
and I don't recall having any problems with the insulating
properties.

1414. HOT 2 HOT SEXY BEST VIDEOS PHOTOS TOOOO U

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-10 03:53:34 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <a40b2217-0c14-4c73-817f-f1c2c7372274@f8g2000pbf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1881

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

jobs
http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

mobile

mobile games free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-games-free-download.html

mobile ringtones free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-ringtones-free-download.html

1415. EARN FROM WORLD BIGGEST COMPANY "GOOGLE ADSENSE" .....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-10 08:59:03 UTC
From: ujjal ghosh <ujjalghosh905@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <303550e9-8725-42f9-89f9-8cf2af05eab7@oo8g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1882

OUT OF HOME.
(3)NO OFFICE, NO BOSS,NOT A 9 TO 5 JOB.
(4)NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED.
FOR DATA ENTRY JOBS.....
JUST SINGUP FOR FREE AT- http://free-home-jobs.yolasite.com/
SIMPLE J[red][b DEAR FREND.....(Hiiiiiiii)
WE HAVE DESIGNED THIS WEBSITE EXCLUSIVELY
FOR THE PEOPLE, WHO WANT TO EARN MONEY THROUGH HOME
BASED INTERNET JOBS.
JUST VISIT:- http://free-home-jobs.yolasite.com/
[violet][b] WITHOUT ANY INVESTMENT,
JUST BY SPENDING FEW HOUS ON INTERNET IN A DAY.
(1)EARN BY DOING SIMPLE COMPUTER JOBS.
(2)NO GOING OBS.BASIC KNOWLEDGE OF COMPUTER AND INTERNE IS ENOUGH.

1416. Re: Automotive body filler electrical characteristics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-10 13:30:19 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <aa419b43-29e3-42d6-92f2-4b81de6a165a@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1883

On Friday, June 8, 2012 7:17:28 PM UTC, JIMMIE wrote:
> I was thinking about using fiberglass reinforced body filler as an insulator and was hoping someone here may have some experience doing the same. It would be used to support the low impedance end of a gamma match. Power level not to excede 200 watts HF.
>
> JImmie

Made a trip down to the local electrical supply place and they had a deal on some odds & ends stand off insulators that I could imagine being machined into what I needed. Cleared there junk table of them for $10. Seems to be made of fiberglass reinforced plastic.

Jimmie

1417. if you are able to access the internet at your spare time and wish to earn some $100 - $200 per month, then you are landed at the right place. this community is for you only !!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-11 08:23:31 UTC
From: Srilekha Chatterjee <srilekha011@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <a8642997-a25a-4eb8-a7f8-60a61fc15edc@nl1g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1884

welcome to online jobs.
---
the job in which you can earn !
the job in which you can work from anywhere !
the job in which you can work at your convinient !
---

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1418. HOT SEXY VIDEOS AND ROMANTIC BEAUTIFUL PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-12 01:05:17 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <ec84790a-e0d8-48f8-a002-2007af56ee16@t2g2000pbl.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1885

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

jobs
http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

mobile

mobile games free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-games-free-download.html

mobile ringtones free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-ringtones-free-download.html

1419. Re: Automotive body filler electrical characteristics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-12 05:38:43 UTC
From: ghz24 <ghz24.a1cd9b9@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <ghz24.a1cd9b9@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 1705

JIMMIE;791817 Wrote:
> On Friday, June 8, 2012 7:17:28 PM UTC, JIMMIE wrote:-
> I was thinking about using fiberglass reinforced body filler as an
> insulator and was hoping someone here may have some experience doing the
> same. It would be used to support the low impedance end of a gamma
> match. Power level not to excede 200 watts HF.
>
> JImmie-
>
> Made a trip down to the local electrical supply place and they had a
> deal on some odds & ends stand off insulators that I could imagine being
> machined into what I needed. Cleared there junk table of them for $10.
> Seems to be made of fiberglass reinforced plastic.
>
> Jimmie

First don't get to hung up on ingredients look at what it becomes after
the reaction which is polyester.
If you need the part to have adhesion or be structural or just stronger
you could thicken epoxy resin with talc, chalk, glass micro balloons,
silica, chopped glass fiber.

The sun is not nice to unfinished-unprotected polyesters or epoxides So
you should consider the RF properties of what ever you will use to
protect the part from UV.
The parts you bought are still made of the same type material so you
still need to consider protecting them where you have machined away the
outer layer.
Regarding the ingredients:
2,2'-OXYBIS[ETHANOL] is a reactant not a solvent (and not ethanol)
1,3-ISOBENZOFURANDIONE and 2,5-FURANDIONE are organic acid
anhydrides.
Styrene monomer is styrene (AKA vinyl benzene or phenyl ethene).

The talc and chalk minerals are to thicken the mixture and make sanding
shaping the hardened piece easier.

Most paints are insulative or at least non-conductive and should be
fine.
The filler should be fine also.

--
ghz24

1420. 20m Field Day Quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-13 05:18:38 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jr97r7$v5u$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1886

I'm building a quad for Field Day. I have 30 feet of 1 1/2' PVC that I know will stand up with appropriate guys, because I used it to support the center of my dipole last year.

The driven element and reflector will be 8 1/2 feet apart, so I built a 9-foot PVC crosspiece fitted with a T-connector to go in the top of the mast. I'm going to put a wooden pole inside the crosspiece -- just in case I have a PVC failure. (t's cheap insurance.) The elements hang fro the crosspiece.

As described to me, this quad doesn't use spreaders, per se. The idea is to tie ropes to the left and right sides of the elements and draw them out to the sides, forming an approximate diamond shape. Hanging from 30 feet, this antenna's feed point is about five feet above the ground.

If I hang a (larger) reflector from the same height, it will effectively be slightly lower than the driven element. I do not know if I should hang the driven element several inches lower than the reflector so that they align center-to-center. I can model it. and see what happens. Because the respective shapes of the driven element and reflector will not match exactly, I'm guessing vertical alignment won't be the limiting factor.

More to come.

"Sal"
(KD6VKW)

1421. loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-13 22:11:06 UTC
From: garyr <garyr@fidalgo.net>
Message-ID: <jrb376$5kl$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1887

This site http://www.frontiernet.net/~jadale/Loop.htm states that: "A properly designed Loop primarily responds to the magnetic component of the radio wave. Note that noise resides primarily in the electrical component..."

Whereas this site shows that that is not the case:
http://vk1od.net/antenna/shieldedloop.

So what is the advantage, if any, of a shielded loop antanna?

Consider three receivers:

1) Shielded loop antenna, receiver with differential input (center-tapped transformer or instrumentation amp). The two ends of the inner conductor of the antenna connected to the differential inputs and the shield connected to ground.

2) Same as above but without the shield.

3) Unshielded loop antenna, receiver with single-ended input.
One end of the loop connected to the receiver input and the other to ground.

Assuming equal gains and bandwidths, would there be any difference in the sensitivity or noise level at the output of the three receivers?

1422. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-14 00:48:13 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jrbcd8vqk1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1888

On 6/13/2012 5:11 PM, garyr wrote:
> This site http://www.frontiernet.net/~jadale/Loop.htm states that: "A
> properly designed Loop primarily responds to the magnetic component of the
> radio wave. Note that noise resides primarily in the electrical
> component..."
>
> Whereas this site shows that that is not the case:
> http://vk1od.net/antenna/shieldedloop.
>
> So what is the advantage, if any, of a shielded loop antanna?

None. The only purpose is to ensure balance, which helps give
deeper nulls.

But that is not the only way to ensure balance. A shield is
not required for that function.
None of my AM-BC loops are shielded. I have tried shielded
loops though, just to see for myself if any difference.
There no difference, assuming all of the loops were balanced
and fed properly.
The mythology of loops is a lot like the various myths you
see pertaining to grounds, and grounding. :|
Some claim a shielded loop is "quieter" than an unshielded loop.
I know from testing, that is pure hogwash.
Both are quite capable of picking up noise. After all, noise is
RF just like any other signal, and follows all the same rules.
The true test of a small loop is how deep the nulls are.
If you can make daytime AM ground wave signals disappear by
turning the loop, you are in pretty good shape.
And *any* small loop is capable of that if all is well in the
world.

1423. Re: 20m Field Day Quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-14 03:56:21 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jrbncu$j77$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1889

"Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com> wrote in message
news:jr97r7$v5u$1@dont-email.me...

> I'm building a quad for Field Day.

< snip >

> More to come.

Today, I modeled the 20m quad antenna with EZNEC. It looks good at 75 ohms feedpoint impedance, with the entire phone portion coming in under 1.5:1, post-tweaking. It was promoted to me as a nominal 52-ohm antenna but the SWR was a half-point higher when I swept it at 50 ohms. I have no problem feeding it at 75 ohms; that's exactly what I did with last year's dipole. The model had just over 9 dBi gain at a 40 degree takeoff angle. At a 25 degree takeoff angle, the gain is still a respectable 8.0 dBi

At first look, I'm surprised to see how sensitive the tuning of the driven element was to the height of the feed point above the ground. That seems to have a more profound effect than the length of the driven element. I'd have to play with it some more to know for sure.

I wondered about the effects of the vertical position of the reflector. I moved it around in the model and it seemed to have only minor effect on the parameters. Reducing the size of the reflector sharpened the SWR dip without doing much of anything good. I'm staying at 5% when I build.

The reflector is called out to be 5% larger than the driven element. This is at odds with other quad designs I found on the Internet. The want about 3%. The difference may be that a 3% larger reflector may be better for a tower-mounted quad, while this design is quite close to the ground.

"Sal"

1424. Re: 20m Field Day Quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-14 08:21:13 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jrc6v9poc1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1890

On 6/13/2012 10:56 PM, Sal M. O'Nella wrote:
> "Sal M. O'Nella"<sobars@aol.com> wrote in message
> news:jr97r7$v5u$1@dont-email.me...
>
>> I'm building a quad for Field Day.
>
> < snip>
>
>> More to come.
>
>
> Today, I modeled the 20m quad antenna with EZNEC. It looks good at 75 ohms
> feedpoint impedance, with the entire phone portion coming in under 1.5:1,
> post-tweaking. It was promoted to me as a nominal 52-ohm antenna but the
> SWR was a half-point higher when I swept it at 50 ohms.

> I have no problem
> feeding it at 75 ohms; that's exactly what I did with last year's dipole.
> The model had just over 9 dBi gain at a 40 degree takeoff angle. At a 25
> degree takeoff angle, the gain is still a respectable 8.0 dBi

Only 1.4:1 where resonant.. Shouldn't be a problem unless maybe
you stray down the band a good ways.. May not be much of a problem
on 20m.
>
> At first look, I'm surprised to see how sensitive the tuning of the driven
> element was to the height of the feed point above the ground. That seems to
> have a more profound effect than the length of the driven element. I'd have
> to play with it some more to know for sure.
>
> I wondered about the effects of the vertical position of the reflector. I
> moved it around in the model and it seemed to have only minor effect on the
> parameters. Reducing the size of the reflector sharpened the SWR dip
> without doing much of anything good. I'm staying at 5% when I build.
>
> The reflector is called out to be 5% larger than the driven element. This is
> at odds with other quad designs I found on the Internet. The want about 3%.
> The difference may be that a 3% larger reflector may be better for a
> tower-mounted quad, while this design is quite close to the ground.

Probably not hugely critical in the overall scheme of things.
And with the variances of the location and setup, completely matching
the model will probably not happen.

I haven't done field day in a few years.. Getting lazier and lazier
I think..
I have a pretty good setup for field day, but I have to feel pretty
motivated to drag it all out. :/
I've got a short tilt/crank tower, and a A4S. I can haul it all
on a motorcycle trailer. Actually, the tower will fit in the back
of my truck, but I later started using a trailer, as it seemed easier.
Here is a view from above one year..

http://home.comcast.net/~nm5k/fd01-1.jpg

This is from a later year when we were setting it up.
That is my old truck and trailer.. "It's a 68 F-250, which I still
have". You can see the motorcycle trailer on the back.. It's made
from a VW axle and tires... Has shocks and rides smooth.
You can also see my plastic bugcatcher on the truck bed. That's
the 11 ft center loaded version. Works 80-10.. It's 14 feet if
I add the three foot solid Hustler mast to the base. Which puts
the coil up at eight feet.

You can't tell it from the pictures, but that tower is *very* stout.
It's using a heavy base a friend of mine cut at a shipyard, using a
plasma cutting table. You can stick the antenna on the tower, and
crank it up, and it will stand up by itself, even with no guy wires,
or anchoring the base down.
Of course, I do guy it just to be on the safe side.
They supposedly won 10m phone with that A4S one of the years I
brought it.
Myself, I hardly ever used the thing out there.. Others do..
I always stick to the low bands on CW at night. 160,80,40..
And I prefer just coax fed dipoles for those bands.
That antenna has always worked well so far.. It's basically
full size, even on 20m. "32 ft elements" And it uses a separate
reflector for 10m, which gives a more optimum spacing for that band.
It's three elements on each band. If I remember right, the antenna
is about 31 ft up when fully cranked up. Not real tall, but good
enough considering it's 20-10m.

http://home.comcast.net/~nm5k/fd03-1.jpg

1425. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-14 08:33:19 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fd9a1c1$0$1310$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1891

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jrbcd8vqk1@dont-email.me...
> On 6/13/2012 5:11 PM, garyr wrote:
>> This site http://www.frontiernet.net/~jadale/Loop.htm states that: "A
>> properly designed Loop primarily responds to the magnetic component of
>> the
>> radio wave. Note that noise resides primarily in the electrical
>> component..."
>>
>> Whereas this site shows that that is not the case:
>> http://vk1od.net/antenna/shieldedloop.

"The operation of the shielded loop is explained popularly by first stating
that the desired loop current is due to the magnetic field, and then
maintaining that the metal shield cannot be penetrated by the electric field
but can be penetrated by the magnetic field. All these arguments are
incorrect in the light of fundamental electromagnetic principles."
>>
>> So what is the advantage, if any, of a shielded loop antanna?
>
> None. The only purpose is to ensure balance, which helps give
> deeper nulls.
>
> But that is not the only way to ensure balance. A shield is
> not required for that function.
> None of my AM-BC loops are shielded. I have tried shielded
> loops though, just to see for myself if any difference.

Do you use them to the "direction finding"?

"The advantage of this feed arrangement is that the coaxial feed typically
enters the loop opposite to the gap, and if attention is paid to symmetry of
the loop and feed, the balance that is achieved. Best balance yields the
deepest null which is important in direction finding applications for
instance."
S*

.

1426. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-14 10:19:36 UTC
From: "J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <jrcdrmdhj1@ra.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 1892

On 06/13/2012 06:11 PM, garyr wrote:
> This site http://www.frontiernet.net/~jadale/Loop.htm states that: "A
> properly designed Loop primarily responds to the magnetic component of the
> radio wave. Note that noise resides primarily in the electrical
> component..."
>
Hello, and a loop (dipole) antenna doesn't "respond" to just the magnetic (electric) component of a propagating electromagnetic wave. A (receiving) loop or dipole antenna intercepts the incoming electromagnetic (EM) wave. Last time I checked an EM wave had both electric and magnetic components. Just because an orientation of an axis of the antenna resulting in maximum signal strength is parallel to the electric or magnetic component of an EM wave doesn't mean that it's responding to just that component.

I wish hams and others would quit trying to redefine electromagnetic theory. Hams have designed and constructed novel and practical antennas over the years but their explanations about how they work are often just plain wrong. Sincerely, and 73s from N4GGO,

--
J. B. Wood e-mail: arl_123234@hotmail.com

1427. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-14 12:12:30 UTC
From: Wimpie <wimabctel@tetech.nl>
Message-ID: <3233c$4fd9d426$5353a19c$4617@cache50.multikabel.net>
Source record: 1893

El 14-06-12 0:11, garyr escribii¿½:
> This site http://www.frontiernet.net/~jadale/Loop.htm states that: "A
> properly designed Loop primarily responds to the magnetic component of the
> radio wave. Note that noise resides primarily in the electrical
> component..."
>
> Whereas this site shows that that is not the case:
> http://vk1od.net/antenna/shieldedloop.
>
> So what is the advantage, if any, of a shielded loop antanna?
>
> Consider three receivers:
>
> 1) Shielded loop antenna, receiver with differential input (center-tapped
> transformer or instrumentation amp). The two ends of the inner conductor
> of the antenna connected to the differential inputs and the shield
> connected to ground.
>
> 2) Same as above but without the shield.
>
> 3) Unshielded loop antenna, receiver with single-ended input.
> One end of the loop connected to the receiver input and the other to
> ground.
>
> Assuming equal gains and bandwidths, would there be any
> difference in the sensitivity or noise level at the output of the three
> receivers?
>

I agree with your second link (by VK1OD).

The time varying magnetic field generates an electric field and that
is received by the loop. When you screen it completely, it doesn't
work, you need the gap.

By placing the gap opposite to the feed point, you get a balanced loop
without the need of ferrite or other constructions. If you can get
balance via other means, you don't need the screen. Balancing the
loop reduces noise due to common mode issues. This isn't different
from using a balun between a coaxial cable and a symmetrical dipole.

Your option three may behave competently different, as the coaxial
cable, power supply cable, switch mode power supply, etc may
contribute to reception of signal and noise due to common mode to
differential mode conversion.

From my experience (reception) with electrically small well-balanced indoor loops and indoor dipoles, I found some advantage of the loop over the electric dipole at low frequencies (say below 3 MHz). I contribute this mainly because of the nulling capability. Whether is applies to your location depends on the field distribution of the noise at your location.

At higher frequencies there is difference in S/N ratio, but not in favor of one antenna. Sharp nulling wasn't possible. So to know what option is best for you, you need to try it. Maybe install both options and select the antenna that gives best results as this will depend on frequency and the angle of arrival of the radiation you want to receive.

Other thing that may really help is to find your local source(s) of noise, use lots of ferrites and try to find a sweet spot for best S/N ratio.

--
Wim
PA3DJS
www.tetech.nl
Please remove abc first in case of PM

1428. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-14 13:24:42 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jrcooc$v6u$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1894

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fd9a1c1$0$1310$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> >
>
> Do you use them to the "direction finding"?
>
> S*
Amateur radio DF on VHF (very popular) tends to use yagis.
Loops seem to be used more for MW and HF DF.

Regards, Ian.

1429. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-14 16:48:41 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fda15ee$0$1213$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1895

"J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jrcdrmdhj1@ra.nrl.navy.mil...
> On 06/13/2012 06:11 PM, garyr wrote:
>> This site http://www.frontiernet.net/~jadale/Loop.htm states that: "A
>> properly designed Loop primarily responds to the magnetic component of
>> the
>> radio wave. Note that noise resides primarily in the electrical
>> component..."
>>
> Hello, and a loop (dipole) antenna doesn't "respond" to just the magnetic
> (electric) component of a propagating electromagnetic wave. A (receiving)
> loop or dipole antenna intercepts the incoming electromagnetic (EM) wave.
> Last time I checked an EM wave had both electric and magnetic components.
> Just because an orientation of an axis of the antenna resulting in maximum
> signal strength is parallel to the electric or magnetic component of an EM
> wave doesn't mean that it's responding to just that component.
>
> I wish hams and others would quit trying to redefine electromagnetic
> theory. Hams have designed and constructed novel and practical antennas
> over the years but their explanations about how they work are often just
> plain wrong. Sincerely, and 73s from N4GGO,

The explanations are wrong because the radio waves are simply the electric
waves or the electron waves.
From this point of view the next is obvious;
"Since the directional response of small loop antennas includes a sharp null
in the direction normal to the plane of the loop, they are used in radio
direction finding at longer wavelengths. The loop is thus rotated to find
the direction of the null."

" Although a similar argument may seem to apply to signals received in that
plane, that voltages generated by an impinging radio wave would cancel along
the loop, this is not quite true due to the phase difference between the
arrival of the wave at the near side and far side of the loop."
From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loop_antenna
S*

1430. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-14 17:18:17 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jrd6ed$n27$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1896

On 6/14/2012 3:33 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:

>>
>> But that is not the only way to ensure balance. A shield is
>> not required for that function.
>> None of my AM-BC loops are shielded. I have tried shielded
>> loops though, just to see for myself if any difference.
>
> Do you use them to the "direction finding"?

No. I use them for MW broadcast reception.
I generally don't use them much above the 160m band.
My largest loop covering from longwave to about 2 MHZ,
using switchable caps.

1431. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-14 17:50:02 UTC
From: "J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <jrd88bjpo1@ra.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 1897

On 06/14/2012 12:48 PM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "J.B. Wood"<john.wood@nrl.navy.mil> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jrcdrmdhj1@ra.nrl.navy.mil...
>> On 06/13/2012 06:11 PM, garyr wrote:
>>> This site http://www.frontiernet.net/~jadale/Loop.htm states that: "A
>>> properly designed Loop primarily responds to the magnetic component of
>>> the
>>> radio wave. Note that noise resides primarily in the electrical
>>> component..."
>>>
>> Hello, and a loop (dipole) antenna doesn't "respond" to just the magnetic
>> (electric) component of a propagating electromagnetic wave. A (receiving)
>> loop or dipole antenna intercepts the incoming electromagnetic (EM) wave.
>> Last time I checked an EM wave had both electric and magnetic components.
>> Just because an orientation of an axis of the antenna resulting in maximum
>> signal strength is parallel to the electric or magnetic component of an EM
>> wave doesn't mean that it's responding to just that component.
>>
>> I wish hams and others would quit trying to redefine electromagnetic
>> theory. Hams have designed and constructed novel and practical antennas
>> over the years but their explanations about how they work are often just
>> plain wrong. Sincerely, and 73s from N4GGO,
>
> The explanations are wrong because the radio waves are simply the electric
> waves or the electron waves.

Hello, and they are most certainly not "electric" waves. What part of
"electromagnetic" don't you understand? (It's just this kind of stuff
that prompted my previous post) I take it you're not an EE or have ever
taken any undergrad/grad courses in EM theory. In any event someone
else can continue this starting-to-drift off topic thread. Sincerely,

--
J. B. Wood e-mail: arl_123234@hotmail.com

1432. Re: 20m Field Day Quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-14 21:27:00 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jrdkuv$mi3$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1898

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
news:jrc6v9poc1@dont-email.me...
> Only 1.4:1 where resonant.. Shouldn't be a problem unless maybe
> you stray down the band a good ways.. May not be much of a problem
> on 20m.

Yes. I expect most of the work to be between 14.220 and 14.340, where the SWR is acceptable. I have no problem using the tuner in my RS-870 to show the radio perzackly what it wants to see.

> And with the variances of the location and setup, completely matching
> the model will probably not happen.

Yeah, I get that. The reasons I modeled it at all were (1) to verify that I didn't have any gross errors and (2) to play with the parameters so I could see what effects resulted from certain changes. I'm thinking of putting the analyzer on it (or transmitting tune power into it and tugging or slacking the guy ropes on the left and right corners of the driven element for a good match. After I get it up, I'm limited as to what I can do with the driven element length. I did consider putting a telescoping section into the driven element, tuning and then then soldering in a replacement of equal length. I don't think I'll go that far.

Some quad designs that I saw online depict an adjustable length section in the reflector. It's shown as the reflector conductors coming down to their low point where they are several inches apart and then being bent to go parallel, with a shorting bar placed (selectively) across the parallel-running conductors. This effectively provides a length adjustment for the reflector. Since this is my first quad, he learning curve is still fairly steep.

> I haven't done field day in a few years.. Getting lazier and lazier
> I think..

I'm getting there, myself. Age = 69. Club President, FD Chairman, VE, Multi-elmer. I have a hard time saying "no."

This year we're using N3FJP's Field Day Logging software for the first time. While it will make for instant dupe-checking and a very fast dupe sheet generation for the report to ARRL, getting it set up has consumed many hours.

< snip>

> "It's a 68 F-250, which I still
> have". You can see the motorcycle trailer on the back.. It's made
> from a VW axle and tires... Has shocks and rides smooth.

> You can also see my plastic bugcatcher on the truck bed.

< snip >

> You can't tell it from the pictures, but that tower is *very* stout.
> It's using a heavy base a friend of mine cut at a shipyard, using a
> plasma cutting table. You can stick the antenna on the tower, and
> crank it up, and it will stand up by itself, even with no guy wires,
> or anchoring the base down.

Thanks for the pictures. Maybe I'll do a yagi beam next year. I've had
them for many years on 2m & 440 but never a one for HF.

73,
"Sal"
(KD6VKW)

1433. Re: 20m Field Day Quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-14 22:13:01 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jrdnn2$7m2$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1899

On 6/14/2012 4:27 PM, Sal M. O'Nella wrote:

> I'm getting there, myself. Age = 69. Club President, FD Chairman, VE,
> Multi-elmer. I have a hard time saying "no."

Yep.. Sounds like you are fairly locked in.. :|
These days, if I really wanted to do field day, I generally
prefer to go up to my own land, if I'm going to go to all
that trouble. That way I can do other things I need to do,
when taking a break from the radio.
Exciting stuff like mowing grass, clearing brush, etc.. :+

But I really don't care for contest/field day type of
operating all that much. About the only reason I did it,
was to help pad the club's scores a bit.
Being I work only CW, I can rack up some decent points if
I feel motivated. And on the bands I work, they are swarming
like flies..
One handy thing about the puter logging is being able to see
if what you are hearing is a dupe or not, without having to
scan sheets of paper.

But generally, my idea of "field day" is kicking back in
one of my lawn chairs, sipping on a cold adult beverage,
and talking to all those good ole buoys on 75 or 40... :/
I already have dipoles strung up there, so all I have to do
is unroll the coax, connect to the radio, and I'm off to the
races.

1434. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-15 01:30:37 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4fda903b$0$96701$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1900

```
On 6/14/2012 12:50 PM, J.B. Wood wrote:
> On 06/14/2012 12:48 PM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> "J.B. Wood"<john.wood@nrl.navy.mil> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:jrcdrm$dhj$1@ra.nrl.navy.mil...
>>> On 06/13/2012 06:11 PM, garyr wrote:
>>>> This site http://www.frontiernet.net/~jadale/Loop.htm states that: "A
>>>> properly designed Loop primarily responds to the magnetic component of
>>>> the
>>>> radio wave. Note that noise resides primarily in the electrical
>>>> component..."
>>>>
>>> Hello, and a loop (dipole) antenna doesn't "respond" to just the
>>> magnetic
>>> (electric) component of a propagating electromagnetic wave. A
>>> (receiving)
>>> loop or dipole antenna intercepts the incoming electromagnetic (EM)
>>> wave.
>>> Last time I checked an EM wave had both electric and magnetic
>>> components.
>>> Just because an orientation of an axis of the antenna resulting in
>>> maximum
>>> signal strength is parallel to the electric or magnetic component of
>>> an EM
>>> wave doesn't mean that it's responding to just that component.
>>>
>>> I wish hams and others would quit trying to redefine electromagnetic
>>> theory. Hams have designed and constructed novel and practical antennas
>>> over the years but their explanations about how they work are often just
>>> plain wrong. Sincerely, and 73s from N4GGO,
>>
>> The explanations are wrong because the radio waves are simply the
>> electric
>> waves or the electron waves.
>
> Hello, and they are most certainly not "electric" waves. What part of
> "electromagnetic" don't you understand? (It's just this kind of stuff
> that prompted my previous post) I take it you're not an EE or have ever
> taken any undergrad/grad courses in EM theory. In any event someone else
> can continue this starting-to-drift off topic thread. Sincerely,
>

He is either an idiot, an ignorant guy that refuses to learn, or a troll.

It doesn't matter all that much actually.
```

tom
K0TAR

1435. Re: 20m Field Day Quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-15 02:22:54 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jre693$l5a$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1701

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
news:jrdnn2$7m2$1@dont-email.me...

< snip >

> But generally, my idea of "field day" is kicking back in
> one of my lawn chairs, sipping on a cold adult beverage,
> and talking to all those good ole buoys on 75 or 40... :/
> I already have dipoles strung up there, so all I have to do
> is unroll the coax, connect to the radio, and I'm off to the
> races.

That sounds nice and I've considered it, too. In the early days, I didn't know nuthin' about nuthin', so going with the club was absolutely the best thing for me. Now, twenty years on, I can do whatever I want (within budget) and it'll probably work out.

I will say, however, that the field day experience does provide an opportunity to try new things that I might otherwise not attempt. Putting up a 20m quad is best done by a crew.

"Sal"

1436. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-15 07:44:39 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fdae7e0$0$1231$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1702

"J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jrd88bjpo1@ra.nrl.navy.mil...
> On 06/14/2012 12:48 PM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> "J.B. Wood"<john.wood@nrl.navy.mil> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:jrcdrmdhj1@ra.nrl.navy.mil...
>>> On 06/13/2012 06:11 PM, garyr wrote:
>>>> This site http://www.frontiernet.net/~jadale/Loop.htm states that: "A
>>>> properly designed Loop primarily responds to the magnetic component of
>>>> the
>>>> radio wave. Note that noise resides primarily in the electrical
>>>> component..."
>>>>
>>> Hello, and a loop (dipole) antenna doesn't "respond" to just the
>>> magnetic
>>> (electric) component of a propagating electromagnetic wave. A
>>> (receiving)
>>> loop or dipole antenna intercepts the incoming electromagnetic (EM)
>>> wave.
>>> Last time I checked an EM wave had both electric and magnetic
>>> components.
>>> Just because an orientation of an axis of the antenna resulting in
>>> maximum
>>> signal strength is parallel to the electric or magnetic component of an
>>> EM
>>> wave doesn't mean that it's responding to just that component.
>>>
>>> I wish hams and others would quit trying to redefine electromagnetic
>>> theory. Hams have designed and constructed novel and practical antennas
>>> over the years but their explanations about how they work are often just
>>> plain wrong. Sincerely, and 73s from N4GGO,
>>
>> The explanations are wrong because the radio waves are simply the
>> electric
>> waves or the electron waves.
>
> Hello, and they are most certainly not "electric" waves.

For the all Fathers of the radio they are the electric waves.

> What part of "electromagnetic" don't you understand?

I understand the Maxwell's and the Heaviside's. What are you asking about?

> (It's just this kind of stuff that prompted my previous post) I take it
> you're not an EE or have ever taken any undergrad/grad courses in EM

> theory.

Father's of the radio also.
Maxwell's model was discarded by Royal Society and the Heaviside's was done after the fundamental experimments.
Radio waves and light are the oscillatory flow of electrons (L. Lorenz 1869).

> In any event someone else can continue this starting-to-drift off topic
> thread. Sincerely,

You wrote: "Hams have designed and constructed novel and practical antennas over the years but their explanations about how they work are often just plain wrong."

Could you give as the correct explanation?
S*
>
> --
> J. B. Wood e-mail: arl_123234@hotmail.com

1437. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-15 08:15:31 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jrequusgh1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1703

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fdae7e0$0$1231$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>

>> Hello, and they are most certainly not "electric" waves.
>
> For the all Fathers of the radio they are the electric waves.
> You wrote: "Hams have designed and constructed novel and practical
> antennas over the years but their explanations about how they work are
> often just plain wrong."
>
> Could you give as the correct explanation?
> S*

Hello Szczepan.

We've tried to assist you but you seem to prefer to stay with 19th century knowledge rather than learn modern knowledge. If you ask for help and don't accept the answers you get then there's not a lot we can do ... other than disregard your postings and go and operate our radio stations.

You need to get a modern textbook on radio theory. One suitable for amateur radio should be okay. Have a look at www.rsgb.org.and www.arrl.org

Kindest regards, Ian.

1438. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-15 14:09:09 UTC
From: garyr <garyr@fidalgo.net>
Message-ID: <jrffma$in1$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1704

> I agree with your second link (by VK1OD).
>
> The time varying magnetic field generates an electric field and that is
> received by the loop. When you screen it completely, it doesn't work,
> you need the gap.
>
> By placing the gap opposite to the feed point, you get a balanced loop
> without the need of ferrite or other constructions. If you can get balance
> via other means, you don't need the screen. Balancing the loop reduces
> noise due to common mode issues. This isn't different from using a balun
> between a coaxial cable and a symmetrical dipole.
>
> Your option three may behave competently different, as the coaxial cable,
> power supply cable, switch mode power supply, etc may contribute to
> reception of signal and noise due to common mode to differential mode
> conversion.
>
> From my experience (reception) with electrically small well-balanced
> indoor loops and indoor dipoles, I found some advantage of the loop over
> the electric dipole at low frequencies (say below 3 MHz). I contribute
> this mainly because of the nulling capability. Whether is applies to your
> location depends on the field distribution of the noise at your location.
>
> At higher frequencies there is difference in S/N ratio, but not in favor
> of one antenna. Sharp nulling wasn't possible. So to know what option is
> best for you, you need to try it. Maybe install both options and select
> the antenna that gives best results as this will depend on frequency and
> the angle of arrival of the radiation you want to receive.
>
> Other thing that may really help is to find your local source(s) of noise,
> use lots of ferrites and try to find a sweet spot for best S/N ratio.
>
> --
> Wim
> PA3DJS
> www.tetech.nl
> Please remove abc first in case of PM

So you are saying that cases 1 & 2 above are essentially equvalent if the
loops are balanced. In terms of noise rejection, there is no analogy to be
drawn between a shielded loop and a shielded cable.

1439. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-15 16:09:36 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fdb5e42$0$26683$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1706

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci news:jrequusgh1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4fdae7e0$0$1231$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>
>>> Hello, and they are most certainly not "electric" waves.
>>
>> For the all Fathers of the radio they are the electric waves.
>> You wrote: "Hams have designed and constructed novel and practical
>> antennas over the years but their explanations about how they work are
>> often just plain wrong."
>>
>> Could you give as the correct explanation?
>> S*
>
> Hello Szczepan.
>
> We've tried to assist you but you seem to prefer to stay with 19th century
> knowledge

In 1846 Faraday wrote: "It seems to me, that the resultant of two or more lines of force is in an apt condition for that action which may be considered as equivalent to a lateral vibration; whereas a uniform medium, like the aether, does not appear apt, or more apt than air or water."
http://www.padrak.com/ine/FARADAY1.html

>rather than learn modern knowledge.

In 1929 Tesla wrote: " On repeating the Hertz experiments with much improved and very powerful apparatus, I satisfied myself that what he had observed was nothing else but effects of longitudinal waves in a gaseous medium, that is to say, waves, propagated by alternate compression and expansion. He had observed waves in the ether much of the nature of sound waves in the air."
http://www.tfcbooks.com/tesla/1929-09-22.htm

>If you ask for help and don't accept the answers you get then there's not a
>lot we can do ... other than disregard your postings and go and operate our
>radio stations.

If you have a trouble in explanation about how receiving antennas work use the Faraday's and Tesla's explanation.
>
> You need to get a modern textbook on radio theory. One suitable for
> amateur radio should be okay. Have a look at www.rsgb.org.and www.arrl.org

Is it right?
"Hams have designed and constructed novel and practical
antennas over the years but their explanations about how they work are
often just plain wrong."
S*

1440. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-15 17:08:44 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jrfq6sgho1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1707

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fdb5e42$0$26683$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> >> We've tried to assist you but you seem to prefer to stay with 19th
> >> century
>> knowledge
> In 1846 Faraday wrote:
>>rather than learn modern knowledge.
> >
> Is it right?
> "Hams have designed and constructed novel and practical
> antennas over the years but their explanations about how they work are
> often just plain wrong."
> S*

It depends on the individual amateur, doesn't it. That's why we experiment,
write articles, read textbooks and discuss and debate theory and practise.

1441. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-15 18:39:27 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <664c220d-cff3-4518-b750-f764c264eee8@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1708

On Friday, June 15, 2012 2:44:39 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> Radio waves and light are the oscillatory flow of electrons (L. Lorenz
> 1869).

Lorenz (and all other physicists and mathematicians) were obviously ignorant of photons in those days. Here is what a more knowledgeable physicist has said more than a century later:

Quoted from: "The Strange Theory of Light and Matter", (c)1985, by Richard P. Feynman

"So now, I present to you the three basic actions, from which all the phenomena of light and electrons arise:

-Action #1: A photon goes from place to place.
-Action #2: An electron goes from place to place.
-Action #3: An electron emits or absorbs a photon."

When Feynman says "light", he is including RF. Photons travel at the speed of light in the medium which is impossible for electrons which possess rest mass. There are no electrons in a pure vacuum, yet light and radio waves pass through it at the speed of light with no problem.

Following your "logic", why go back to 1869? Why not question the periodic table of elements because a few millennia ago, men of science asserted that there are four elements: earth, air, fire, and water. So why not adopt the four element argument as well?
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1442. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-15 19:23:16 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <vYLCr.374927$%Q3.161559@en-nntp-15.dc1.easynews.com>
Source record: 1709

On 6/15/2012 1:39 PM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Friday, June 15, 2012 2:44:39 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> Radio waves and light are the oscillatory flow of electrons (L. Lorenz
>> 1869).
>
> Lorenz (and all other physicists and mathematicians) were obviously ignorant of photons in those days. Here is what a more knowledgeable physicist has said more than a century later:
>
> Quoted from: "The Strange Theory of Light and Matter", (c)1985, by Richard P. Feynman
>
> "So now, I present to you the three basic actions, from which all the phenomena of light and electrons arise:
>
> -Action #1: A photon goes from place to place.
> -Action #2: An electron goes from place to place.
> -Action #3: An electron emits or absorbs a photon."
>
> When Feynman says "light", he is including RF. Photons travel at the speed of light in the medium which is impossible for electrons which possess rest mass. There are no electrons in a pure vacuum, yet light and radio waves pass through it at the speed of light with no problem.
>
> Following your "logic", why go back to 1869? Why not question the periodic table of elements because a few millennia ago, men of science asserted that there are four elements: earth, air, fire, and water. So why not adopt the four element argument as well?
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

Cecil,

I think our Polish friend here is just a troll trying to get attention.

It is a complete waste of time reading his posts, just put him on your kill list.

In the end for almost all amateur radio operators it does not matter one wit how an antenna works. It most certainly matters if it works and how well.

I have used a 75 meter loop antenna here where I live for the past 5 years. It works very well. I live right in town on a lot surrounded by other homes. I started with a dipole but was advised that a loop would hear less noise. It turned out to be quite true. I am now a convert to the loop antenna. Have no idea of the physics of how it works, but it sure does work well on bands between 75 and 20 meters. It actually seems

to work best on 40 meters.

I don't care about electrons or the names of past pioneers in radio. I mean no offence to them, I just have moved on since being a child studying radio.

Michael

1443. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-15 19:53:35 UTC
From: Wimpie <wimabctel@tetech.nl>
Message-ID: <338b$4fdb91b5$5353a19c$21671@cache50.multikabel.net>
Source record: 1710

El 15-06-12 16:09, garyr escribiï¿½:
>> I agree with your second link (by VK1OD).
>>
>> The time varying magnetic field generates an electric field and that is
>> received by the loop. When you screen it completely, it doesn't work,
>> you need the gap.
>>
>> By placing the gap opposite to the feed point, you get a balanced loop
>> without the need of ferrite or other constructions. If you can get balance
>> via other means, you don't need the screen. Balancing the loop reduces
>> noise due to common mode issues. This isn't different from using a balun
>> between a coaxial cable and a symmetrical dipole.
>>
>> Your option three may behave competently different, as the coaxial cable,
>> power supply cable, switch mode power supply, etc may contribute to
>> reception of signal and noise due to common mode to differential mode
>> conversion.
>>
>> From my experience (reception) with electrically small well-balanced
>> indoor loops and indoor dipoles, I found some advantage of the loop over
>> the electric dipole at low frequencies (say below 3 MHz). I contribute
>> this mainly because of the nulling capability. Whether is applies to your
>> location depends on the field distribution of the noise at your location.
>>
>> At higher frequencies there is difference in S/N ratio, but not in favor
>> of one antenna. Sharp nulling wasn't possible. So to know what option is
>> best for you, you need to try it. Maybe install both options and select
>> the antenna that gives best results as this will depend on frequency and
>> the angle of arrival of the radiation you want to receive.
>>
>> Other thing that may really help is to find your local source(s) of noise,
>> use lots of ferrites and try to find a sweet spot for best S/N ratio.
>>
>> --
>> Wim
>> PA3DJS
>> www.tetech.nl
>> Please remove abc first in case of PM
>
> So you are saying that cases 1& 2 above are essentially equvalent if the
> loops are balanced. In terms of noise rejection, there is no analogy to be
> drawn between a shielded loop and a shielded cable.
>
>

>
>
>
Hello Gary,

You are right, it is what I am saying.

There is no analogy between the shielding function of the braid in a coaxial transmission line and the shield in your loop.

For the "shielded" loop, the received voltage is across the gap in the shield. The shield is the actual single turn loop. The inner conductor is just there to transport the received signal to the opposite side of the gap where you can go down (with coaxial cable) to your receiver, maintaining balance.

Theoretically a coaxial transmission line system is completely closed. Water from the outside can't reach the inner conductor, source or load. When cutting a gap in the screen, the coaxial transmission line system will leak.

Shielded loop with more turns
If you run more turns within the shield of the loop, you pass the gap many times. When you pass it 3 times, you will get three times the voltage, hence the impedance and loop inductance increase.

--
Wim
PA3DJS
www.tetech.nl
Please remove abc first in case of PM

1444. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-15 21:06:25 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jrg863$9sk$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1711

On 6/15/2012 2:23 PM, Boomer wrote:

>
> I have used a 75 meter loop antenna here where I live for the past 5
> years. It works very well. I live right in town on a lot surrounded by
> other homes. I started with a dipole but was advised that a loop would
> hear less noise. It turned out to be quite true. I am now a convert to
> the loop antenna. Have no idea of the physics of how it works, but it
> sure does work well on bands between 75 and 20 meters. It actually seems
> to work best on 40 meters.

It is not true. Only in the cases of corona buildup, etc, on the
elements would that be the case.
If you hear less noise with the loop, vs the dipole, it's due to
the change in pattern. Not due to any qualities of the loop itself.
Noise is RF the same as any other signal, and follows all the same
rules. It's no different than an actual signal.
If what you/they say is true, and the loop received less noise, it would
also receive less "desired" signals. Or in other words, everything
would be down vs the dipole.
The most likely explanation is the change in pattern less favored
the direction the noise is coming from. Either that, or the noise is
local to your shack, and for some reason the loop's feed line is better
decoupled than the one feeding the dipole.
If I had to bet, I'd say it's the change in pattern.
There are no magical anti noise properties with loops.

1445. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-15 23:03:56 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <e939a895-224d-4bf5-9209-23510999f4bc@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1712

On Friday, June 15, 2012 4:06:25 PM UTC-5, NM5K wrote:
> Only in the cases of corona buildup, etc, on the
> elements would that be the case.

He may be talking about precipitation static which was considerably reduced for me in the AZ desert when I converted my dipole to a folded dipole. My problem was dust storms even on a sunny day.

http://www.its.bldrdoc.gov/fs-1037/dir-028/_4096.htm

P-static is unrelated to the reception of EM RF far-field signals. It is a static charge transferred from charged particles in the air directly to an antenna. It was so bad in AZ that arcing occurred at my coax connector. I have actually seen the p-static envelope on my IC-756PRO's display.

The problem with a dipole is that one element of the dipole normally does not have a DC path to ground. When the p-static discharge takes place, it may be through the series capacitor in the receiver. With a loop antenna, including a folded dipole, the p-static usually has a path directly to ground from any point in the antenna system. It's not the only path but it certainly reduces the p-static noise although not completely eliminating it.

Of course, it is possible to reduce the p-static problems on a dipole with a parallel resistor/choke, a 4:1 voltage balun, or heavily insulated wires. Hams who live in low p-static areas of the country will invariably say that there is no such thing because they have never seen it. But hams who have lived in the AZ desert know better.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1446. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-16 00:03:27 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jrgii9$9si$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1713

On 6/15/2012 6:03 PM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Friday, June 15, 2012 4:06:25 PM UTC-5, NM5K wrote:
>> Only in the cases of corona buildup, etc, on the
>> elements would that be the case.
>
> He may be talking about precipitation static which was considerably reduced for me in the AZ desert when I converted my dipole to a folded dipole. My problem was dust storms even on a sunny day.
>
> http://www.its.bldrdoc.gov/fs-1037/dir-028/_4096.htm
>
> P-static is unrelated to the reception of EM RF far-field signals. It is a static charge transferred from charged particles in the air directly to an antenna. It was so bad in AZ that arcing occurred at my coax connector. I have actually seen the p-static envelope on my IC-756PRO's display.
>
> The problem with a dipole is that one element of the dipole normally does not have a DC path to ground. When the p-static discharge takes place, it may be through the series capacitor in the receiver. With a loop antenna, including a folded dipole, the p-static usually has a path directly to ground from any point in the antenna system. It's not the only path but it certainly reduces the p-static noise although not completely eliminating it.
>
> Of course, it is possible to reduce the p-static problems on a dipole with a parallel resistor/choke, a 4:1 voltage balun, or heavily insulated wires. Hams who live in low p-static areas of the country will invariably say that there is no such thing because they have never seen it. But hams who have lived in the AZ desert know better.
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

True, but I mentioned that first thing..
"
Only in the cases of corona buildup, etc, on the
elements would that be the case. "

The "etc" including what you are referring to.. I was
just too lazy to include that in the list. :/

But say here in Houston, with the high humidity, we rarely
ever see the type static you had in AZ.
You can also see that in some snow storms from what I hear.

But I mainly want to vote against the idea that a loop, with
no static problems, has the ability to receive less noise as
far as radiated RF from other sources.

It's one of those myths "as far as I'm concerned" that needs to be put out of it's misery.
For instance, some will claim a small shielded loop that is indoors, will receive less noise than an equal size unshielded loop in the same location. Have never seen that to be the case here, when comparing them. In fact, both the loops I kept for permanent use were regular old unshielded diamond loops. The biggest being the PVC frame loop that is 44 inches per side as I recall.. I have another one that is a circular loop about 16 inches dia. The large one is 7 turns. The small one I think 12 or so.
I tried using shielded loops, but the performance was the same. I also tried using shielded loops as the coupling loop inside the larger unshielded loop. Worked fine, but no better than an unshielded coupling loop with no balance problems.
I kept the shielded coupling loop for the small loop, but used plain wire on the large one. It was easier to thread through the spreaders, and also lighter.

1447. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-16 00:14:40 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <HdQCr.436898$Xo4.331358@en-nntp-13.dc1.easynews.com>
Source record: 1714

On 6/15/2012 4:06 PM, NM5K wrote:
> On 6/15/2012 2:23 PM, Boomer wrote:
>
>>
>> I have used a 75 meter loop antenna here where I live for the past 5
>> years. It works very well. I live right in town on a lot surrounded by
>> other homes. I started with a dipole but was advised that a loop would
>> hear less noise. It turned out to be quite true. I am now a convert to
>> the loop antenna. Have no idea of the physics of how it works, but it
>> sure does work well on bands between 75 and 20 meters. It actually seems
>> to work best on 40 meters.
>
> It is not true. Only in the cases of corona buildup, etc, on the
> elements would that be the case.
> If you hear less noise with the loop, vs the dipole, it's due to
> the change in pattern. Not due to any qualities of the loop itself.
> Noise is RF the same as any other signal, and follows all the same
> rules. It's no different than an actual signal.
> If what you/they say is true, and the loop received less noise, it would
> also receive less "desired" signals. Or in other words, everything
> would be down vs the dipole.
> The most likely explanation is the change in pattern less favored
> the direction the noise is coming from. Either that, or the noise is
> local to your shack, and for some reason the loop's feed line is better
> decoupled than the one feeding the dipole.
> If I had to bet, I'd say it's the change in pattern.
> There are no magical anti noise properties with loops.
>
>
>
I understand that my experience contravenes your theories about how
antennas should work.

I had several local hams suggest that I use a loop after I kept
complaining about noise. I finally put it up. It is more difficult to
erect than a simple dipole. It is at the same height as was my dipole 35
feet.

The receiver noise level dropped dramatically. I was so glad I went to
the trouble to do it. I finally took down my dipole after switching back
and forth for a year just to be sure the dipole was not better in some
circumstance.

The other effect was an immediate increase in the signal received by my
friends who live within about 200 miles. We operate at 3913. I could not

figure this out until I consulted a pdf file about antennas. The 75 meter loop has a 9 dbi gain at the optimum height of 25 feet. Mine is a bit high but still gets some gain. All my friends reported on this increase in my output signal. This information can be found at http://www.hamuniverse.com/n4jaantennabook.html

This configuration is basically a NVIS antenna. It works so much better than did my dipole. It gets pretty good dx on 40 and 20. I use an Imax 2000 for 15 and 10.

So, I and my friends know that this antenna works better than a dipole by actually using it for several years. One of the hams in our group has been using a loop hung from 2 200 foot towers in a vertical position. He has done extensive experimentation over the last 45 years.

And yes, a 75 meter loop at 35 feet above ground has a different pattern than a dipole. I don't care why it works better at all. I and others just know that it works better and with less noise than a dipole.

And no, a loop antenna is not magic. It is different than a dipole. Different types of antennas behave differently. The worst antenna I hear on the air comes from people using G5RVs. Their signal is just totally lame when they use the recommended 80 foot dipole on 75 meters. If they would just extend that same antenna to 120 feet they would do so much better.

Sorry my loop works so well.

Michael

1448. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-16 00:23:01 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <wlQCr.312570$L13.177027@en-nntp-06.dc1.easynews.com>
Source record: 1715

On 6/15/2012 4:06 PM, NM5K wrote:
> On 6/15/2012 2:23 PM, Boomer wrote:
>
>>
>> I have used a 75 meter loop antenna here where I live for the past 5
>> years. It works very well. I live right in town on a lot surrounded by
>> other homes. I started with a dipole but was advised that a loop would
>> hear less noise. It turned out to be quite true. I am now a convert to
>> the loop antenna. Have no idea of the physics of how it works, but it
>> sure does work well on bands between 75 and 20 meters. It actually seems
>> to work best on 40 meters.
>
> It is not true. Only in the cases of corona buildup, etc, on the
> elements would that be the case.
> If you hear less noise with the loop, vs the dipole, it's due to
> the change in pattern. Not due to any qualities of the loop itself.
> Noise is RF the same as any other signal, and follows all the same
> rules. It's no different than an actual signal.
> If what you/they say is true, and the loop received less noise, it would
> also receive less "desired" signals. Or in other words, everything
> would be down vs the dipole.
> The most likely explanation is the change in pattern less favored
> the direction the noise is coming from. Either that, or the noise is
> local to your shack, and for some reason the loop's feed line is better
> decoupled than the one feeding the dipole.
> If I had to bet, I'd say it's the change in pattern.
> There are no magical anti noise properties with loops.
>
>
>

Here is quote from N4JA's informative antenna book.

.....XIV. ONE-WAVELENGTH SINGLE LOOP ANTENNAS

1. The Horizontally Oriented Loop

To calculate the length in feet of any one-wavelength loop, divide 1005
by the frequency in MHz. Horizontally oriented one-wavelength loop
antennas have become very popular on 160, 80, and 40 meters and it is
one type of NVIS antenna. (NVIS stands for "near vertical incidence
skywave" because of its high angle radiation pattern.) It is claimed by
its users that the loop antenna is quieter than other antennas. This is
because it doesnt pick up the noise from power lines, thunderstorms,
etc., coming in at low angles. These antennas radiate on their

fundamental frequencies with a broad pattern straight up to put a strong signal for nearby contacts. Recently published articles on this type of antenna have called them "cloud warmers." There are other types of antennas called NVIS antennas other than loops. They are dipoles at low heights or dipoles with parasitic reflectors placed under them to cause the signal to radiate mostly straight up. The NVIS antennas have an advantage in working nearby stations because you dont get the static noise and interference from far distances. They are definitely not DX antennas. An article on NVIS antennas appears in the December 2005 QST......

1449. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-16 00:54:58 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jrglit$o6c$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1716

On 6/15/2012 7:23 PM, Boomer wrote:

>> If I had to bet, I'd say it's the change in pattern.

> An article on NVIS antennas appears in the December 2005
> QST......
>
>

I guess my hunch on the difference being pattern related
panned out.. :)
I've used horizontal loops on the low bands. But I came to the
conclusion they were generally not worth the extra trouble, vs
a dipole. I could barely see any difference here from the usual
dipoles I ran. And if the signal is stronger at one angle or direction,
vs another antenna, it's weaker in another. So it's all a compromise.

On the low bands, I came to the conclusion my favorite antenna for
mostly NVIS and medium path work was the turnstile.
Which are crossed dipoles. You can feed them in or out of phase
for either dipole patterns, or with them 90 degrees out of phase,
for a fairly round omnidirectional pattern.
I like to do well to the close in stations, but also the ones
farther off too.. So even if I used a loop, I would generally
try to get it as high as possible.
Which I also do using dipoles, or turnstiles.

1450. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-16 01:34:07 UTC
From: garyr <garyr@fidalgo.net>
Message-ID: <jrgnqp$m9r$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1717

"Wimpie" <wimabctel@tetech.nl> wrote in message
news:338b$4fdb91b5$5353a19c$21671@cache50.multikabel.net...
> El 15-06-12 16:09, garyr escribi&#65533;:
>>> I agree with your second link (by VK1OD).
>>>
>>> The time varying magnetic field generates an electric field and that is
>>> received by the loop. When you screen it completely, it doesn't work,
>>> you need the gap.
>>>
>>> By placing the gap opposite to the feed point, you get a balanced loop
>>> without the need of ferrite or other constructions. If you can get
>>> balance
>>> via other means, you don't need the screen. Balancing the loop reduces
>>> noise due to common mode issues. This isn't different from using a balun
>>> between a coaxial cable and a symmetrical dipole.
>>>
>>> Your option three may behave competently different, as the coaxial
>>> cable,
>>> power supply cable, switch mode power supply, etc may contribute to
>>> reception of signal and noise due to common mode to differential mode
>>> conversion.
>>>
>>> From my experience (reception) with electrically small well-balanced
>>> indoor loops and indoor dipoles, I found some advantage of the loop over
>>> the electric dipole at low frequencies (say below 3 MHz). I contribute
>>> this mainly because of the nulling capability. Whether is applies to
>>> your
>>> location depends on the field distribution of the noise at your
>>> location.
>>>
>>> At higher frequencies there is difference in S/N ratio, but not in favor
>>> of one antenna. Sharp nulling wasn't possible. So to know what option
>>> is
>>> best for you, you need to try it. Maybe install both options and select
>>> the antenna that gives best results as this will depend on frequency and
>>> the angle of arrival of the radiation you want to receive.
>>>
>>> Other thing that may really help is to find your local source(s) of
>>> noise,
>>> use lots of ferrites and try to find a sweet spot for best S/N ratio.
>>>
>>> --
>>> Wim

>>> PA3DJS
>>> www.tetech.nl
>>> Please remove abc first in case of PM
>>
>> So you are saying that cases 1& 2 above are essentially equvalent if the
>> loops are balanced. In terms of noise rejection, there is no analogy to
>> be
>> drawn between a shielded loop and a shielded cable.
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
> Hello Gary,
>
> You are right, it is what I am saying.
>
> There is no analogy between the shielding function of the braid in a
> coaxial transmission line and the shield in your loop.
>
> For the "shielded" loop, the received voltage is across the gap in the
> shield. The shield is the actual single turn loop. The inner conductor is
> just there to transport the received signal to the opposite side of the
> gap where you can go down (with coaxial cable) to your receiver,
> maintaining balance.
>
> Theoretically a coaxial transmission line system is completely closed.
> Water from the outside can't reach the inner conductor, source or load.
> When cutting a gap in the screen, the coaxial transmission line system
> will leak.
>
> Shielded loop with more turns
> If you run more turns within the shield of the loop, you pass the gap many
> times. When you pass it 3 times, you will get three times the voltage,
> hence the impedance and loop inductance increase.
>
> --
> Wim
> PA3DJS
> www.tetech.nl
> Please remove abc first in case of PM

Wim,

Thanks very much for your lucid explanation of how shielded loops function. I've been using one with a receiver I made to monitor VLF signals. It works quite well and I had thought it was because of all the local noise I was avoiding. But then I stumbled across VK1OD's article...

Best regards,
Gary Richardson, AA7VM

PS
Thanks also to all the other respondents. This has been a very interesting thread.

1451. HOT SEXY MASALA VIDEOS AND LOVELY PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-16 05:31:25 UTC
From: LPWS <3ghfhfffgg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <31bae4f1-fb31-48dc-8902-8e10bef387ea@qq9g2000pbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1718

A TO Z INFORMATION SEE IN THIS SITE

http://atwoztopic.blogspot.in/

ALL HOT PHOTOS SUPER SEXY PHOTOS

http://alltoux.blogspot.in/2010/09/hot-lip-kiss-135.html

ALL JOBS SITES FREE SEE

http://jobstwo.blogspot.in/

HOT VIDEOS

http://hotvideotoou.blogspot.in/2011/01/kiss-videos.html

hot lip kiss
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-lip-kiss.html
hot kisses
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-kisses.html
hollywood hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hollywood-hot-videos.html
real hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/real-hot-videos.html
tamil hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/tamil-hot-videos.html

1452. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-16 07:29:08 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <33dot79l2mbac3lerpsofu7qqj5j8raquv@4ax.com>
Source record: 1719

On Wed, 13 Jun 2012 15:11:06 -0700, "garyr" <garyr@fidalgo.net> wrote:

>This site http://www.frontiernet.net/~jadale/Loop.htm states that: "A
>properly designed Loop primarily responds to the magnetic component of the
>radio wave. Note that noise resides primarily in the electrical
>component..."
>
>Whereas this site shows that that is not the case:
>http://vk1od.net/antenna/shieldedloop.
>
>So what is the advantage, if any, of a shielded loop antanna?
>
>Consider three receivers:
>
>1) Shielded loop antenna, receiver with differential input (center-tapped
> transformer or instrumentation amp). The two ends of the inner conductor
> of the antenna connected to the differential inputs and the shield
> connected to ground.
>
>2) Same as above but without the shield.
>
>3) Unshielded loop antenna, receiver with single-ended input.
> One end of the loop connected to the receiver input and the other to
> ground.
>
>Assuming equal gains and bandwidths, would there be any
>difference in the sensitivity or noise level at the output of the three
>receivers?
>
A loop is a loop is a loop, meaning that one side conductor goes
upwards while the other side goes downwards in contrast to a
linear wire antenna or a dipole which is extending in one direction
only. The up-and down (left and right) parts of the wire cancel out
each other at least partially when collecting energy from an electric
field, while the energy uptake from a magnetic field is proportional
to the loop area.
This electric noise cancellation is not perfect, due to unsymmetries
in the field, therefore it pays to shield the loop wires and decrease
the electric influences further.

I hope my explanation is simple enough.

w.

1453. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-16 08:12:44 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fdc3ffe$0$1305$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1720

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:664c220d-cff3-4518-b750-f764c264eee8@googlegroups.com...
On Friday, June 15, 2012 2:44:39 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> Radio waves and light are the oscillatory flow of electrons (L. Lorenz
> 1869).

>Lorenz (and all other physicists and mathematicians) were obviously
>ignorant of photons in those days. Here is what a more knowledgeable
>physicist has said more than a century later:

>Quoted from: "The Strange Theory of Light and Matter", (c)1985, by Richard
>P. Feynman

Feynman has been called the "Great Explainer".[22] He gained a reputation
for taking great care when giving explanations to his students and for
making it a moral duty to make the topic accessible. His guiding principle
was that if a topic could not be explained in a freshman lecture, it was not
yet fully understood. Feynman gained great pleasure[23] from coming up with
such a "freshman-level" explanation". The below is the example:

>"So now, I present to you the three basic actions, from which all the
>phenomena of light and electrons arise:

>-Action #1: A photon goes from place to place.
>-Action #2: An electron goes from place to place.
>-Action #3: An electron emits or absorbs a photon."

>When Feynman says "light", he is including RF. Photons travel at the speed
>of light in the medium which is impossible for electrons which possess rest
>mass. There are no electrons in a pure vacuum, yet light and radio waves
>pass through it at the speed of light with no problem.

Feynman was a teacher. The scientists were the opposite opinion:

"
In 1900, Max Planck was working on black-body radiation and suggested that the energy in electromagnetic waves could only be released in "packets" of energy. In his 1901 article [4] in Annalen der Physik he called these packets "energy elements". The word quanta (singular quantum) was used even before 1900 to mean particles or amounts of different quantities, including electricity. Later, in 1905 Albert Einstein went further by suggesting that electromagnetic waves could only exist in these discrete wave-packets.[5] He called such a wave-packet the light quantum (German: das Lichtquant). The name photon derives from the Greek word for light, ??? (transliterated ph&#65533;s), and was coined[Note 1] in 1926 by the physical chemist Gilbert Lewis, who published a speculative theory in which photons were "uncreatable and

indestructible".[6] Although Lewis' theory was never accepted as it was contradicted by many experiments, his new name, photon, was adopted immediately by most physicists. Isaac Asimov credits Arthur Compton with defining quanta of energy as photons in 1923."[7][8]

For scientists the photon is like the tone in sound.

In the pure vacuum are electrons. Do not you know about the Dirac electron sea?

S*

Following your "logic", why go back to 1869? Why not question the periodic table of elements because a few millennia ago, men of science asserted that there are four elements: earth, air, fire, and water. So why not adopt the four element argument as well?
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1454. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-16 08:17:25 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjtog8l.oer.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1721

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> Feynman was a teacher. The scientists were the opposite opinion:

Were. In 1900. But now it is 2012.

1455. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-16 14:16:22 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jri4fulgj1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1722

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fdc3ffe$0$1305$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> > In the pure vacuum are electrons. Do not you know about the Dirac
> > electron
> sea?
>
> S*

Hello Szczepan.
Can you explain the Dirac electron sea in simple terms, please?

Regards, Ian.

1456. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-16 15:02:59 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <ddd453c5-abac-4f02-b95e-1e980ddca2d5@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1723

On Saturday, June 16, 2012 3:12:44 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> In the pure vacuum are electrons. Do not you know about the Dirac electron
> sea?

Yes, I know about it but Dirac nor anyone else who matters has claimed that electrons can travel at the speed of light. The thing that travels at the speed of light has been proven to be quantized, i.e. to consist of discrete packets or particles. It has been 84 years since Dirac came up with his theory. It is now generally accepted that Dirac's "sea of electrons" is made up of something other than electrons, i.e. dark matter/energy, in a quantum structure which results in the Casimir effect.

Here's the problem with a "sea of electrons" or virtual particles to explain the quantum structure:

http://science.nasa.gov/astrophysics/focus-areas/what-is-dark-energy/

"But when physicists tried to calculate how much energy this would give empty space, the answer came out wrong - wrong by a lot. The number came out 10120 times too big. That's a 1 with 120 zeros after it. It's hard to get an answer that bad. So the mystery continues."

1457. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-16 17:15:34 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fdcbf1b$0$26696$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1724

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:ddd453c5-abac-4f02-b95e-1e980ddca2d5@googlegroups.com...
On Saturday, June 16, 2012 3:12:44 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> In the pure vacuum are electrons. Do not you know about the Dirac
>> electron
>> sea?

>Yes, I know about it but Dirac nor anyone else who matters has claimed that
>electrons can travel at the speed of light.

For Faraday, Lorenz and Tesla the light and radio waves are exactly like the
sound.
So we must distinguish the speed of the light and the speed of the particles
of the medium.
For Faraday, Lorenz and Tesla the medium is the plasma (ions + electrons).

So the key issue is if "In the pure vacuum are electrons". Are they?

?The thing that travels at the speed of light has been proven to be
quantized, i.e. to consist of discrete packets or particles. It has been 84
years since Dirac came up with his theory. It is now generally accepted that
Dirac's "sea of electrons" is made up of something other than electrons,
i.e. dark matter/energy, in a quantum structure which results in the Casimir
effect.

Here's the problem with a "sea of electrons" or virtual particles to explain
the quantum structure:

http://science.nasa.gov/astrophysics/focus-areas/what-is-dark-energy/

"But when physicists tried to calculate how much energy this would give
empty space, the answer came out wrong - wrong by a lot. The number came out
10120 times too big. That's a 1 with 120 zeros after it. It's hard to get an
answer that bad. So the mystery continues."

The "electron waves" or oscillatory flow of electrons is simply seen in the
crystal radio and rectennas.
But everybody prefer "So the mystery continues."
S*

1458. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-16 17:44:25 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <p8tua9-cn1.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1725

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> Feynman was a teacher.

Richard Feynman was a Ph.D. in physics and, among other awards, won a
Nobel Prize in Physics (1965) for his theory of quantum electrodynamics.

> The scientists were the opposite opinion:

The scientists in 1900 had different opinions, but by Feynman's time
everyone knew better.

You are apparently the only one who hasn't yet learned.

You are a babbling idiot.

1459. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-16 17:45:41 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <5btua9-cn1.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1726

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> For Faraday, Lorenz and Tesla the light and radio waves are exactly like the
> sound.

And they were wrong and you are an idiot.

1460. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-16 19:11:04 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jrilpp$3af$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1727

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> wrote in message
news:slrnjtog8l.oer.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> Feynman was a teacher. The scientists were the opposite opinion:
>
> Were. In 1900. But now it is 2012.

Everyone's attempts to reason with Snicklefritz Dingle (sz.bialek@wp.pl)
will come to naught. It reminds me of a joke:

A farmer was having a hard time with his new mule. The stubborn mule
wouldn't take the harness. Reluctantly, he hired a mule-trainer, who
arrived promptly the next morning.

The mule-trainer picked up a sledgehammer and slammed the mule between the
eyes. The mule staggered backwards from the blow.

"Hey," screamed the farmer, "I don't want you to kill my mule!"

"Relax, pal." replied the mule-trainer. "Before you can train 'em, you have
to get their attention."

In my considered opinion, nobody really has Snicklefritz's attention.

"Sal"

1461. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-16 19:19:43 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <2r4l+MHPxN3PFwLM@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 1728

In message <HdQCr.436898$Xo4.331358@en-nntp-13.dc1.easynews.com>, Boomer
<boomer@nospam.com> writes
>

>The worst antenna I hear on the air comes from people using G5RVs.
>Their signal is just totally lame when they use the recommended 80 foot
>dipole on 75 meters. If they would just extend that same antenna to 120
>feet they would do so much better.
>
The full-size G5RV is 102' (not 80'), and works pretty well as a
shortish halfwave on 80m. The half-size is 51', and is intended for 40m
and above. However, although maybe not the antenna of choice, with a
tuner and 450 or 600 ohm twin feeder it should be possible to make even
an 80' dipole work fairly effectively on 80m.

One amateur (local to me), who I believe has limited space, reckons that
a straight, short dipole works better than a squeezed-in, dog-legged
full-size dipole. I think his is 85', and it certainly works well on
80m.

>
>

--
Ian

1462. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-16 19:21:16 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <ae6facb6-849d-45cd-9529-d24c8e5a8e9f@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1729

On Saturday, June 16, 2012 12:15:34 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> The "electron waves" or oscillatory flow of electrons is simply seen in the
> crystal radio and rectennas. But everybody prefer "So the mystery continues."

If empty space were filled with a "sea of electrons", their combined massive gravity would have an observable effect but actual gravity calculations prove that the "sea of electrons" cannot exist. You are correct about there being a medium through which EM waves flow, but it is impossible for it to consist of any form of known visible matter. Exactly what it consists of is still a mystery.

If empty space were filled with electrons, we would be able to measure the drag caused by the electrons. Any known particle of matter with a rest mass would cause a drag on movement of matter through it.

You remind me of the story of the man who is looking under the street light for his lost keys even though he lost them a block away. His explanation was, "I'm looking for my keys here because the light is better."
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1463. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-16 19:48:21 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jrinutgpq1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1730

On 6/16/2012 2:19 PM, Ian Jackson wrote:
> In message <HdQCr.436898$Xo4.331358@en-nntp-13.dc1.easynews.com>, Boomer
> <boomer@nospam.com> writes
>>
>
>
>> The worst antenna I hear on the air comes from people using G5RVs.
>> Their signal is just totally lame when they use the recommended 80
>> foot dipole on 75 meters. If they would just extend that same antenna
>> to 120 feet they would do so much better.
>>
> The full-size G5RV is 102' (not 80'), and works pretty well as a
> shortish halfwave on 80m. The half-size is 51', and is intended for 40m
> and above. However, although maybe not the antenna of choice, with a
> tuner and 450 or 600 ohm twin feeder it should be possible to make even
> an 80' dipole work fairly effectively on 80m.
>
> One amateur (local to me), who I believe has limited space, reckons that
> a straight, short dipole works better than a squeezed-in, dog-legged
> full-size dipole. I think his is 85', and it certainly works well on 80m.
>
>>
>>
>

On 160m, I had better luck using a full size "Z" dipole than
I did shorter dipoles that were loaded with high Q coils.

I sort of agree with him about the G5RV, but it's the feed that
is the problem, not the length of the radiator. Generally too much
feedline loss with the way most people run them. Same problem with
many of the various commercial Windoms that they sell.

I prefer the full length dipoles because it's easy to feed them in
a low loss manner. On the low bands, it's very hard to beat a dipole
fed with coax for overall system efficiency. Maybe nearly impossible,
being as I've never found anything more efficient so far.
I suppose a tuned feeder of ladder line would be as good, "IE: the Cecil
method" but not nearly as convenient.
I never could match coax performance using ladder line and a tuner.
Close, but not quite.. No matter how careful setting the tuner using
the very minimum of inductance.

I guess that's why I'm such a coax fan... May not be good for multi-
band use with a single dipole, but for single or limited band use, very

hard to beat.

I remember one year I got stuck using some kind of Windom for 80 and 40
at field day.
It was terrible... I swore never, ever again..
But sure nuff.. The next year they tried to stick me on a windom again.
But I was ready.. :) I brought everything I needed to make a dipole
on site. Which I did. I then whipped out a coax switch so I could
A/B the two antennas, just to prove I wasn't barking at the moon.
When you switched to the coax fed dipole, *everything* jumped up
at least full 2 S units on his rig. His eyes got big as saucers.
He never really suspected he was losing that much.
Needless to say, I stayed on the coax fed dipole.
The RF mayhem of field day is no time to be using lossy compromise
antennas.. I never could see that, when you have enough room to
use just about anything.

1464. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-16 20:21:28 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <d92af217-fe99-40b4-af1d-0b98dae01ce2@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1731

On Saturday, June 16, 2012 2:48:21 PM UTC-5, NM5K wrote:
> I guess that's why I'm such a coax fan... May not be good for multi-
> band use with a single dipole, but for single or limited band use, very
> hard to beat.

Here's one that will beat most RG-8x fed dipoles.

http://www.w5dxp.com/notuner.htm
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp

1465. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-16 20:41:09 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jrir1s$3m4$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1732

On 6/16/2012 3:21 PM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Saturday, June 16, 2012 2:48:21 PM UTC-5, NM5K wrote:
>> I guess that's why I'm such a coax fan... May not be good for multi-
>> band use with a single dipole, but for single or limited band use, very
>> hard to beat.
>
> Here's one that will beat most RG-8x fed dipoles.
>
> http://www.w5dxp.com/notuner.htm
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp

I use 213 though... :) Your method is about the only other one
I can think of that should be as good. On paper, slightly less
loss than the coax, but being I've never compared them side by
side, I couldn't say if your method is actually superior enough
to see a difference on a meter.. I've never tried your method of
feeding. The physical aspects are not too convenient for me most
of the time.
In the case of the ladder line/tuner vs coax, the difference was
small, but enough to notice a bit of difference on an S meter.
Of course, I'm using received signals to judge. Things should be
reciprocal, so I usually don't bother trying to do transmit tests
as I consider it less reliable than quick A/B comparisons and my
eyes on a meter.
Good ladder line is generally less loss than good coax, but on the
low bands, the loss per foot of good coax is pretty low.
I would think the advantage to your system would increase as you
rise in frequency. IE: at 50 Mhz, might be quite worthwhile.. Or if
long runs are involved. When I ran ATV on 70 cm, I preferred TV twin
lead over coax for the UHF TV antenna I used for receive.
It had less loss than coax to a 4:1 TV balun. As long as it was dry..
Wet? Nearly useless... :(

1466. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-17 16:39:57 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fde085e$0$26701$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1733

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:ae6facb6-849d-45cd-9529-d24c8e5a8e9f@googlegroups.com...
On Saturday, June 16, 2012 12:15:34 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> The "electron waves" or oscillatory flow of electrons is simply seen in
>> the
>> crystal radio and rectennas. But everybody prefer "So the mystery
>> continues."

>If empty space were filled with a "sea of electrons", their combined
>massive gravity would have an observable effect but actual gravity
>calculations prove that the "sea of electrons" cannot exist. You are
>correct about there being a medium through which EM waves flow, but it is
>impossible for it to consist of any form of known visible matter. Exactly
>what it consists of is still a mystery.

All physisists (not teachers) are opinion that in space is enough matter to
propagate the electric waves.

>If empty space were filled with electrons,

In "empty space" is ISM (interstellar medium = ions, electrons and dust)

>we would be able to measure the drag caused by the electrons. Any known
>particle of matter with a rest mass would cause a drag on movement of
>matter through it.

Michelson discovered in 1887 and 1925 that ISM rotate with the Sun and do
not rotate with the Earth.
Meteorologists know that above the equator is steady wind caused by ISM.
In the rest of the globe the winds are caused by many factors.

>You remind me of the story of the man who is looking under the street light
>for his lost keys even though he lost them a block away. His explanation
>was, "I'm looking for my keys here because the light is better."

Michael wrote: "In the end for almost all amateur radio operators it does
not matter one
wit how an antenna works. It most certainly matters if it works and how
well."

But the all of you are "the infinite sink" of the real information for me.
Not all Amateur radio operators are teachers.
Faraday and Marconi did not go to schools.
S*

1467. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-17 16:58:00 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <ote1b9-67a.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1734

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> All physisists (not teachers) are opinion that in space is enough matter to
> propagate the electric waves.

Utter nonsense.

You are a babbling idiot.

> Faraday and Marconi did not go to schools.

Faraday attended lectures given by the Royal Institution and Royal Society.

Marconi was educated privately in the lab of Augusto Righi, in Florence
at the Istituto Cavallero and, later, in Livorno. He also studied under
Augusto Righi, a University of Bologna physicist.

You are a babbling idiot.

1468. NEW HOT PHOTOS & VIDEOS & TOP INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-17 17:02:21 UTC
From: sowmya <sowmya9030@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <48ba421a-2fc4-4cad-b777-6bd4888cfb95@x6g2000pbh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1735

ALL INTERVIEW QUESTIONS& STUDY MATERIAL
http://newdotnetinterviewquestions.blogspot.in/

TOP DATING TIPS TO ENCOURAGE WOMEN FOR DATING
http://datingsitesdatingtips.blogspot.in/

FOR LATEST MOVIE UPDATED LINKS
COOL BOYS HOT GIRLS MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/06/cool-boys-hot-girls-movie-stills.html
MITAAYI MOVIE LATEST GALLERY
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/06/mitaayi-movie-stills.html
NAGARJUNA DAMARUKAM MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/05/damarukam-movie-stills.html
ALLU ARJUN JULAYI MOVIE LATEST STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/05/julayi-movie-stills.html
SUDIGADU MOVIE LATEST STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/05/sudigadu-movie-stills.html
MR 7 MOVIE FILM GALLERY
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/05/mr7-movie-stills.html
ALL THE BEST MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/05/all-best-movie-stills.html
Midatha Telugu movie Hot Namitha Stills
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/05/midatha-movie-stills.html
OKA COLLEGE LOVE STORY MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/05/oka-college-love-story-movie-stills.html
KATRINA KAIF LATEST UNSEENED PHOTOS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/05/katrina-kaif-latest-pics.html
TAMIL ACTRESS ARUNDHATI HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/05/arundhati-tamil-actress.html
THANDHAVAM MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/05/thandavam-movie-stills.html
KHO KHO LATEST MOVIE SPICY STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/05/kho-kho-movie-stills.html
Oh My Love Movie Latest Photo Gallery
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/04/oh-my-love-movie-stills.html
Oka Romantic Crime katha Movie stills
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/04/oka-romantic-crime-katha-movie-stills.html
DARUVU MOVIE LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/03/daruvu-movie-stills.html
Pavan Kalyan,Shruthi Hasan Gabbar Singh Movie Photos
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/04/gabbar-singh-movie-stills.html
Good Morning Latest Movie Stills
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/04/good-morning-movie-stills.html
EEGA MOVIE LATEST STILLS

http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/04/eega-movie-stills.html
Mem Vayasuku Vacham Latest Hot Stills
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/04/mem-vayasuku-vacham-stills.html
DAMMU MOVIE LATEST STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/04/dammu-movie-stills.html
ILEANA LATEST HOT PHOTOSHOOT
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/01/ileana-latest-stills.html
ACTREESS SUPRIYA SHAILJA LATEST STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/02/supriya-shailja-stills.html
SHEELA LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/01/sheela-latest-stills.html
KATRINA KAIF ITEM SONG STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/01/katrina-kaif-item-song-stills.html
RITU KAUR LATEST PHOTO STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/01/ritu-kaur-stills.html
SHRUTI HASSAN HOT IN 3 MOVIE
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/11/shruti-hassan-in-3-movie.html
HOT KATRINA KAIF PHOTOS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2011/09/katrina-kaif.html

HOT LINKS FOR YOUTH ONLY
SHRUTHI HASSAN HALF SAREE STILLS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/05/shruti-hassan-half-saree-stills.html
TAMANNA HOT NAVEL PHOTOS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/05/tamanna-navel-photos.html
TRISHA LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery9.blogspot.in/2012/05/trisha.html
MONIKA LATEST HOT HD STLLS
http://actressgallery9.blogspot.in/2012/05/monika-stills.html
MALLIKA KAPOOR HOT SIZZLING STILLS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/05/mallika-kapoor.html
Richa Panai Stills
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.com/2012/04/richa-panai-stills.html
MADHAVI LATHA LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/04/madhavi-latha-stills.html
KRITI KHARBANDA HOT PHOTOSHOOT
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/03/kriti-kharbanda.html
NEELAM UPADHYAY HOT PHOTOSHOOT
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/03/neelam-upadhyay.html
SAMANTHA LATEST HOT ROMANTIC STILLS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/03/samantha-latest-stills.html
NAYANTHARA HOT WALLPAPERS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/01/nayanthara.html
ANU SMRUTHI LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/02/anu-smirthi-stills.html
AISHWARYA RAI LATEST HOT PICS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/01/aishwarya-rai.html

1469. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-17 18:35:34 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jrl86esbe1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1736

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fde085e$0$26701$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> But the all of you are "the infinite sink" of the real information for
> me. Not all Amateur radio operators are teachers.
> Faraday and Marconi did not go to schools.
> S*
>
>
Szczepan, you were told in a previous posting (4th June) that Marconi was
educated privately.
" ... Marconi was educated privately in Bologna in the lab of Augusto
Righi, in Florence at the Istituto Cavallero and, later, in Livorno. As a
child Marconi did not do well in school ...".
Why do you still say that Marconi did not go to school?

1470. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-17 19:21:46 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <1hbst7d7rmhni2ffv7a51gejgtgr23j941@4ax.com>
Source record: 1737

On Sun, 17 Jun 2012 19:35:34 +0100, "Ian"
<nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote:

>"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>news:4fde085e$0$26701$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> But the all of you are "the infinite sink" of the real information for
>> me. Not all Amateur radio operators are teachers.
>> Faraday and Marconi did not go to schools.
>> S*
>>
>>
>Szczepan, you were told in a previous posting (4th June) that Marconi was
>educated privately.
>" ... Marconi was educated privately in Bologna in the lab of Augusto
>Righi, in Florence at the Istituto Cavallero and, later, in Livorno. As a
>child Marconi did not do well in school ...".
>Why do you still say that Marconi did not go to school?
>
>
Rich people had their children educated privately.
Public schools at best are mediocre.

w.

1471. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-18 00:04:19 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <f64c690a-5bce-41b6-b319-43bef0ac3076@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1738

On Sunday, June 17, 2012 11:39:57 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> All physisists (not teachers) are opinion that in space is enough matter to
> propagate the electric waves.

I'm not sure about the "all" but indeed in space is enough matter to propagate the EM waves. But it is DARK MATTER, consisting of a different kind of matter with which none of us are presently familiar. Dark matter particles possess a certain observable mass but are clearly not electrons. The density of electrons in free space has been sampled by space probes and there's simply not enough electrons to support EM wave propagation in free space.

Do yourself a favor and concentrate on discovering what the "sea of dark matter" is all about. Dark matter is estimated to occupy 84% of all the matter in the universe and one thing is certain - it is not leptons of which electrons are a group member.

1472. Re: How do radio waves work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-18 01:07:29 UTC
From: Larry Dighera <LDighera@att.net>
Message-ID: <2lvst7tvjtp7k2bk0mr53o40gkimcator4@4ax.com>
Source record: 1739

I haven't read the rest of this thread, but you may find a clue to
your question here: http://youtu.be/aAcDM2ypBfE

Uploaded by atommodel on Aug 11, 2010

UNLOCKING THE MYSTERIES BEHIND RADIO WAVES.
Electric current creates magnetic field, oscillating electric
current creates oscillating magnetic field and not
"electromagnetic wave" as current belief. Electron has a standing-
electric field and magnetic field at right angle (watch video
structure of electron). The flow of electrons in a conductor is
essentially caused by the attraction between the electric fields
of mobile electrons and "fixed" positive charges in the conductor.
Oscillation of electrons in a conductor is caused by the
alternation of electric polarity in the conductor. Because of
electric field and magnetic field of an electron is at right
angle, when oscillates the electric field of the electron will be
parallel to the oscillation and magnetic field will be
perpendicular to the oscillation.This oscillation of the electron
creates transverse wave on its magnetic line and the oscillating
magnetic line is radiated to space.
http://www.physics-edu.org

On 15 Feb 2005 09:21:30 -0800, "Jedi Knight" <azdjedi@hotmail.com>
wrote in <1108488090.039788.191480@o13g2000cwo.googlegroups.com>:

>Hello,
>
>I've been searching for an answer to this question for years. I'm
>hoping somebody here can answer it or at least point me in the
>direction. Or maybe I'm totally off base on my basic understanding and
>so this question is out in left field.
>
>I've been to howstuffworks.com and read a few articles on radio; I
>learned a few cool things, but not what I was after.
>
>Here's my question. When a radio tower, or whatever, sends out a wave
>it has to propagate somehow. I figure this works by making electrons
>do their thing, vibrate or whatever those crazy nothings do. If a
>group of electrons is creating a field or sending a wave it has to be
>at a specific frequency, but what I don't understand is how can there
>be the plethora of frequencies all at the same time in the same place?
>Can't an electron only vibrate at one frequency at a time? In simple
>terms: how can my radio have the potential to tune into all the
>stations; how do the waves not interfere with each other?

>
>In wave theory, in physics class, I remember sending one water wave
>from one end, and another from another end, and they cancelled each
>other out. Wouldn't a radio wave work the same way?
>
>So many questions, so little time...
>
>Thanks,
>Bodi

1473. Re: How do radio waves work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-18 01:28:13 UTC
From: Larry Dighera <LDighera@att.net>
Message-ID: <p10tt7dru69tn2t59evbimk7cperiiichd@4ax.com>
Source record: 1740

What's the diference betwee an photon and an electron?
http://www.quora.com/What-is-the-difference-between-a-photon-and-an-electron
... an electron is a tiny particle that has an electric charge, and
a photon is a tiny, massless particle that we can perceive as
light.

http://van.physics.illinois.edu/qa/listing.php?id=2348

Q: Why are photons (all wavelengths) considered to be
instruments of the so-called "electromagnetic force"? So far as I
know, please correct me, photons have no electrical charge nor are
they influenced by magnetic fields. The term "electromagnetic
spectrum" seems to me to be very inappropriate and highly
misleading.

A: Grahame- You're right that electromagnetic waves, whether
viewed classically or in terms of quantized photons, are not
affected by static electrical or magnetic fields. They have no
charge. Nevertheless, they do exert electrical and magnetic forces
on charged particles and magnetic particles. Viewed classically,
they consist of nothing but electrical and magnetic fields
propagating through space, so it's entirely appropriate to call
them electromagnetic waves. ...

Photons are little units of light -- they are the original "quanta" of
quantum mechanics. Their existence was hypothesized to explain the
details of the photoelectric effect -- photons with enough energy can
knock electrons out of materials. Since then, photons have been found
to play a central role in the explanations of many physical phenomena,
from explaining how much heat is radiated by hot objects to modern
quantum cryptography.

But on to your question! The classical model of electricity and
magnetism makes use of the ideas of electric and magnetic fields.
Maxwell's equations describe how these fields behave, and the Lorentz
force equation, which describes how the fields push and pull charged
particles and magnets. A prediction of Maxwell's equations is that
there are waves in the electromagnetic field which travel at the speed
of light. These waves were identified with light by the experiments of
Hertz and others. We therefore have two very different ideas for how
light works -- as waves in the electric and magnetic fields, and as
motion of particles -- photons. This pair of explanations is called
"wave-particle duality" and is a recurring theme of quantum mechanics.
Depending on the experimental situation, light acts as a wave or as a
particle (but never both simultaneously).

Weirder still -- static electric and magnetic fields also exhibit wave-particle duality. The collision of a charged particle with another (repulsive or attractive) can be modeled as the exchange of photons and you get the same answer as if you had calculated everything with just the classical fields (in the limit that the classical calculation applies -- slow incoming particles). The quantum calculation involving the exchange of photons is more accurate in describing actual collisions at higher energies.

And now the really weird part. You might ask -- "Photons travel in straight lines at the speed of light. Why doesn't the electric field of a charged object just zoom away at the speed of light?" It turns out that the photons which make up a static electric or magnetic field are "virtual" -- their energy and momentum doesn't satisfy the relationship for "real" photons -- E=p*c (E is energy, p=momentum, and c is the speed of light). The virtual photons are constantly emitted and reabsorbed. A charged object with an electric (and possibly also a magnetic) field is surrounded by an entourage of photons, constantly being emitted and reabsorbed.

Photons, real and virtual, are emitted and absorbed by charged particles, even though they are not charged themselves. They only interact with charged particles, and not with each other. That's why photons don't interact with magnetic fields -- the photons which make up the magnetic field are not charged so other photons cannot interact with them.

Technical p.s.: photons have entourages of electrons (and other stuff) around them, and so photons can interact with other photons by interacting with this cloud of charged stuff. The effect is so small it hasn't been observed yet for low-energy photons. Very high-energy photons produced in particle accelerators may collide with themselves readily.

Tom

Follow-Up #1: photon sources

Q:

...and how does a photon (real or virtual) carry or represent the information about the charge (eg +/-) that it's interacting with?
- Paul (age 57)
UK

A:

It may be easiest to describe this in terms of classical electromagnetic fields, which already contain the essential ingredients. Charged particles are sources of these fields. The way in which charged particles give rise to fields is captured in the Maxwell equations. Charge itself gives rise to a 'divergence' in the electric field. Current gives rise to a 'curl' in the magnetic field. However, looking at the fields in some region does not give all the possible

information about the sources. For example, a static field might come
from a little nearby charge or a lot of far-away charge.
Mike W.

I conferred with our local guru on this matter, professor Michael
Stone. He thought about it for some while and then said 'It's
tricky'. His explanation is that an ordinary, free, photon has two
different transverse polarization states as can be easily demonstrated
by the usual crossed polarizers experiment. An electron that
interacts with this kind of photon couldn't care less where it came
from. It just scatters ala Compton. Now in the case of when the
photons are virtual, such as when two electrons are close to each
other and are experiencing
Coulomb-like forces, the photon has an extra, longitudinal,
polarization state. This extra state carries information as to the
charge sign of its source. Hence the electron receiving the photon can
decide whether to be attracted or repelled.

LeeH

http://physics.about.com/od/lightoptics/f/photon.htm
http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/183374/electron
http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/relativ/photel.html

:-)

On Tue, 15 Feb 2005 19:55:29 -0800, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
wrote in <1115h1q4fg15m64@corp.supernews.com>:

>One thing I didn't see explicitly stated in the answers is that the
>progation of radio waves doesn't require electrons. It propagates just
>fine in space, or even an empty vacuum. Radio waves are of course the
>same sort of stuff (electromagnetic waves) as light, just a different
>frequency. So if electrons were required for propagation, the light from
>the Sun would never make it here.
>
>Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1474. Re: How do radio waves work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-18 09:49:05 UTC
From: David <no@spam.please>
Message-ID: <jrmtig$tc2$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1741

On Sun, 17 Jun 2012 18:07:29 -0700, Larry Dighera wrote:

Just curious, why are you answering a 7 year old thread?

>
> On 15 Feb 2005 09:21:30 -0800, "Jedi Knight" <azdjedi@hotmail.com>
> wrote in <1108488090.039788.191480@o13g2000cwo.googlegroups.com>:
>
>>Hello,
>>

1475. metal dector for barbed wire fences

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-18 10:09:54 UTC
From: Hul Tytus <ht@panix.com>
Message-ID: <jrmupi$mp1$1@reader1.panix.com>
Source record: 1742

rec.radio.amateur.antenna
metal dector for barbed wire fences

Anybody here have any suggestions for possible ways to detect fence wire,
mostly 1, 2 or 3 levels of barbed wire but also some 8 inch square matrix?
Typical mounting would be on a tractor or trailer, so the detector would need
a sense of direction, ie looking outward not inward. Minimum range would be
around one foot with 4 feet probably optimum.
Typical retail metal detectors have a short range and need a metal free
environment, leaving the methods they use somewhat doubtful. Evidently, there
are detectors with seperate heads/coils and 1-5 foot ranges but, once again,
require a metal free environment.
One possible area would utilize rf antenna's, one transmiting and the other
recieving a reflection from the wire(s). A parabolic or corner reflector type
antenna maybe if not for the high frequency - two 12 inch antenna's would be
about max size and that's in the gigaherts range, which might be a problem.
Any suggestions along this line will be appreciated.

Hul

1476. Re: metal dector for barbed wire fences

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-19 01:38:34 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <sKQDr.761$uX4.376@newsfe12.iad>
Source record: 1743

If there is a free end accessible you might try feeding some rf into it
and then following along with a receiver to detect the underground
portions. This may or may not require strong attentuation at the
receiver antenna -- using a short loop or something across the input.

If there is one level. chances are you may find others underneath with
a little digging unless there are accessible ends to them whereas tracking
the RF would work just as well.

Just a wild and maybe not so crazy idea of how I'd try for a quick cheap
fix.

Irv VE6BP

"Hul Tytus" <ht@panix.com> wrote in message
news:jrmupi$mp1$1@reader1.panix.com...
> rec.radio.amateur.antenna
> metal dector for barbed wire fences
>
> Anybody here have any suggestions for possible ways to detect fence
> wire,
> mostly 1, 2 or 3 levels of barbed wire but also some 8 inch square matrix?
> Typical mounting would be on a tractor or trailer, so the detector would
> need
> a sense of direction, ie looking outward not inward. Minimum range would
> be
> around one foot with 4 feet probably optimum.
> Typical retail metal detectors have a short range and need a metal free
> environment, leaving the methods they use somewhat doubtful. Evidently,
> there
> are detectors with seperate heads/coils and 1-5 foot ranges but, once
> again,
> require a metal free environment.
> One possible area would utilize rf antenna's, one transmiting and the
> other
> recieving a reflection from the wire(s). A parabolic or corner reflector
> type
> antenna maybe if not for the high frequency - two 12 inch antenna's would
> be
> about max size and that's in the gigaherts range, which might be a
> problem.
> Any suggestions along this line will be appreciated.
>
> Hul
>

1477. Re: metal dector for barbed wire fences

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-19 03:12:45 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jroqn2imh1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1744

"Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote in message
news:sKQDr.761$uX4.376@newsfe12.iad...
> If there is a free end accessible you might try feeding some rf into it
> and then following along with a receiver to detect the underground
> portions. This may or may not require strong attentuation at the
> receiver antenna -- using a short loop or something across the input.
>
> If there is one level. chances are you may find others underneath with
> a little digging unless there are accessible ends to them whereas tracking
> the RF would work just as well.
>
> Just a wild and maybe not so crazy idea of how I'd try for a quick cheap
> fix.
>
> Irv VE6BP
>

Good idea. RF tracking works very well for buried cables and should work for fence wire. I used it some years ago when we were adding antennas to an existing field and needed to know exactly where to dig only by hand. The device is in two pieces, one of which couples RF onto a cable by induction (from up to several feet away); the other piece is a receiver which detects the re-radiation from the cable up to several feet away. The transmit unit and the receive unit need to be separated about fifty feet apart or more for this to work. Otherwise, you will get direct coupling through the air and not via the conductor you're tracking. The receiver sensitivity was adjustable on the one I used.

I rented our unit from a surveyors' supply house. Rent, try, buy. good luck.

"Sal"

1478. HOT 2 HOT SEXY BEST VIDEOS PHOTOS TOOOO U

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-19 05:42:42 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <208ed561-2ba7-400b-b860-cdcf785d38a2@nl1g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1745

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

jobs
http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

mobile

mobile games free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-games-free-download.html

mobile ringtones free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-ringtones-free-download.html

1479. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-19 10:35:57 UTC
From: "J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <jrpkmdrkb1@ra.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 1746

On 06/14/2012 08:12 AM, Wimpie wrote:

>
> The time varying magnetic field generates an electric field and that is
> received by the loop. When you screen it completely, it doesn't work,
> you need the gap.
>

Hello, and one more (and final) time: Electric and magnetic fields by themselves don't propagate, only electromagnetic fields (EM) can transport energy over vast distances. A transmitting antenna has LOCAL (near) electric and magnetic fields but what propagates (i.e. what a receiving antenna sees as the far-field) is an EM field. A receiving antenna has an "effective area" that captures energy in the incident EM wave; what isn't dissipated in the load at the receiving antenna terminals is reflected (scattered) by the antenna (after allowing for any dissipative/ohmic losses in the antenna structure).

As economics professor Peter Morici would say "It isn't all that complicated." (But the devil's in the details). Sincerely and 73s from N4GGO,

--
J. B. Wood e-mail: arl_123234@hotmail.com

1480. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-19 15:21:08 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <d87aca7f-ea64-4787-b87e-305a4af6af44@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1747

On Tuesday, June 19, 2012 5:35:57 AM UTC-5, J.B. Wood wrote:
> As economics professor Peter Morici would say "It isn't all that
> complicated."

What a small shielded loop responds to should be easy to demonstrate. We know that a florescent light bulb responds mainly to the electric field because it gets brighter as one moves it from the feedpoint to the top of a mobile antenna. The standing wave voltage loop is at the top of a resonant mobile antenna. The standing wave current loop is at the feedpoint of a resonant mobile antenna.

So simply take the small shielded loop and see where it responds the best up and down a mobile antenna. If some people are correct about it responding mainly to the magnetic field, the measured field strength will be highest at the base of the mobile antenna where the standing wave current is the highest.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1481. Re: loop antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-19 17:35:49 UTC
From: "J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <jrqd9m$459$1@ra.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 1748

On 06/19/2012 11:21 AM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Tuesday, June 19, 2012 5:35:57 AM UTC-5, J.B. Wood wrote:
>> As economics professor Peter Morici would say "It isn't all that
>> complicated."
>
> What a small shielded loop responds to should be easy to demonstrate. We know that a florescent light bulb responds mainly to the electric field because it gets brighter as one moves it from the feedpoint to the top of a mobile antenna. The standing wave voltage loop is at the top of a resonant mobile antenna. The standing wave current loop is at the feedpoint of a resonant mobile antenna.
>
> So simply take the small shielded loop and see where it responds the best up and down a mobile antenna. If some people are correct about it responding mainly to the magnetic field, the measured field strength will be highest at the base of the mobile antenna where the standing wave current is the highest.
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

Hello, and one has to make the distinction of whether the receiving loop is in the near or far field with respect to the source of the incident energy. A quick test is to note whether shorting or open-circuiting the terminals of the loop (or any receiving antenna for that matter) has any effect on the current flowing into the terminals of the source (transmitting) antenna. If there's no effect then the receiving antenna is most likely decoupled inductively (magnetically) and capacitively (electrically) from the transmitting antenna. What is seen as available power at the receiving antenna in that case is due to its interception of a propagating EM field. The fact that the orientation of an axis of the antenna aligns with the E or H component of an incident EM field is just a result of the applicable electrophysics. Sincerely,

--
J. B. Wood e-mail: arl_123234@hotmail.com

1482. loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-19 17:59:43 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <g63Er.314285$L13.197037@en-nntp-06.dc1.easynews.com>
Source record: 1749

There is the knowledge amongst most hams who work low bands that a loop antenna has much less noise than a dipole at the same height. This is especially true in a suburban area. The ability to hear the other station in a qso is profoundly effected by the noise level heard in your receiver.

I just had a very long conversation with a fellow ham who has been experimenting with antennas for over 50 years. He has lived in the same rural place all that time. He has no homes anywhere near his own. His noise level in his receiver is not much reduced by using a horizontal loop. He does like loops and his most used antenna is a 160 meter quad loop vertically mounted with its top at 200 feet.

Anyway I was trying to understand why my loop antenna reduced my noise level in my receiver by so many S units. After at least an hour of conversation we got to the fact that I had built a portable loop antenna for 2 meters as a direction finder. He pointed out how sharp the null was when this antenna was pointed (edge on) toward the source station. He then said to take this antenna and then turn it horizontal and see if I could hear anything. Voila. Nothing at all was heard. I finally understood the reason for the remarkable noise immunity of the loop antenna. The loop simply nulls all noise and signals from its edge on plane. So, any signals from nearby homes, power lines, and industry are received by me at this very low angle of radiation. They are nulled out. I receive only high angle radiation. This is also true of transmitted signal and thus the large amount of gain it has as an NVIS antenna. This is not magic, just physics.

My 75 meter transmitted signal in the day stops at about a 300 mile radius. This is fine for me. It may not be fine for others. I regularly talk to California from Michigan during the night on 75. This same antenna works DX on 40. I do not understand why at this point. I have received an S9 signal report from Barcelona Spain on 40. It also works other bands, but its performance on 40 meters is better than any other band. In any case my interest in this subject was piqued when someone here said that it was just mythology that loop antennas had any more noise immunity than a dipole. I knew this was not true from my own experience but wanted to understand why. '

So in finishing up, a horizontal loop probably offers little noise immunity when operated in the countryside where you have no nearby sources of interference. It offers a lot of noise suppression when operated in the city or suburban areas.

Michael

1483. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-19 18:19:29 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <rjf1u79kt7h7jcggi9ocep09de0d3d3fv4@4ax.com>
Source record: 1750

On Tue, 19 Jun 2012 12:59:43 -0500, Boomer <boomer@nospam.com> wrote:

>There is the knowledge amongst most hams who work low bands that a loop
>antenna has much less noise than a dipole at the same height. This is
>especially true in a suburban area. The ability to hear the other
>station in a qso is profoundly effected by the noise level heard in your
>receiver.
>
>I just had a very long conversation with a fellow ham who has been
>experimenting with antennas for over 50 years. He has lived in the same
>rural place all that time. He has no homes anywhere near his own. His
>noise level in his receiver is not much reduced by using a horizontal
>loop. He does like loops and his most used antenna is a 160 meter quad
>loop vertically mounted with its top at 200 feet.
>
>Anyway I was trying to understand why my loop antenna reduced my noise
>level in my receiver by so many S units. After at least an hour of
>conversation we got to the fact that I had built a portable loop antenna
>for 2 meters as a direction finder. He pointed out how sharp the null
>was when this antenna was pointed (edge on) toward the source station.
>He then said to take this antenna and then turn it horizontal and see if
>I could hear anything. Voila. Nothing at all was heard. I finally
>understood the reason for the remarkable noise immunity of the loop
>antenna. The loop simply nulls all noise and signals from its edge on
>plane. So, any signals from nearby homes, power lines, and industry are
>received by me at this very low angle of radiation. They are nulled out.
>I receive only high angle radiation. This is also true of transmitted
>signal and thus the large amount of gain it has as an NVIS antenna. This
>is not magic, just physics.
>
>My 75 meter transmitted signal in the day stops at about a 300 mile
>radius. This is fine for me. It may not be fine for others. I regularly
>talk to California from Michigan during the night on 75. This same
>antenna works DX on 40. I do not understand why at this point. I have
>received an S9 signal report from Barcelona Spain on 40. It also works
>other bands, but its performance on 40 meters is better than any other
>band. In any case my interest in this subject was piqued when someone
>here said that it was just mythology that loop antennas had any more
>noise immunity than a dipole. I knew this was not true from my own
>experience but wanted to understand why. '
>
>So in finishing up, a horizontal loop probably offers little noise
>immunity when operated in the countryside where you have no nearby
>sources of interference. It offers a lot of noise suppression when

>operated in the city or suburban areas.
>
>Michael

One thing must be mentioned:
The noise cancelling effect of loops is best when the loop is small
compared to the wavelength.
As the loop gets greater, the effect reduces to nil.

Imagine an electric field
------------------------------------>
------------------------------------>
------------------------------------>
------------------------------------>
------------------------------------>

now imagine the loop, I can only draw a square
in fixed pitch font:

>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> upper conductor
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<< lower conductor

It is immediately clear that the upper part
signal will be cancelled by the lower part signal
and the same applies to the left and right parts
of the loop and of course this applies also to
a circular loop in the electric field, while the signal
from a magnetic field perpendicular to the computer screen
where you are watching this, ahemm..., the magnetically
induced signal adds up around the whole circumference
of the loop.

I hope the SECRET of the loop is finally lifted
and everybody says: yeah, I knew it anyway,
you don't have to tell me, it is so simple.

Large loops do not cancel out the electric signal completely
as the el. field is not in phase on all sides of the loop
and therefore such a loop should be shielded.
When acting at 20 meters, a meter diameter loop is small
compared to the wavelength, at 150 MHz a 40cm diam. loop
is no longer small compared to the wavelength.
This is where shielding helps to minimize electrical
field pickup.

w.

1484. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-19 19:45:55 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <5d134c64-a107-4ae7-a9a0-8c262719d564@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1651

On Tuesday, June 19, 2012 12:59:43 PM UTC-5, Boomer wrote:
> So in finishing up, a horizontal loop probably offers little noise
> immunity when operated in the countryside where you have no nearby
> sources of interference.

A loop antenna reduces one type of noise considerably compared to a dipole, i.e. precipitation static which is unrelated to EM far-field signals.

http://www.its.bldrdoc.gov/fs-1037/dir-028/_4096.htm

1485. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-19 19:55:29 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <f8m1u7hdj006gmalufrua49ec2iu776jaa@4ax.com>
Source record: 1652

On Tue, 19 Jun 2012 12:45:55 -0700 (PDT), W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>On Tuesday, June 19, 2012 12:59:43 PM UTC-5, Boomer wrote:
>> So in finishing up, a horizontal loop probably offers little noise
>> immunity when operated in the countryside where you have no nearby
>> sources of interference.
>
>A loop antenna reduces one type of noise considerably compared to a dipole, i.e.
precipitation static which is unrelated to EM far-field signals.
>
>http://www.its.bldrdoc.gov/fs-1037/dir-028/_4096.htm

If you ground your dipole properly, you have no static.

w.

1486. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-19 19:59:12 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <0fm1u750m5m26legcnklot47skgpr6jlge@4ax.com>
Source record: 1653

On Tue, 19 Jun 2012 12:45:55 -0700 (PDT), W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>On Tuesday, June 19, 2012 12:59:43 PM UTC-5, Boomer wrote:
>> So in finishing up, a horizontal loop probably offers little noise
>> immunity when operated in the countryside where you have no nearby
>> sources of interference.
>
>A loop antenna reduces one type of noise considerably compared to a dipole, i.e.
precipitation static which is unrelated to EM far-field signals.
>
>http://www.its.bldrdoc.gov/fs-1037/dir-028/_4096.htm

If you ground your dipole properly, you have less static.
Commercial dipole antennas also are shielded for that reason.
Ever seen one?

w.

1487. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-20 07:12:09 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jrrt5n$fn6$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1654

On 6/19/2012 12:59 PM, Boomer wrote:
> There is the knowledge amongst most hams who work low bands that a loop
> antenna has much less noise than a dipole at the same height. This is
> especially true in a suburban area. The ability to hear the other
> station in a qso is profoundly effected by the noise level heard in your
> receiver.
>
> I just had a very long conversation with a fellow ham who has been
> experimenting with antennas for over 50 years. He has lived in the same
> rural place all that time. He has no homes anywhere near his own. His
> noise level in his receiver is not much reduced by using a horizontal
> loop. He does like loops and his most used antenna is a 160 meter quad
> loop vertically mounted with its top at 200 feet.
>
> Anyway I was trying to understand why my loop antenna reduced my noise
> level in my receiver by so many S units. After at least an hour of
> conversation we got to the fact that I had built a portable loop antenna
> for 2 meters as a direction finder. He pointed out how sharp the null
> was when this antenna was pointed (edge on) toward the source station.
> He then said to take this antenna and then turn it horizontal and see if
> I could hear anything. Voila. Nothing at all was heard. I finally
> understood the reason for the remarkable noise immunity of the loop
> antenna. The loop simply nulls all noise and signals from its edge on
> plane. So, any signals from nearby homes, power lines, and industry are
> received by me at this very low angle of radiation. They are nulled out.
> I receive only high angle radiation. This is also true of transmitted
> signal and thus the large amount of gain it has as an NVIS antenna. This
> is not magic, just physics.
>
> My 75 meter transmitted signal in the day stops at about a 300 mile
> radius. This is fine for me. It may not be fine for others. I regularly
> talk to California from Michigan during the night on 75. This same
> antenna works DX on 40. I do not understand why at this point. I have
> received an S9 signal report from Barcelona Spain on 40. It also works
> other bands, but its performance on 40 meters is better than any other
> band. In any case my interest in this subject was piqued when someone
> here said that it was just mythology that loop antennas had any more
> noise immunity than a dipole. I knew this was not true from my own
> experience but wanted to understand why. '

I was referring more to small loops used for receiving. Not large
loops.. It's mostly in the case of small loops that many claim a
shielded loop is "quieter" than an unshielded loop. I still consider
that claim as pure hogwash...

This is not the same as the full size horizontal loops you are using
on 75m. But.. Even in this case, the loop is not any "quieter" than
the dipole. Like I said before, and you've had verified by the other
guy, it's the pattern that changes, and may receive less signal at
certain heights or angles. There is no "immunity" to noise. It's just
that the change in pattern has less gain at the lower angles than the
usual dipole at the same height.
As you have noted with your conversions with the other guy...
If the noise were from overhead, as in lightning 200 miles away, the
noise of which goes up, and reflected right back down like any other
signal, the loop would be the noisiest, by about a 1/2 db.

If you model a 80m dipole at 30 feet, the gain at 5 degrees is -10.49
dbi according to the plot I'm looking at in eznec.
If you model an 80m full size horizontal loop at 30 feet, the gain at
the same 5 degrees is -12.72 dbi. So.. about 2 db or so, which happens
to be the appx gain the loop has over a dipole in free space.

So, if you have a noise source on the horizon at 5 degrees, you can
expect it to be a good 2 db down on the loop. But even 2 db is not
all that much. Usually less than an S meter on most receivers, but
could vary. So on paper, the signals at low elevations should be down
on the loop, but not hugely so.
The only difference in the pattern between the two antennas is the
dipoles pattern is a little more squat than the one from the loop.
The loop has a tighter beamwidth than the dipole.

At 90 degrees, "straight up" there is only about .4 db difference
between the two antennas. "8.82 dbi vs 8.41 dbi" That's hardly
enough difference to see on a meter. And one reason why I came to
the conclusion the loops were not worth the extra work and wire..
But I'm not trying to reduce signals from low elevations..

If you raised both antennas to 50 feet, the gain at 5 degrees
with the dipole would slightly increase.
With the horizontal loop at 50 ft, the gain at 5 degrees will be
even less than at 30 ft. I wasn't really expecting that, but
that's what the plots are showing.

Both are very good at NVIS paths. BTW, both are using the same
"medium ground" qualities in eznec.
The best way to see the difference in pattern is modeling them.
This is the elevation plot of the 80m dipole at 30 ft.
http://home.comcast.net/~nm5k/80dipole.jpg

This is the 80m horizontal loop at 30 ft.
http://home.comcast.net/~nm5k/80horloop.jpg

Both were made using the eznec demo.
http://www.eznec.com/demoinfo.htm
>
> So in finishing up, a horizontal loop probably offers little noise
> immunity when operated in the countryside where you have no nearby

> sources of interference. It offers a lot of noise suppression when
> operated in the city or suburban areas.
>
> Michael

One problem is calling it noise immunity. When one says a
loop is immune to noise, it *is* a myth.
If an antenna were immune to noise, it would be immune to all
signals. Would be a fairly useless piece of hardware.
If you point a loop towards noise, it will pick it up just as well as
any other antenna, if the gain at a certain angle were equal or greater
than another antenna.
Saying it has less gain at a certain lower angle is more accurate in
your case. And that gain at low angles will increase as you raise the
antenna off the ground.

BTW, 300 miles is about average for 80 in the day, dipole or
loop.. And your loop couldn't be too awful bad at the somewhat
lower angles, or your contacts to CA wouldn't pan out too well.
That is one handy thing about the eznec program. You can use the
mouse and place the green angle indicator at any angle, and see
what the gain will be. You can see on both of those plots I
set it for 5 degrees. The "DBmax" is the level compared to the
gain at it's maximum angle, which in both of these cases, is straight
up.

I'm in the city of Houston, not out in the country. And I never
noticed the horizontal loop to receive much less local noise
than the dipoles or turnstiles I have used.
But generally, I don't have bad noise that would overpower
the usual atmospheric noise on 80m at night.

1488. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-20 07:39:24 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jrruoqncc1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1655

On 6/20/2012 2:12 AM, NM5K wrote:

> Saying it has less gain at a certain lower angle is more accurate in
> your case. And that gain at low angles will increase as you raise the
> antenna off the ground.

Ooops.. That is generally the case, but as earlier mentioned, I
actually saw less gain at 5 degrees with the hor loop at 50 ft,
than I did with it at 30 ft.. Which would likely help with
reducing your local noise. I don't know how high yours is..
But the dipole gain at low angles did increase with height
above ground.

1489. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-20 11:49:25 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <91f8af64-0732-4869-a9d3-cc4f9606acc9@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1656

On Tuesday, June 19, 2012 2:59:12 PM UTC-5, Helmut Wabnig wrote:
> If you ground your dipole properly, you have less static.

Yes, there are a number of approaches: transorb, resistor, choke, 4:1 voltage balun, convert to a folded-dipole, arrestors, etc. But most hams don't ground their dipoles properly.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1490. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-20 11:52:12 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3fc0cca2-d39a-4d38-89c1-b1193251518b@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1657

On Wednesday, June 20, 2012 6:49:25 AM UTC-5, W5DXP wrote:
> On Tuesday, June 19, 2012 2:59:12 PM UTC-5, Helmut Wabnig wrote:
> > If you ground your dipole properly, you have less static.
>
> Yes, there are a number of approaches: transorb, resistor, choke, 4:1 voltage balun, convert to a folded-dipole, arrestors, etc. But most hams don't ground their dipoles properly.
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1491. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-20 12:24:16 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <ebdd0770-5518-4542-887e-7e289925777e@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1658

On Wednesday, June 20, 2012 2:12:09 AM UTC-5, NM5K wrote:
> If an antenna were immune to noise, it would be immune to all
> signals.

Don't forget the effects of polarization. At my previous QTH, my horizontal dipole was about 2 S-units less noisy than my vertical even when communicating with remote vertical antennas.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1492. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-20 14:40:33 UTC
From: Wond <gboot.phil@gmx.com>
Message-ID: <jrsnd0vum1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1659

On Tue, 19 Jun 2012 12:59:43 -0500, Boomer wrote:
(snip)
> After at least an hour of
> conversation we got to the fact that I had built a portable loop antenna
> for 2 meters as a direction finder. He pointed out how sharp the null
> was when this antenna was pointed (edge on) toward the source station.
> He then said to take this antenna and then turn it horizontal and see if
> I could hear anything. Voila. Nothing at all was heard.
(snip)
ISTR with my portable shielded loop, when its horizontal, its omni;
when its vertical, max received signal is when the edge is pointing to
the tx. The null happens when the plane of the loop is at right angles to
a line to the tx.

1493. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-20 15:41:21 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jrsr0h$ud0$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1660

On 6/20/2012 7:24 AM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Wednesday, June 20, 2012 2:12:09 AM UTC-5, NM5K wrote:
>> If an antenna were immune to noise, it would be immune to all
>> signals.
>
> Don't forget the effects of polarization. At my previous QTH, my horizontal dipole was about 2 S-units less noisy than my vertical even when communicating with remote vertical antennas.
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com
>

I'm not. I'm just trying to show that an antenna can't tell what
is noise, and what is an actual desired signal. To the antenna,
they are both the same. RF.. One can not magically filter noise,
without filtering the actual signals along with it.
This applies more to the small receiving loop, comparing shielded
to non shielded, but also would apply in most any other case.
I'm fairly comfortable saying the claims of reduced noise pickup
with shielded loops is a myth. I've compared them, and I saw no
difference here. And that includes the usual far field signals,
but also closer local noise, such as monitor noise from the shack,
etc..
I never saw any difference with that type of local noise either.
Both types picked it up equally well if it was there.
And both types could null it out equally well, if from a single
source.

1494. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-20 16:14:22 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnju3tmu.3dh.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1661

NM5K <none@invalid.net> wrote:
> I'm not. I'm just trying to show that an antenna can't tell what
> is noise, and what is an actual desired signal. To the antenna,
> they are both the same. RF.. One can not magically filter noise,
> without filtering the actual signals along with it.
> This applies more to the small receiving loop, comparing shielded
> to non shielded, but also would apply in most any other case.

Say, you have interference with a local origin and a signal with
a remote origin, wouldn't it be possible to tell the two apart?

E.g. by using two antennas. The received signal is the same on
both antennas but the noise is different. This can be used to
cancel out the local noise but keep the remote signal. Phasing boxes
that operate on this principle are commercially available, so maybe
it is possible.

1495. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-20 16:48:00 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jrsutfntb1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1662

On 6/20/2012 11:14 AM, Rob wrote:
> NM5K <none@invalid.net> wrote:
>> I'm not. I'm just trying to show that an antenna can't tell what
>> is noise, and what is an actual desired signal. To the antenna,
>> they are both the same. RF.. One can not magically filter noise,
>> without filtering the actual signals along with it.
>> This applies more to the small receiving loop, comparing shielded
>> to non shielded, but also would apply in most any other case.
>
> Say, you have interference with a local origin and a signal with
> a remote origin, wouldn't it be possible to tell the two apart?
>
> E.g. by using two antennas. The received signal is the same on
> both antennas but the noise is different. This can be used to
> cancel out the local noise but keep the remote signal. Phasing boxes
> that operate on this principle are commercially available, so maybe
> it is possible.
>

Sure, but that's a whole different thing entirely.
That's nothing to do with the antennas themselves.

1496. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-20 17:02:14 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnju40gm.3dh.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1663

NM5K <none@invalid.net> wrote:
> On 6/20/2012 11:14 AM, Rob wrote:
>> NM5K <none@invalid.net> wrote:
>>> I'm not. I'm just trying to show that an antenna can't tell what
>>> is noise, and what is an actual desired signal. To the antenna,
>>> they are both the same. RF.. One can not magically filter noise,
>>> without filtering the actual signals along with it.
>>> This applies more to the small receiving loop, comparing shielded
>>> to non shielded, but also would apply in most any other case.
>>
>> Say, you have interference with a local origin and a signal with
>> a remote origin, wouldn't it be possible to tell the two apart?
>>
>> E.g. by using two antennas. The received signal is the same on
>> both antennas but the noise is different. This can be used to
>> cancel out the local noise but keep the remote signal. Phasing boxes
>> that operate on this principle are commercially available, so maybe
>> it is possible.
>>
>
> Sure, but that's a whole different thing entirely.
> That's nothing to do with the antennas themselves.

But once you move a bit further away and consider the two antennas
and phasingbox together as a single antenna, it suddenly is capable
of telling apart local noise and distant signal. That is promising.

1497. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-20 17:05:07 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <1pnEr.476624$2a.118248@en-nntp-14.dc1.easynews.com>
Source record: 1664

On 6/19/2012 12:59 PM, Boomer wrote:
> There is the knowledge amongst most hams who work low bands that a loop
> antenna has much less noise than a dipole at the same height. This is
> especially true in a suburban area. The ability to hear the other
> station in a qso is profoundly effected by the noise level heard in your
> receiver.
>
> I just had a very long conversation with a fellow ham who has been
> experimenting with antennas for over 50 years. He has lived in the same
> rural place all that time. He has no homes anywhere near his own. His
> noise level in his receiver is not much reduced by using a horizontal
> loop. He does like loops and his most used antenna is a 160 meter quad
> loop vertically mounted with its top at 200 feet.
>
> Anyway I was trying to understand why my loop antenna reduced my noise
> level in my receiver by so many S units. After at least an hour of
> conversation we got to the fact that I had built a portable loop antenna
> for 2 meters as a direction finder. He pointed out how sharp the null
> was when this antenna was pointed (edge on) toward the source station.
> He then said to take this antenna and then turn it horizontal and see if
> I could hear anything. Voila. Nothing at all was heard. I finally
> understood the reason for the remarkable noise immunity of the loop
> antenna. The loop simply nulls all noise and signals from its edge on
> plane. So, any signals from nearby homes, power lines, and industry are
> received by me at this very low angle of radiation. They are nulled out.
> I receive only high angle radiation. This is also true of transmitted
> signal and thus the large amount of gain it has as an NVIS antenna. This
> is not magic, just physics.
>
> My 75 meter transmitted signal in the day stops at about a 300 mile
> radius. This is fine for me. It may not be fine for others. I regularly
> talk to California from Michigan during the night on 75. This same
> antenna works DX on 40. I do not understand why at this point. I have
> received an S9 signal report from Barcelona Spain on 40. It also works
> other bands, but its performance on 40 meters is better than any other
> band. In any case my interest in this subject was piqued when someone
> here said that it was just mythology that loop antennas had any more
> noise immunity than a dipole. I knew this was not true from my own
> experience but wanted to understand why. '
>
> So in finishing up, a horizontal loop probably offers little noise
> immunity when operated in the countryside where you have no nearby
> sources of interference. It offers a lot of noise suppression when
> operated in the city or suburban areas.

>
> Michael

As I said above, I am not talking about atmospheric noise. I am suppressing the local noise generated in my community by various electrical and electronic devices. These are close enough to arrive where I live from an extremely low angle. This low angle is exactly what my loop "magically" nulls out.

I understand now that when I use it at multiple wavelengths that it no longer behaves as it does where it is a single wavelength on 75 meters.

All the contrarians keep citing atmospheric noise cannot be suppressed with a loop. Please read my post above more carefully. I do not make that claim. If you read carefully you will see that I am trying to suppress ".... So, any signals from nearby homes, power lines, and industry are received by me at this very low angle of radiation....."

Now if you are claiming this does not work, then say so rather than talking about atmospheric noise.

Those of us who live in a suburban area bombarded with local noise know very well which antenna will be more quiet. At least those who have tried a loop. I suppose there are some suburban areas without noise. I have not lived in one.

I always prefer empirical evidence over theoretical postulates. Those who prefer to defer to a theory over evidence are welcome to do so. I like to use what actually works.

There appears to be an anti-loop antenna feeling among some people. I have no such innate prejudice against most antennas. I have tried various types of antennas and use what works best where I live. I found the random wire antenna and the G5RV to be the worst performing of all antennas I have tried. If I had no room for a loop, I would use a folded dipole. After that, I would use a simple 1/2 wave dipole. I have tried the double bazooka but found it only marginally wider in bandwidth than a dipole and heavier and more difficult to support.

I do admit that I find the wide spread acceptance of the G5RV by new hams to be a mistake. I certainly understand why they might originally chose this antenna. It claims operation from 75 meters to 10 with just a 102 foot length. This is an attractive specification, but comes with a serious performance cost.

Michael

1498. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-20 18:44:20 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jrt5nu$6re$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1665

On 6/20/2012 12:05 PM, Boomer wrote:

> As I said above, I am not talking about atmospheric noise. I am
> suppressing the local noise generated in my community by various
> electrical and electronic devices. These are close enough to arrive
> where I live from an extremely low angle. This low angle is exactly what
> my loop "magically" nulls out.

I see little if any chatter about atmospheric noise.
The only mention I've made of it was to say if the noise is
from overhead, the horizontal loop will receive it very well.
As will a dipole, turnstile, and many other antennas.

>
> I understand now that when I use it at multiple wavelengths that it no
> longer behaves as it does where it is a single wavelength on 75 meters.

Also the height above ground in wavelength should be considered.
>
> All the contrarians keep citing atmospheric noise cannot be suppressed
> with a loop. Please read my post above more carefully. I do not make
> that claim. If you read carefully you will see that I am trying to
> suppress ".... So, any signals from nearby homes, power lines, and
> industry are received by me at this very low angle of radiation....."
>
> Now if you are claiming this does not work, then say so rather than
> talking about atmospheric noise.

I've already stated two or three times that it's the pattern
that causes what you see. I never said it didn't work.
In fact, I showed in the model that 2 db would be fairly easy to
come by. Maybe more, if you raised the loop to 50 ft.
All you are doing is continuing to show I was correct as far as my
initial guess for the reason. I said it was almost surely the pattern
from the first post. You seem to be intent on proving me right.. :/
OK, I give up. You win. I concede I was right from the first guess.. :|

I know what you are doing works for the noise you are trying to reduce.
But it's working for a different reason that some *others* propose,
usually when discussing small loops.
Like I say, the noise issue I harp on is more often discussed when
talking about small receiving loops, not full size loops.
It's a bit different issue than what you see with a full size
horizontal loop on 75m.

>
> Those of us who live in a suburban area bombarded with local noise know
> very well which antenna will be more quiet. At least those who have
> tried a loop. I suppose there are some suburban areas without noise. I
> have not lived in one.

There are no absolutes.. It depends on the noise source, polarity,
direction, etc.
If I have noise, it's usually line noise from the power lines.
There could be cases where the dipole received less of that noise
if the orientation was just right.

>
> I always prefer empirical evidence over theoretical postulates. Those
> who prefer to defer to a theory over evidence are welcome to do so. I
> like to use what actually works.

As do I. And I've tried the loops, believe me.. When it comes to 75m,
I've pretty much tried everything trying to get the very last drop of
performance to NVIS paths. 160, 80 and 40 is where I've always spent
most of my time.

>
> There appears to be an anti-loop antenna feeling among some people. I
> have no such innate prejudice against most antennas. I have tried
> various types of antennas and use what works best where I live. I found
> the random wire antenna and the G5RV to be the worst performing of all
> antennas I have tried. If I had no room for a loop, I would use a folded
> dipole. After that, I would use a simple 1/2 wave dipole. I have tried
> the double bazooka but found it only marginally wider in bandwidth than
> a dipole and heavier and more difficult to support.

I have no problems with a loop. I just have a problem with saying they
receive less noise for the wrong reasons.
Note the title of this thread. It's mainly about small receiving loops,
and the title infers that they may offer noise suppression if you use a
shielded loop vs an unshielded loop.
I consider that hogwash. All the shielded version offers is a better
chance of it being balanced. But it's quite easy to build an unshielded
loop that is balanced. If both are balanced, both will perform the same
assuming the same size loop.

The double bazooka actually has more loss than a plain wire dipole.
It's the loss that increases the bandwidth.

>
> I do admit that I find the wide spread acceptance of the G5RV by new
> hams to be a mistake. I certainly understand why they might originally
> chose this antenna. It claims operation from 75 meters to 10 with just a
> 102 foot length. This is an attractive specification, but comes with a
> serious performance cost.

The G5RV can be OK if fed properly. Straight ladder line would
work much better than the usual coax/choke/ladder line that many

use. It's the silly feed systems they use that kill the performance.
It's that coax/choke/ladder line feed config that kills the performance
of most of the commercial windoms also.
If I ran a G5RV, or any other single dipole for multi band use,
I'd feed with ladder line the whole way from the rig to the antenna.

1499. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-20 20:40:40 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jrtcfhjnf1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1666

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:91f8af64-0732-4869-a9d3-cc4f9606acc9@googlegroups.com...
> On Tuesday, June 19, 2012 2:59:12 PM UTC-5, Helmut Wabnig wrote:
>> If you ground your dipole properly, you have less static.
>
> Yes, there are a number of approaches: transorb, resistor, choke, 4:1
> voltage balun, convert to a folded-dipole, arrestors, etc. But most hams
> don't ground their dipoles properly.
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

I have no idea how to ground a dipole and I don't think I've ever done it
except by accident.

I welcome any direction. (Having just read the foregoing, I have not
searched the Internet, yet.)

"Sal
(KD6VKW)

1500. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-20 21:26:18 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <2X6lR0P6$j4PFwQ8@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 1667

In message <1pnEr.476624$2a.118248@en-nntp-14.dc1.easynews.com>, Boomer
<boomer@nospam.com> writes
>

>
>I do admit that I find the wide spread acceptance of the G5RV by new
>hams to be a mistake. I certainly understand why they might originally
>chose this antenna. It claims operation from 75 meters to 10 with just
>a 102 foot length. This is an attractive specification, but comes with
>a serious performance cost.
>
The G5RV is not a miracle antenna. However, those who find that it does
not perform fairly well probably have not bothered to find out why it is
like it is, and where the radiation goes on the various amateur bands.
If they don't want an antenna with a radiation pattern like the G5RV,
then they should choose a different type of antenna.
--
Ian

1501. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-21 02:45:48 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <2f002b7d-f031-4e12-ae89-d17076ba829b@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1668

On Wednesday, June 20, 2012 3:40:40 PM UTC-5, Sal M. O'Nella wrote:
> I have no idea how to ground a dipole and I don't think I've ever done it
> except by accident.

Apparently, you have never had P-static problems with your dipoles. I, however, had a coax connector start arcing in the middle of the night and it sounded like a machine gun.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1502. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-21 02:55:24 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fceddedf-81a8-42cb-86ed-83d3eb9216bc@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1669

On Wednesday, June 20, 2012 12:05:07 PM UTC-5, Boomer wrote:
> This is an attractive specification, but comes with a
> serious performance cost.

A G5RV is a good performer on 75m, 40m, 20m, and 12m. Here's why on 75m and 40m.

http://www.w5dxp.com/G5RV.HTM
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1503. Cecil et al -- Using A Lecher Line with a G5RV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-21 04:38:42 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <gzxEr.29402$GJ4.16796@newsfe16.iad>
Source record: 1670

Hi Cecil,

I've moved off the loop and noise suppression thread and over here because
I'd like to consider an idea, and get yours and other opinions on the matter
of adjusting the 300 ohm feeder length on the G5RV.

On your G5RV page http://www.w5dxp.com/G5RV.HTM
you state that if some method is devised to vary the length of the
300 ohm series matching section it could be made to work well
on all bands.

I was wondering about using a Lecher Wire Feeder in the
shack. It would be fed from the rig by some 50 ohm
coax, and then used as the beginning of the300 line feeder, the
remainder would run out the window and up to the antenna.
.
This would allow quick and easy of adjustment of optimum
length for each band. For me, using 34 feet on 40M, and
23 feet on 10M, an 11 or 12 foot lecher setup would do
the trick.

I have seen your switched twin-lead arrangement and it
is still under consideration.

A couple of questions (which may give rise to more....)

1. How much radiation would I find in proximity to the
lecher feeder and 300 ohm twin lead. Purely a health
consideration It will not affect me as

(1) I have worked
around a lot of RF in my times -- as a tech at navy
broadcast trasmitting sites, on Heavy Radars (Pinetree
Line stuff), on shipboard trasmitting equipment, and
50 plus years of ham radio: and
(2) I only run 5W maximum
(if I'm lucky -- FT-817ND), and
(3) I've already lost most of my hair, and
(4) According to family opinion I lost it all (and I'm
not talking hair) manyyears ago and am easily
certifiable now!

Is there a cure for Ham Radio RF overexposure?

2. How much variation in length could I get away
with if I wanted to use a shorter lecher system, or would
I get significant i.e. noticeable benefit by going to the optimum length

for each band? I only operate non-WARC. I would happy
restrict myself to the 80, 40 and 20M bands, and could
drop 40 if the economics and physical reality make it
worthwhile in terms of complexity and cost vs output.

3. How far from your operating position is your
feedline/switching arrangement? Have you noticed
any hair loss since implimenting the system?

I am currently in a situation where an all-band dipole
is out of the question physically, and I think that if it turns
out worthwhile, I could set up a G5RV if I fudge a bit
by bending the legs a bit here and there, I don't
care about pattern, I just want to get a signal out
where someone will hear it (hopefully).

I would have looked up Smith Chart except that
I didn't even know how to spell Smith!

Thank you Cecil and any others who care to contribute
toward this thread

Irv VE6BP

1504. Re: Cecil et al -- Using A Lecher Line with a G5RV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-21 15:45:46 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <9904479d-7cd1-4925-bbe2-23c1c03dfd7d@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1671

On Wednesday, June 20, 2012 11:38:42 PM UTC-5, Irv Finkleman wrote:
> I was wondering about using a Lecher Wire Feeder in the
> shack.
> This would allow quick and easy of adjustment of optimum
> length for each band.

Please explain further. Lecher wires usually require a short between the two wires and we don't want that. What we need is a way to stretch or shrink the length of the wires, a pair of conductive bungee cords perhaps?

> I have seen your switched twin-lead arrangement and it
> is still under consideration.

I've tried other configurations like parallel mobile telescoping antennas and copper rods that slip in and out of copper tubing. The switches take no more time than adjusting a tuner and could be automated with a microcomputer and relays.

> 1. How much radiation would I find in proximity to the
> lecher feeder and 300 ohm twin lead. Purely a health
> consideration.

Unless the power levels are very high, IMO, a tempest in a teapot. I remember when 11m diathermy machines were all the rage. Balanced transmission line fields tend to cancel a few inches from the wires. I wouldn't grab them - just keep your body organs a foot or so away. I doubt that the RF fields can hurt your hands but that's just my opinion. I've been around RF for 60 years with no ill effects that I am aware of. Of course, RF exposure could be the cause of me being unaware.:)

> Is there a cure for Ham Radio RF overexposure?

It is non-ionizing radiation so most of what to worry about is burning. I'm sure you have burned RF holes in your fingers before. I once burned a hole in my lip from a "hot" metal microphone - still have the scar. I wasn't using a balun on a coax-fed dipole.:)

> 2. How much variation in length could I get away
> with if I wanted to use a shorter lecher system, or would
> I get significant i.e. noticeable benefit by going to the optimum length
> for each band?

I still don't understand exactly what you have in mind. If you move taps up and down a Lecher line, you will be leaving an *open circuit stub* attached which will introduce capacitance into the configuration. That capacitance will change the impedance to other than the expected value making it hard to locate a purely resistive current maximum point.

> 3. How far from your operating position is your
> feedline/switching arrangement? Have you noticed
> any hair loss since implimenting the system?

:) I've lost some hair but I am not nearly as bald as my father who was not a ham. My switches were mounted on a piece of plexiglass in a window within reach of my operating position. The switches were on the inside and the loops of ladder-line were on the outside. There's a picture of the plexiglass panel on my web page.

> I could set up a G5RV if I fudge a bit

I was once working on a magazine article describing a relay switched all-HF-band G5RV. Someone else said he had submitted such an article for publication so I stopped working on it. I don't remember who it was and have never seen such an article. If one forgoes 30m, the parallel section only needs to be switched between 28' and 38'. I guess I should go back and complete that magazine article. I could envision 10' of copper rod slipping in and out of 10' of copper tubing and controlled from the operating position, something like a screwdriver mobile antenna.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1505. Re: Cecil et al -- Using A Lecher Line with a G5RV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-21 16:35:29 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <j3lEr.10463$iI7.6744@newsfe03.iad>
Source record: 1672

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:9904479d-7cd1-4925-bbe2-23c1c03dfd7d@googlegroups.com...
On Wednesday, June 20, 2012 11:38:42 PM UTC-5, Irv Finkleman wrote:

(snipped here and there for brevity!)

----- Original Message -----
From: "W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Sent: Thursday, June 21, 2012 9:45 AM
Subject: Re: Cecil et al -- Using A Lecher Line with a G5RV

Please explain further. Lecher wires usually require a short between the two
wires and we don't want that. What we need is a way to stretch or shrink the
length of the wires, a pair of conductive bungee cords perhaps?

I envisioned a pair of reasonably close spaced conductors (like open wire
line) and no short -- in other words it would
be used with a sliding tap on each side to control the length -- thus
simulating a variable length for the 300 ohm feeder.

> 1. How much radiation would I find in proximity to the
> lecher feeder and 300 ohm twin lead. Purely a health
> consideration.

Unless the power levels are very high, IMO, a tempest in a teapot. I
remember when 11m diathermy machines were all the rage. Balanced
transmission line fields tend to cancel a few inches from the wires. I
wouldn't grab them - just keep your body organs a foot or so away. I doubt
that the RF fields can hurt your hands but that's just my opinion. I've been
around RF for 60 years with no ill effects that I am aware of. Of course, RF
exposure could be the cause of me being unaware.:)

> 2. How much variation in length could I get away
> with if I wanted to use a shorter lecher system, or would
> I get significant i.e. noticeable benefit by going to the optimum length
> for each band?

I still don't understand exactly what you have in mind. If you move taps up
and down a Lecher line, you will be leaving an *open circuit stub* attached
which will introduce capacitance into the configuration. That capacitance
will change the impedance to other than the expected value making it hard to
locate a purely resistive current maximum point.

What I mean is, for example, say the optimum length for the feedline on 80M
is 32 ft, on 40M 34 ft. and on 20M 33 ft. If I were to
use the average 33 ft. and operate only on those three bands would I notice

any significant difference -- would it make much difference
in my signal at the receiving operators shack? 99.9% of my operations over
the years have been on those three bands, and if
I didn't have to adjust the feedline length I could save a lot of time and
trouble. When I had my house, and was in fitter condition,
I could afford the effort to experiment, but now I am somewhat disabled and
what was once fun (the experimenting) is now pretty
much out of the question.

> 3. How far from your operating position is your
> feedline/switching arrangement? Have you noticed
> any hair loss since implimenting the system?

:) I've lost some hair but I am not nearly as bald as my father who was not
a ham. My switches were mounted on a piece of plexiglass in a window within
reach of my operating position. The switches were on the inside and the
loops of ladder-line were on the outside. There's a picture of the
plexiglass panel on my web page.

Within reach of the operating position makes the switching arrangement quite
viable, especially running QRP. Maybe I'll go that
way -- even a 10 ft or 11 ft lecher wire (unshorted, of course) would be far
more awkward.

> I could set up a G5RV if I fudge a bit

I was once working on a magazine article describing a relay switched
all-HF-band G5RV. Someone else said he had submitted such an article for
publication so I stopped working on it. I don't remember who it was and have
never seen such an article. If one forgoes 30m, the parallel section only
needs to be switched between 28' and 38'. I guess I should go back and
complete that magazine article. I could envision 10' of copper rod slipping
in and out of 10' of copper tubing and controlled from the operating
position, something like a screwdriver mobile antenna.

I've never seen an article of the sort myself, and I spent a lot of time
perusing antenna articles in the various
ham radio magazines. If I had, I'm pretty sure I'd remember it, even with
my increasing 'senior memory moments'!

Thanks for your reply Cecil -- as soon as I press the 'SEND' button I'll be
off to your site where I've been many times.

73

Irv VE6BP

1506. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-22 03:02:50 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <js0n8s$25v$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1673

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:2f002b7d-f031-4e12-ae89-d17076ba829b@googlegroups.com...
> On Wednesday, June 20, 2012 3:40:40 PM UTC-5, Sal M. O'Nella wrote:
>> I have no idea how to ground a dipole and I don't think I've ever done it
>> except by accident.
>
> Apparently, you have never had P-static problems with your dipoles. I,
> however, had a coax connector start arcing in the middle of the night and
> it sounded like a machine gun.
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

Nonsuch, Cecil, unless it's been an off-again-on-again
problem that I simply never appreciated for its affect on
my QSOs.

With Field Day coming and my being the Field Day Chairman
for the local club (www.sobars.org), as well as our President,
any diddling with my home QTH dipoles must wait.

I am taking an unproven design for a 20m Cubical quad to FD.
By EZNEC, it looks good but it wants a 75-ohm feed, which I am
prepared to provide. I have a choked cable ready to go.

In your opinion, is there a ground required? At the antenna or at
my van? Both? I own some ground rods and a sledgehammer.

(Last year, I used a 20m dipole at 30 feet, operating out of my van.
Everything floated above ground without incident and many QSOs.)

I value your opiniion.

73
"Sal"
(really KD6VKW)

1507. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-22 15:20:21 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fe48d39$0$1208$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1674

"Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:js0n8s$25v$1@dont-email.me...
>
>
> (Last year, I used a 20m dipole at 30 feet, operating out of my van.
> Everything floated above ground without incident and many QSOs.)
>
> I value your opiniion.

In Marconi opinion:
http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1909/marconi-lecture.pdf

"By "connected to earth" I do not necessarily mean an ordinary metallic
connection as used for ordinary wire telegraphs.
The earth wire may have a condenser in series with it, or it may be
connected to what is really equivalent, a capacity area placed close to the
surface
of the ground (Fig. 4).
It is now perfectly well known that a condenser, if large enough, does not
prevent the passage of high frequency oscillations, and therefore in these
cases
the earth is for all practical purposes connected to the antennae."

And Wiki:
"The use of the term ground (or earth) is so common in electrical and
electronics applications that circuits in portable electronic devices such
as cell phones and media players as well as circuits in vehicles such as
ships, aircraft, and spacecraft may be spoken of as having a "ground"
connection without any actual connection to the Earth. This is usually a
large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
"ground plane" on a printed circuit board) which serves as the common return
path for current from many different components in the circuit." From:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ground_(electricity)
S*

1508. Re: Cecil et al -- Using A Lecher Line with a G5RV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-22 15:29:02 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <0dfb1ec8-d1c3-46f1-8f7b-ba8a66062cac@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1675

On Thursday, June 21, 2012 11:35:29 AM UTC-5, Irv Finkleman wrote:
> I envisioned a pair of reasonably close spaced conductors (like open wire
> line) and no short -- in other words it would
> be used with a sliding tap on each side to control the length -- thus
> simulating a variable length for the 300 ohm feeder.

As I explained in my last posting, that won't work as expected because it leaves an open-circuit stub in the circuit. I previously tried just shorting out a loop to decrease the length. It didn't work because it created a reactive stub.

> What I mean is, for example, say the optimum length for the feedline on 80M
> is 32 ft, on 40M 34 ft. and on 20M 33 ft. If I were to
> use the average 33 ft. and operate only on those three bands would I notice
> any significant difference -- would it make much difference
> in my signal at the receiving operators shack?

My 20m rotatable dipole works that way with the internal autotuner on my IC-756PRO. With ~70' of 300 ohm ladder-line, the tuner will find a match on 20m, 17m, 12m, and 10m. I was never lucky enough to achieve a satisfactory SWR on more than two bands without a tuner. However, there are certain combinations of dipole length and feedline that work on multiple bands. The ZS6BKW antenna with a dipole length of 90' and a ladder-line length of 40' is said to work without a tuner on 5 HF bands if one is lucky.

Here's a DOS-based program that I wrote that locates the current maximum points on a transmission line. It runs under XP but DOSBox is needed for later versions of Windows.

http://www.w5dxp.com/IMAXGRAF.EXE

The accompanying article is:

http://www.w5dxp.com/goodbad.htm

P.S. Two weeks ago at a neighbor boy's birthday party, I spent about three hours in the hot Texas sun playing on a large water slide and I am still paying for it.:(But if I die, I'll die happy.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1509. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-22 16:15:13 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <h9ieb9-6kc.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1676

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:js0n8s$25v$1@dont-email.me...
>>
>>
>> (Last year, I used a 20m dipole at 30 feet, operating out of my van.
>> Everything floated above ground without incident and many QSOs.)
>>
>> I value your opiniion.
>
> In Marconi opinion:

Marconi was wrong, idiot.

And the topic of discussion is prevention of static build up on antennas
which requires a particular set of circumstances to occur and does NOT
happen all the time and everywhere.

You are an idiot.

1510. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-22 17:51:19 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <js2bb4$q1p$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1677

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fe48d39$0$1208$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
> news:js0n8s$25v$1@dont-email.me...
>>
>>
>> (Last year, I used a 20m dipole at 30 feet, operating out of my van.
>> Everything floated above ground without incident and many QSOs.)
>>
>> I value your opiniion.
>
> In Marconi opinion:
> http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1909/marconi-lecture.pdf
>
> "By "connected to earth" I do not necessarily mean an ordinary metallic
> connection as used for ordinary wire telegraphs.
> The earth wire may have a condenser in series with it, or it may be
> connected to what is really equivalent, a capacity area placed close to
> the
> surface
> of the ground (Fig. 4).
> It is now perfectly well known that a condenser, if large enough, does not
> prevent the passage of high frequency oscillations, and therefore in these
> cases
> the earth is for all practical purposes connected to the antennae."
>
>
> And Wiki:
> "The use of the term ground (or earth) is so common in electrical and
> electronics applications that circuits in portable electronic devices such
> as cell phones and media players as well as circuits in vehicles such as
> ships, aircraft, and spacecraft may be spoken of as having a "ground"
> connection without any actual connection to the Earth. This is usually a
> large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
> "ground plane" on a printed circuit board) which serves as the common
> return
> path for current from many different components in the circuit." From:
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ground_(electricity)
> S*

What is your point is (other than demonstrating copy-and-paste)? If it is
that "all aerials require an earth" then you're clearly ignoring previous

postings which have said that this is not the case.
The Wiki item doesn't seem to appreciate the difference between a return path on a circuit board and a connection to earth.

Regards, Ian.

1511. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-23 00:54:59 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4fe513e4$0$96702$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1678

On 6/22/2012 10:20 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "Sal M. O'Nella"<sobars@aol.com> napisaï¿½ w wiadomoï¿½ci
> news:js0n8s$25v$1@dont-email.me...
>>
>>
>> (Last year, I used a 20m dipole at 30 feet, operating out of my van.
>> Everything floated above ground without incident and many QSOs.)
>>
>> I value your opiniion.
>
> In Marconi opinion:
> http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1909/marconi-lecture.pdf
>
> "By "connected to earth" I do not necessarily mean an ordinary metallic
> connection as used for ordinary wire telegraphs.
> The earth wire may have a condenser in series with it, or it may be
> connected to what is really equivalent, a capacity area placed close to the
> surface
> of the ground (Fig. 4).
> It is now perfectly well known that a condenser, if large enough, does not
> prevent the passage of high frequency oscillations, and therefore in these
> cases
> the earth is for all practical purposes connected to the antennae."
>
>
> And Wiki:
> "The use of the term ground (or earth) is so common in electrical and
> electronics applications that circuits in portable electronic devices such
> as cell phones and media players as well as circuits in vehicles such as
> ships, aircraft, and spacecraft may be spoken of as having a "ground"
> connection without any actual connection to the Earth. This is usually a
> large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
> "ground plane" on a printed circuit board) which serves as the common return
> path for current from many different components in the circuit." From:
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ground_(electricity)
> S*
>

And he changes his argument again. Because now the electrons cannot
flow to ground. Which blows his whole "antennas radiate electrons"
argument.

Troll or moron? You decide.

tom
K0TAR

1512. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-23 15:07:10 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fe5dba1$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1679

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
news:4fe513e4$0$96702$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 6/22/2012 10:20 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> "Sal M. O'Nella"<sobars@aol.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
>> news:js0n8s$25v$1@dont-email.me...
>>>
>>>
>>> (Last year, I used a 20m dipole at 30 feet, operating out of my van.
>>> Everything floated above ground without incident and many QSOs.)
>>>
>>> I value your opiniion.
>>
>> In Marconi opinion:
>> http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1909/marconi-lecture.pdf
>>
>> "By "connected to earth" I do not necessarily mean an ordinary metallic
>> connection as used for ordinary wire telegraphs.
>> The earth wire may have a condenser in series with it, or it may be
>> connected to what is really equivalent, a capacity area placed close to
>> the
>> surface
>> of the ground (Fig. 4).
>> It is now perfectly well known that a condenser, if large enough, does
>> not
>> prevent the passage of high frequency oscillations, and therefore in
>> these
>> cases
>> the earth is for all practical purposes connected to the antennae."
>>
>>
>> And Wiki:
>> "The use of the term ground (or earth) is so common in electrical and
>> electronics applications that circuits in portable electronic devices
>> such
>> as cell phones and media players as well as circuits in vehicles such as
>> ships, aircraft, and spacecraft may be spoken of as having a "ground"
>> connection without any actual connection to the Earth. This is usually a
>> large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
>> "ground plane" on a printed circuit board) which serves as the common
>> return
>> path for current from many different components in the circuit." From:
>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ground_(electricity)
>> S*

>>
>
> And he changes his argument again. Because now the electrons cannot flow
> to ground. Which blows his whole "antennas radiate electrons" argument.

All time the electrons flow to or from the ground.
"Let me answer some of your questions. Capacitors loose their charge both through the insulation between the plates and through the air surrounding the capacitor. The charge is a surplus of electrons on one plate and a rarefaction of electrons on the other. Where the electrons are compacted (the negative plate) the electrons tend to push each other off. Where there is a deficit of electrons (the positive plate) electrons are attracted from other sources - air, the positive plate. Both of these actions tend to decrease the potential difference between the plates... to discharge the capacitor. From: http://www.newton.dep.anl.gov/askasci/phy00/phy00900.htm

> Troll or moron? You decide.

" Variable capacitors with their plates open to the atmosphere were commonly used in radio tuning circuits."
If you have such try to measure "the Capacitor charge holding" and decide.
S*

1513. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-23 15:27:37 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <js4n9lull1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1680

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fe5dba1$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> All time the electrons flow to or from the ground.
> "Let me answer some of your questions. Capacitors loose their charge both
> through the insulation between the plates and through the air surrounding
> the capacitor. The charge is a surplus of electrons on one plate and a
> rarefaction of electrons on the other. Where the electrons are compacted
> (the negative plate) the electrons tend to push each other off. Where
> there is a deficit of electrons (the positive plate) electrons are
> attracted from other sources - air, the positive plate. Both of these
> actions tend to decrease the potential difference between the plates... to
> discharge the capacitor. From:
> http://www.newton.dep.anl.gov/askasci/phy00/phy00900.htm
>
> S*
>
Let's disregard the spelling error ("loose" and "lose").
The article continues thus:

"How can this be discouraged? There are a number of possibilities, but they
are selectively employed due to practical and economic reasons. Two possible
methods - Increase the distance between the plates or change the material
separating the plates. For instance glass insulators are sometimes used on
very large (tall as a house) capacitors or the capacitor may be packed in
oil. "

Anyone seen a capacitor that is as big as a house?

< snip >

"Often one wants a capacitor to have the largest possible capacitance. This
is accomplished by making the plates large in area and close together and
filling the space between the plates with an insulator which has a large
dielectric constant. A parallel plate capacitor has a capacitance given by C
= eA/d, where e is the dielectric constant, A is the area of the plates and
d is the separation between the plates. Notice that making the area large
and the separation small makes it easier for a current to flow between the
plates, thereby discharging them. For many purposes the small leakage
current is not a serious problem. Often a large value of capacitance is much
more important than a slow discharge. Notice that even with air between the
plates, cosmic rays will occasionally pass through the capacitor, ionizing
the air and thereby discharging the capacitor slightly."

Note the statement "makes it easier for a current to flow between the
plates". That's "between the plates" and not "flow to earth".

< snip >

"It is true, most capacitors tend to self-discharge about 50% in something like 15 minutes."
That's "self-discharge" and not "discharge to earth".

For a detailed discussion of electrons, why not try posting on one of the Physics or Science newsgroups?

Regards, Ian.

1514. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-23 15:37:52 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <js4nstbe1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1681

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fe5dba1$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> >> Troll or moron? You decide.
>
> " Variable capacitors with their plates open to the atmosphere were
> commonly used in radio tuning circuits."
> If you have such try to measure "the Capacitor charge holding" and decide.
> S*

Hi folks.

Apologies for my long posting a few minutes ago. I do not like selective
quotes but I forgot that Szczepan only understands copy-and-paste.
Of course, we all kn ow that copy-and-paste is merely the movement of
electrons flying in tight formation.

Please excuse my tryping terrors - they are merely the random movement of
heavy electrons hitting the keys on my keyboard. It's worst for me when one
falls off the keyboard and lands on my foot.

73, Ian.

1515. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-23 16:24:58 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <q77hb9-3kl.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1682

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> All time the electrons flow to or from the ground.

Nope.

> "Let me answer some of your questions. Capacitors loose their charge both
> through the insulation between the plates and through the air surrounding
> the capacitor. The charge is a surplus of electrons on one plate and a
> rarefaction of electrons on the other. Where the electrons are compacted
> (the negative plate) the electrons tend to push each other off. Where there
> is a deficit of electrons (the positive plate) electrons are attracted from
> other sources - air, the positive plate. Both of these actions tend to
> decrease the potential difference between the plates... to discharge the
> capacitor. From: http://www.newton.dep.anl.gov/askasci/phy00/phy00900.htm

A valid statement but you have no clue what it is talking about or what
any of it means in the real world.

It has nothing to do with what is being discussed.

> " Variable capacitors with their plates open to the atmosphere were commonly
> used in radio tuning circuits."

Again, a valid statement but you have no clue what it is talking about or what
any of it means in the real world.

It has nothing to do with what is being discussed.

> If you have such try to measure "the Capacitor charge holding" and decide.

This is just babble.

You are an idiot.

1516. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-24 15:59:18 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fe73957$0$1219$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1683

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:js4n9lull1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4fe5dba1$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> All time the electrons flow to or from the ground.
>
> Note the statement "makes it easier for a current to flow between the
> plates". That's "between the plates" and not "flow to earth".

The Earth surface works as the plate.
>
> < snip >
>
> "It is true, most capacitors tend to self-discharge about 50% in something
> like 15 minutes."
> That's "self-discharge" and not "discharge to earth".

The Earth surface works as the plate.
>
> For a detailed discussion of electrons, why not try posting on one
> of the Physics or Science newsgroups?

They know what the electrons are.
S*

1517. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-24 16:04:01 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <js7dq0$qg6$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1684

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fe73957$0$1219$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
>>> All time the electrons flow to or from the ground.
>>
>> Note the statement "makes it easier for a current to flow between the
>> plates". That's "between the plates" and not "flow to earth".
>
> The Earth surface works as the plate.
>>
>> < snip >
>>
>> "It is true, most capacitors tend to self-discharge about 50% in
>> something
>> like 15 minutes."
>> That's "self-discharge" and not "discharge to earth".
>
> The Earth surface works as the plate.
>>
>> For a detailed discussion of electrons, why not try posting on one
>> of the Physics or Science newsgroups?
>
> They know what the electrons are.
> S*

Hello Szczepan.

No, the earth doesn't act as a surface of a capacitor. Capacitors will
self-discharge even when they aren't connected to any circuit.

1518. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-24 16:06:08 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <ggqjb9-tq.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1685

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:js4n9lull1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4fe5dba1$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>
>>> All time the electrons flow to or from the ground.
>>
>> Note the statement "makes it easier for a current to flow between the
>> plates". That's "between the plates" and not "flow to earth".
>
> The Earth surface works as the plate.

No; you are an idiot.

>>
>> < snip >
>>
>> "It is true, most capacitors tend to self-discharge about 50% in something
>> like 15 minutes."
>> That's "self-discharge" and not "discharge to earth".
>
> The Earth surface works as the plate.

No; you are an idiot.

>>
>> For a detailed discussion of electrons, why not try posting on one
>> of the Physics or Science newsgroups?
>
> They know what the electrons are.

Which means they would laugh at your idiotic babble too.

1519. Re: metal dector for barbed wire fences

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-25 06:35:41 UTC
From: John <susan48@aapt.net.au>
Message-ID: <s6GdnUwlWt9Vm3XSnZ2dnUVZ_rKdnZ2d@westnet.com.au>
Source record: 1686

Might be worth trying a standard electric fence generator. These put in a
pulse of a few 10,s of kv(as far as I know)
Probably pick it up as a 'click" on a standard AM/FM reciever. These blokes
could maybe suggest a better antenna. Just make sure you if you need a leak
you dont use the fence post!!!!!.
"Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com> wrote in message
news:jroqn2imh1@dont-email.me...
>
> "Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote in message
> news:sKQDr.761$uX4.376@newsfe12.iad...
>> If there is a free end accessible you might try feeding some rf into it
>> and then following along with a receiver to detect the underground
>> portions. This may or may not require strong attentuation at the
>> receiver antenna -- using a short loop or something across the input.
>>
>> If there is one level. chances are you may find others underneath with
>> a little digging unless there are accessible ends to them whereas
>> tracking
>> the RF would work just as well.
>>
>> Just a wild and maybe not so crazy idea of how I'd try for a quick cheap
>> fix.
>>
>> Irv VE6BP
>>
>
> Good idea. RF tracking works very well for buried cables and should work
> for fence wire. I used it some years ago when we were adding antennas to
> an existing field and needed to know exactly where to dig only by hand.
> The device is in two pieces, one of which couples RF onto a cable by
> induction (from up to several feet away); the other piece is a receiver
> which detects the re-radiation from the cable up to several feet away.
> The transmit unit and the receive unit need to be separated about fifty
> feet apart or more for this to work. Otherwise, you will get direct
> coupling through the air and not via the conductor you're tracking. The
> receiver sensitivity was adjustable on the one I used.
>
> I rented our unit from a surveyors' supply house. Rent, try, buy. good
> luck.
>
> "Sal"
>

1520. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-25 07:23:22 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fe811ec$0$1295$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1687

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:js7dq0$qg6$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4fe73957$0$1219$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>>>> All time the electrons flow to or from the ground.
>>>
>
> Hello Szczepan.
>
> No, the earth doesn't act as a surface of a capacitor. Capacitors will
> self-discharge even when they aren't connected to any circuit.

My answer was to Sal. He wrote: "(Last year, I used a 20m dipole at 30
feet, operating out of my van.
Everything floated above ground without incident and many QSOs.)"

The floor of the van is the plate and the surface of the Earth is the second
plate.
S*

1521. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-25 09:00:10 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <js99c7$r4m$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1688

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fe811ec$0$1295$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
>> No, the earth doesn't act as a surface of a capacitor. Capacitors will
>> self-discharge even when they aren't connected to any circuit.
>
> My answer was to Sal. He wrote: "(Last year, I used a 20m dipole at 30
> feet, operating out of my van.
> Everything floated above ground without incident and many QSOs.)"
>
> The floor of the van is the plate and the surface of the Earth is the
> second plate.
> S*

Thanks, Szczepan . That made me smile. I'm sure you will find sites on the
web that will help you to understand capacitors.

Have a nice day. Ian.

1522. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-25 13:12:36 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <c209b610-d255-4f5e-b64c-b746a139991f@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1689

On Monday, June 25, 2012 2:23:22 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> The floor of the van is the plate and the surface of the Earth is the second
> plate.

How about the capacitors and antennas on Voyager I and II which are still operating at the edge of the solar system?
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1523. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-25 13:22:07 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <js9omq$2dp$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1690

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:c209b610-d255-4f5e-b64c-b746a139991f@googlegroups.com...
> On Monday, June 25, 2012 2:23:22 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> The floor of the van is the plate and the surface of the Earth is the
>> second
>> plate.
>
> How about the capacitors and antennas on Voyager I and II which are still
> operating at the edge of the solar system?
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

Hello Cecil. Do you suppose that we can regard Uranus or Pluto as a
replacement Earth?
Pity they didn't want a volunteer to be the crew of a Voyager. We could have
suggested someone ...

73, Ian.

1524. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-25 16:16:44 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jsa2te$t81$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1691

"Szczepan Bialek" wrote in message
news:4fe811ec$0$1295$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisaï¿½ w wiadomoï¿½ci
news:js7dq0$qg6$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4fe73957$0$1219$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>>>> All time the electrons flow to or from the ground.
>>>
>
> Hello Szczepan.
>
> No, the earth doesn't act as a surface of a capacitor. Capacitors will
> self-discharge even when they aren't connected to any circuit.

My answer was to Sal. He wrote: "(Last year, I used a 20m dipole at 30
feet, operating out of my van.
Everything floated above ground without incident and many QSOs.)"

The floor of the van is the plate and the surface of the Earth is the
second
plate.
S*

Just as a mental exercise, assume that the entire setup...van and antenna,
is transported to a place in space where there is negligible capacitance to
the earth.

Is it your contention that the setup would operate any differently?

1525. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-25 16:19:31 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jsa335$20u$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1692

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fe811ec$0$1295$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
>> Hello Szczepan.
>>
>> No, the earth doesn't act as a surface of a capacitor. Capacitors will
>> self-discharge even when they aren't connected to any circuit.
>
> My answer was to Sal. He wrote: "(Last year, I used a 20m dipole at 30
> feet, operating out of my van.
> Everything floated above ground without incident and many QSOs.)"
>
> The floor of the van is the plate and the surface of the Earth is the
> second plate.
> S*
Hello Szczepan.
Please try to take note of earlier postings. A dipole is a balanced aerial
and works without reference to earth.
Regards, Ian.

1526. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-25 16:27:12 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <04gmb9-iq9.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1693

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:js7dq0$qg6$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4fe73957$0$1219$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>
>>>>> All time the electrons flow to or from the ground.
>>>>
>>
>> Hello Szczepan.
>>
>> No, the earth doesn't act as a surface of a capacitor. Capacitors will
>> self-discharge even when they aren't connected to any circuit.
>
> My answer was to Sal. He wrote: "(Last year, I used a 20m dipole at 30
> feet, operating out of my van.
> Everything floated above ground without incident and many QSOs.)"
>
> The floor of the van is the plate and the surface of the Earth is the second
> plate.
> S*

Nonsense; you are an idiot.
```

1527. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-25 17:18:08 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fe89d51$0$1232$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1694

"Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jsa2te$t81$1@dont-email.me...
>
>
> "Szczepan Bialek" wrote in message
> news:4fe811ec$0$1295$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
>
> # My answer was to Sal. He wrote: "(Last year, I used a 20m dipole at 30
> # feet, operating out of my van.
> # Everything floated above ground without incident and many QSOs.)"
>
> # The floor of the van is the plate and the surface of the Earth is the
> second
> # plate.
> # S*
>
> Just as a mental exercise, assume that the entire setup...van and antenna,
> is transported to a place in space where there is negligible capacitance
> to the earth.
>
> Is it your contention that the setup would operate any differently?

The Earth is in the space and the entire setup also.
The both need "neutralization" like the space-vehicle:
"Other proposed applications of large-area field emission sources[39]
include microwave generation, space-vehicle neutralization"
From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_electron_emission

" Where the electrons are compacted the electrons tend to push each other
off. Where there
is a deficit of electrons, electrons are attracted from other sources".

In space is the Solar wind (ions and electrons).
S*

1528. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-25 17:42:31 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jsa7un$eu9$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1695

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fe89d51$0$1232$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> >> Just as a mental exercise, assume that the entire setup...van and
> >> antenna,
>> is transported to a place in space where there is negligible capacitance
>> to the earth.
>>
>> Is it your contention that the setup would operate any differently?
>
> The Earth is in the space and the entire setup also.
> The both need "neutralization" like the space-vehicle:
> "Other proposed applications of large-area field emission sources[39]
> include microwave generation, space-vehicle neutralization"
> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_electron_emission
>
> " Where the electrons are compacted the electrons tend to push each other
> off. Where there
> is a deficit of electrons, electrons are attracted from other sources".
>
> In space is the Solar wind (ions and electrons).
> S*

To continue quoting from the Wiki article: ' In these devices, a high
density of individual field emission sites is created on a substrate
(originally silicon). This research area became known, first as "vacuum
microelectronics", now as "vacuum nanoelectronics" '.
Micro/nanoelectronics? I think we've discussed ths before on this newsgroup.
Is Szczepan saying that we need to earth the Earth? Doesn't that short out
everything?
I'd rate this thread "Four stars out of five. Highly entertaining and
amusing. I await the sequel".
Perhaps we've already had the sequel - was it Archimedes who said "Give me a
place to stand and with a lever I will move the whole world". I guess that
Szczepan would agree with that one.

Regards to all, Ian.

1529. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-25 17:44:07 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <9662c12d-be39-4a02-8465-d79396b11d2f@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1696

On Monday, June 25, 2012 12:18:08 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> In space is the Solar wind (ions and electrons).

If electrons permeated space, all planets would be at the same electric potential but we know they are not. How do you explain that?

1530. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-25 17:46:18 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <aokmb9-c8a.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1698

Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.a2e5198@radiobanter.com> wrote:
>
> jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com;792380 Wrote:
>> Szczepan Bialek sz.bialek@wp.pl wrote:-
>>
>> "Sal M. O'Nella" sobars@aol.com napisa? w wiadomo?ci
>> news:js0n8s$25v$1@dont-email.me...-
>>
>>
>> (Last year, I used a 20m dipole at 30 feet, operating out of my van.
>> Everything floated above ground without incident and many QSOs.)
>>
>> I value your opiniion.-
>>
>> In Marconi opinion: -
>>
>> Marconi was wrong, idiot.
>>
>> And the topic of discussion is prevention of static build up on antennas
>> which requires a particular set of circumstances to occur and does NOT
>> happen all the time and everywhere.
>>
>> You are an idiot.
>
> Play nice - you do not want to end up like ME!
> Friendless and alone.
>
> IN THEORY - Marconi was correct.

No, Marconi was NOT correct in general and Marconi was talking about
single-ended antennas, not static build up or dipoles or loop antennas
or anything else invented the the 75 years since he died.

Marconi's remarks about antenna ground apply only to antennas working
against the Earth, e.g. a vertical antenna with no ground plane.

1531. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-25 17:47:27 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <fqkmb9-c8a.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1699

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jsa2te$t81$1@dont-email.me...
>>
>>
>> "Szczepan Bialek" wrote in message
>> news:4fe811ec$0$1295$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>>
>> # My answer was to Sal. He wrote: "(Last year, I used a 20m dipole at 30
>> # feet, operating out of my van.
>> # Everything floated above ground without incident and many QSOs.)"
>>
>> # The floor of the van is the plate and the surface of the Earth is the
>> second
>> # plate.
>> # S*
>>
>> Just as a mental exercise, assume that the entire setup...van and antenna,
>> is transported to a place in space where there is negligible capacitance
>> to the earth.
>>
>> Is it your contention that the setup would operate any differently?
>
> The Earth is in the space and the entire setup also.
> The both need "neutralization" like the space-vehicle:
> "Other proposed applications of large-area field emission sources[39]
> include microwave generation, space-vehicle neutralization"
> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_electron_emission
>
> " Where the electrons are compacted the electrons tend to push each other
> off. Where there
> is a deficit of electrons, electrons are attracted from other sources".
>
> In space is the Solar wind (ions and electrons).
> S*

This is a bunch of babbling, word salad, meaningless, gibberish.

You are an utter idiot.
```

1532. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-25 17:51:49 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <Py1Gr.111666$iq1.105326@en-nntp-12.dc1.easynews.com>
Source record: 1697

On 6/25/2012 8:12 AM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Monday, June 25, 2012 2:23:22 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> The floor of the van is the plate and the surface of the Earth is the second
>> plate.
>
> How about the capacitors and antennas on Voyager I and II which are still operating at the edge of the solar system?
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com
>

You see the Voyager I and II use their metal structure as one plate of a capacitor connecting to earth. The space between is the dielectric, just like the floor of the van. Some day when Voyager I passes another solar system, The space between earth and Voyager making up the dielectric will be light years wide. Without earth there could be no radio communications anywhere else in the universe.

Plato, the Greek scientist stated very clearly that the earth was the centre of the universe. Cecil, surely you would not presume to question the works of a great scientist like Plato.

Michael

:-)

1533. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-25 18:29:43 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jsaamp$i85$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1700

"Szczepan Bialek" wrote in message
news:4fe89d51$0$1232$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...

"Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jsa2te$t81$1@dont-email.me...
>
>
> "Szczepan Bialek" wrote in message
> news:4fe811ec$0$1295$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
>
> # My answer was to Sal. He wrote: "(Last year, I used a 20m dipole at 30
> # feet, operating out of my van.
> # Everything floated above ground without incident and many QSOs.)"
>
> # The floor of the van is the plate and the surface of the Earth is the
> second
> # plate.
> # S*
>
> Just as a mental exercise, assume that the entire setup...van and antenna,
> is transported to a place in space where there is negligible capacitance
> to the earth.
>
> Is it your contention that the setup would operate any differently?

The Earth is in the space and the entire setup also.
The both need "neutralization" like the space-vehicle:
"Other proposed applications of large-area field emission sources[39]
include microwave generation, space-vehicle neutralization"
From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_electron_emission
#
" Where the electrons are compacted the electrons tend to push each other
off. Where there
is a deficit of electrons, electrons are attracted from other sources".
#
In space is the Solar wind (ions and electrons).
S*

And if the van/antenna had been constructed on another planet before being
sent into space, is the earth still required or just the other planet?

1534. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-26 07:26:51 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fe9643c$0$26691$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1601

```
"Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jsaamp$i85$1@dont-email.me...
>
>
> "Szczepan Bialek" wrote in message
> news:4fe89d51$0$1232$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
>>
>> Just as a mental exercise, assume that the entire setup...van and
>> antenna, is transported to a place in space where there is negligible
>> capacitance to the earth.
>>
>> Is it your contention that the setup would operate any differently?
>
> # The Earth is in the space and the entire setup also.
> # The both need "neutralization" like the space-vehicle:
> # "Other proposed applications of large-area field emission sources[39]
> # include microwave generation, space-vehicle neutralization"
> # From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_electron_emission
> #
> # " Where the electrons are compacted the electrons tend to push each
> other
> # off. Where there
> # is a deficit of electrons, electrons are attracted from other sources".
> #
> # In space is the Solar wind (ions and electrons).
> # S*
>
> And if the van/antenna had been constructed on another planet before being
> sent into space, is the earth still required or just the other planet?

Each piece in the space is neutralized by the rare plazma.
S*
```

1535. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-26 07:29:25 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fe964d6$0$1305$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1602

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:9662c12d-be39-4a02-8465-d79396b11d2f@googlegroups.com...
> On Monday, June 25, 2012 12:18:08 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> In space is the Solar wind (ions and electrons).
>
> If electrons permeated space, all planets would be at the same electric
> potential but we know they are not.

Where can I find the planet potentials?
S*

1536. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-26 07:34:54 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fe9661f$0$1305$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1603

"Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:Py1Gr.111666$iq1.105326@en-nntp-12.dc1.easynews.com...
> On 6/25/2012 8:12 AM, W5DXP wrote:
>> On Monday, June 25, 2012 2:23:22 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> The floor of the van is the plate and the surface of the Earth is the
>>> second
>>> plate.
>>
>> How about the capacitors and antennas on Voyager I and II which are still
>> operating at the edge of the solar system?
>> --
>> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com
>>
> You see the Voyager I and II use their metal structure as one plate of a
> capacitor connecting to earth. The space between is the dielectric,

The dielectric is in the textbooks. In real space is the rare plazma
(conductor).
" Since plasmas contain equal numbers of electrons and ions, they are
electrically neutral overall and thus electric fields play a lesser
dynamical role. Because plasmas are highly conductive, any charge imbalances
are readily neutralised."

"Norwegian explorer and physicist Kristian Birkeland may have been the first
to predict that space is filled with plasma. He wrote in 1913: "It seems to
be a natural consequence of our points of view to assume that the whole of
space is filled with electrons and flying electric ions of all kinds. We
have assumed that each stellar system in evolutions throws off electric
corpuscles into space. It does not seem unreasonable therefore to think that
the greater part of the material masses in the universe is found, not in the
solar systems or nebulae, but in "empty" space."[1]["
From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astrophysical_plasma
S*

1537. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-26 16:11:44 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jscn03mpv1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1604

"Szczepan Bialek" wrote in message
news:4fe9643c$0$26691$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...

"Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jsaamp$i85$1@dont-email.me...
>
>
> "Szczepan Bialek" wrote in message
> news:4fe89d51$0$1232$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
>>
>> Just as a mental exercise, assume that the entire setup...van and
>> antenna, is transported to a place in space where there is negligible
>> capacitance to the earth.
>>
>> Is it your contention that the setup would operate any differently?
>
> # The Earth is in the space and the entire setup also.
> # The both need "neutralization" like the space-vehicle:
> # "Other proposed applications of large-area field emission sources[39]
> # include microwave generation, space-vehicle neutralization"
> # From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_electron_emission
> #
> # " Where the electrons are compacted the electrons tend to push each
> other
> # off. Where there
> # is a deficit of electrons, electrons are attracted from other sources".
> #
> # In space is the Solar wind (ions and electrons).
> # S*
>
> And if the van/antenna had been constructed on another planet before being
> sent into space, is the earth still required or just the other planet?

Each piece in the space is neutralized by the rare plazma.
S*

Thanks. Your answer confirms many of my suspicions.

1538. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 03:26:05 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4febcecd$0$78451$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1605

On 6/22/2012 7:54 PM, tom wrote:
> On 6/22/2012 10:20 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> "Sal M. O'Nella"<sobars@aol.com> napisaï¿½ w wiadomoï¿½ci
>> news:js0n8s$25v$1@dont-email.me...
>>>
>>>
>>> (Last year, I used a 20m dipole at 30 feet, operating out of my van.
>>> Everything floated above ground without incident and many QSOs.)
>>>
>>> I value your opiniion.
>>
>> In Marconi opinion:
>> http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1909/marconi-lecture.pdf
>>
>>
>> "By "connected to earth" I do not necessarily mean an ordinary metallic
>> connection as used for ordinary wire telegraphs.
>> The earth wire may have a condenser in series with it, or it may be
>> connected to what is really equivalent, a capacity area placed close
>> to the
>> surface
>> of the ground (Fig. 4).
>> It is now perfectly well known that a condenser, if large enough, does
>> not
>> prevent the passage of high frequency oscillations, and therefore in
>> these
>> cases
>> the earth is for all practical purposes connected to the antennae."
>>
>>
>> And Wiki:
>> "The use of the term ground (or earth) is so common in electrical and
>> electronics applications that circuits in portable electronic devices
>> such
>> as cell phones and media players as well as circuits in vehicles such as
>> ships, aircraft, and spacecraft may be spoken of as having a "ground"
>> connection without any actual connection to the Earth. This is usually a
>> large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
>> "ground plane" on a printed circuit board) which serves as the common
>> return
>> path for current from many different components in the circuit." From:
>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ground_(electricity)
>> S*
>>

And of course there is the real problem. If he claims antennas work by radiating electrons, why do insulated wires work?

I am going to love this answer.

tom
K0TAR

1539. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 03:30:52 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4febcfeb$0$78451$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1606

On 6/24/2012 10:59 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "Ian"<nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisaï¿½ w wiadomoï¿½ci
> news:js4n9lull1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek"<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4fe5dba1$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>
>>> All time the electrons flow to or from the ground.
>>
>> Note the statement "makes it easier for a current to flow between the
>> plates". That's "between the plates" and not "flow to earth".
>
> The Earth surface works as the plate.

And so it will have delay related to the transmitted frequency. So that
part will be predictable.

But you won't have a clue as to how it works, as usual.

tom
K0TAR

1540. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 03:38:22 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4febd1ae$0$50197$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1607

On 6/23/2012 10:37 AM, Ian wrote:
>
> Hi folks.
<snip>
>
> Please excuse my tryping terrors - they are merely the random movement of

Aha! You admit you are a trerrorist!

tom
K0TAR

> 73, Ian.
>
>

1541. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 04:12:08 UTC
From: AJL <1243ser95no-mail@nnoonnee.com>
Message-ID: <29mnu7h5jchom02icg7gvflqoeqn009evv@4ax.com>
Source record: 1608

On Wed, 27 Jun 2012 22:26:05 -0500, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>> On 6/22/2012 10:20 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>>snip

>And of course there is the real problem. If he claims antennas work by
>radiating electrons, why do insulated wires work?

Been watching this for awhile. I think this guy may be the king of
trolls. He's had you guys going for weeks now...

1542. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 04:46:35 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <b64tb9-i73.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1609

AJL <1243ser95no-mail@nnoonnee.com> wrote:
> On Wed, 27 Jun 2012 22:26:05 -0500, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>
>>> On 6/22/2012 10:20 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>>>snip
>
>>And of course there is the real problem. If he claims antennas work by
>>radiating electrons, why do insulated wires work?
>
> Been watching this for awhile. I think this guy may be the king of
> trolls. He's had you guys going for weeks now...

He's been posting the same idiotic crap to multiple groups for years now.

I don't think he is a troll, I think he really is that stupid.

1543. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 07:25:08 UTC
From: bilou <padepub@free.fr>
Message-ID: <jsh0ss$2ahg$1@adenine.netfront.net>
Source record: 1610

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:9662c12d-be39-4a02-8465-d79396b11d2f@googlegroups.com...
> If electrons permeated space, all planets would be at the same electric
> potential but we know they are not. How do you explain that?
Hi
Do you have any links about the relative potential of planets ?
I have always been wondering what would my meter indicate if
connected between an earth and a moon terminals.
On the other hand electrons move quite easily in vacum this was used
in radio not so long ago.
But of course much slowly than electromagnetic waves.

--- Posted via news://freenews.netfront.net/ - Complaints to news@netfront.net ---

1544. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 07:25:36 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fec06f2$0$26709$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1611

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
news:4febcecd$0$78451$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> >
> And of course there is the real problem. If he claims antennas work by
> radiating electrons, why do insulated wires work?
>
> I am going to love this answer.

Light (and radio waves) are the oscillatory flow of electrons (L. Lorenz
1869).

Glass, ice and water are insulators.
As you probably know the wires insulated with the water do not work.
It is the wave lenght dependent.
S*

1545. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 07:27:59 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjuo1rv.q9h.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1612

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:4febcecd$0$78451$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>> >
>> And of course there is the real problem. If he claims antennas work by
>> radiating electrons, why do insulated wires work?
>>
>> I am going to love this answer.
>
> Light (and radio waves) are the oscillatory flow of electrons (L. Lorenz
> 1869).
>
> Glass, ice and water are insulators.

Oh, that must be why light and radio waves do not pass through glass!

1546. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 07:46:10 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fec0bc4$0$1224$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1613

"bilou" <padepub@free.fr> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jsh0ss$2ahg$1@adenine.netfront.net...
>
> "W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> news:9662c12d-be39-4a02-8465-d79396b11d2f@googlegroups.com...
>> If electrons permeated space, all planets would be at the same electric
>> potential but we know they are not. How do you explain that?
> Hi
> Do you have any links about the relative potential of planets ?
> I have always been wondering what would my meter indicate if
> connected between an earth and a moon terminals.
> On the other hand electrons move quite easily in vacum this was used
> in radio not so long ago.
> But of course much slowly than electromagnetic waves.

In telegraph wire the electrons travel (as the disturbance) with the speed
of light.
The same is in the space. The disturbance always travel with the speed of
light.

And all waves transport the mass (medium). In the our case the electrons.

But in medium are aso the winds. The speeds of them is "of course much
slowly than electromagnetic waves."

So in the space are the oscillatory flow of electrons and the electron wind.
S*

1547. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 07:51:11 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fec0cf1$0$26685$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1614

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjuo1rv.q9h.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:4febcecd$0$78451$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>>> >
>>> And of course there is the real problem. If he claims antennas work by
>>> radiating electrons, why do insulated wires work?
>>>
>>> I am going to love this answer.
>>
>> Light (and radio waves) are the oscillatory flow of electrons (L. Lorenz
>> 1869).
>>
>> Glass, ice and water are insulators.
>
> Oh, that must be why light and radio waves do not pass through glass!

```
Infrared and UV light do not pass through glass.
For infrared you must use the NaCl. And for UV the quartz.
"It is the wave length dependent."
S*
```

1548. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 07:56:20 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjuo3h4.q9h.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1615

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:slrnjuo1rv.q9h.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> "tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
>>> news:4febcecd$0$78451$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>>>> >
>>>> And of course there is the real problem. If he claims antennas work by
>>>> radiating electrons, why do insulated wires work?
>>>>
>>>> I am going to love this answer.
>>>
>>> Light (and radio waves) are the oscillatory flow of electrons (L. Lorenz
>>> 1869).
>>>
>>> Glass, ice and water are insulators.
>>
>> Oh, that must be why light and radio waves do not pass through glass!
>
> Infrared and UV light do not pass through glass.
> For infrared you must use the NaCl. And for UV the quartz.
> "It is the wave length dependent."
> S*

Yes, but that is because it does not work the way you think it does.

When it was just a matter of flow of electrons, any insulator would
block the waves. The fact that some waves can pass through an insulator
clearly shows that those waves are not an oscillatory flow of electrons.
```

1549. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 08:56:40 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jsh704fjp1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1616

"AJL" <1243ser95no-mail@nnoonnee.com> wrote in message
news:29mnu7h5jchom02icg7gvflqoeqn009evv@4ax.com...
> On Wed, 27 Jun 2012 22:26:05 -0500, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>
>>> On 6/22/2012 10:20 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>>>snip
>
>>And of course there is the real problem. If he claims antennas work by
>>radiating electrons, why do insulated wires work?
>
> Been watching this for awhile. I think this guy may be the king of
> trolls. He's had you guys going for weeks now...

As the well-known expression says "it's good for a giggle".
Well, it is well known in the UK.

We have had some good discussions.

73, Ian.

1550. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 09:05:01 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jsh705fjp2@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1617

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fec06f2$0$26709$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> "tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:4febcecd$0$78451$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>> >
>> And of course there is the real problem. If he claims antennas work by
>> radiating electrons, why do insulated wires work?
>>
>> I am going to love this answer.
>
> Light (and radio waves) are the oscillatory flow of electrons (L. Lorenz
> 1869).
>
> Glass, ice and water are insulators.
> As you probably know the wires insulated with the water do not work.
> It is the wave lenght dependent.
> S*
>
Sadly, Szczepan is around 25 years too late to be a script writer for a "Carry On" film. We've also lost Stanley Unwin who would doubtless have enjoyed Szczepan's Gobbledygook, not only because Unwin was a comedian but also because he knew a bit about transmitters.

ttfn, Ian.

1551. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 09:09:01 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jsh705fjp3@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1618

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fec0cf1$0$26685$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> Infrared and UV light do not pass through glass.
> For infrared you must use the NaCl. And for UV the quartz.
> "It is the wave length dependent."
> S*
Szczepan, this news that "Infrared and UV light do not pass through glass"
should be passed to Canon and Nikon and other manufacturers of digital
cameras who fit infrared filters onto their sensors. They do not know that
infrared will not reach the sensor, having been stopped by all the glass in
the lens.
According to Wikipedia, glass is approximately 75% SiO2. Quartz is SiO2.

Regards, Ian.

1552. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 12:11:39 UTC
From: Peter Irwin <pirwin@ktb.net>
Message-ID: <jshhlr$u1a$1@dns.ktb.net>
Source record: 1619

Ian <nospam@nospam-please-i-am-veggie.net> wrote:
> According to Wikipedia, glass is approximately 75% SiO2. Quartz is SiO2.

The use of fused quartz for UV and salt for IR is actually
something he is right about.

Ordinary glass only passes a small amount of UV close to the
visual spectrum. Lenses that go far into the ultraviolet
are made using fused quartz and fluorite elements. (This combination
gives excellent broadband colour correction so such lenses are
also used for near-infrared.)

Ordinary glass passes a fair bit of the IR spectrum but salt passes
much longer wave IR than glass does.

Peter.
--
pirwin@ktb.net

1553. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 13:17:25 UTC
From: Laurent Blin <laurent.blinpadepub@free.fr>
Message-ID: <4fec596c$0$1969$426a74cc@news.free.fr>
Source record: 1620

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fec0bc4$0$1224$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> In telegraph wire the electrons travel (as the disturbance) with the speed
> of light.
> The same is in the space. The disturbance always travel with the speed of
> light.
Electrons and what you call "the disturbance' are completely different
things.
Nothing with a mass can travel at the speed of light.
Even in high vacuum tubes electrons travel much slower than the speed of
light
And this creates lots of problems.
Around an atom of hydrogen the electron travels at less than 1% of the
speed of light.
http://www.newton.dep.anl.gov/askasci/phy99/phy99092.htm

1554. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 14:01:20 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fcdc76f9-053b-4002-a1c9-b635c4fe9261@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1621

On Thursday, June 28, 2012 2:25:08 AM UTC-5, bilou wrote:
> Do you have any links about the relative potential of planets ?

I have a book that is still packed from my latest move. The theory is that since charged particles from the sun result in an electric current and since planets with varying characteristics (distance, size, magnetic field, etc, deflect charged particles differently, the charge on varying planets must necessarily be different. Space probes have measured the electric potential near planets and moons and one has been damaged by the intense electric fields near a moon but not in space. But think about it. Since the electric potential is not the same at different points on earth, it is likely impossible to be a fixed value anywhere else. (There are lightning discharges on the surface of Jupiter.)

> On the other hand electrons move quite easily in vacuum this was used
> in radio not so long ago.

Space probes have measured the density of free electrons in space. There are simply not enough electrons there to call space a conductor. There is something there, for sure, but it is not conventional matter. Apparently, the "aether" consists of dark matter.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1555. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 14:12:53 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <454a9461-7f6a-4206-be69-39fa88f681c6@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1622

On Thursday, June 28, 2012 2:46:10 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> In telegraph wire the electrons travel (as the disturbance) with the speed
> of light.

The "disturbance", which is a DC transient condition, has been proven by measuring instruments to consist of photons. All AC, RF, and transient (disturbance) DC phenomena (within a telegraph wire) involve photons that are emitted and absorbed by electrons, which act as a sort of bucket brigade for the photons. If something travels at the speed of light in the medium, it cannot be an electron. A single electron, traveling at the speed of light, would collapse the universe.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1556. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 14:29:47 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <df22d885-de22-4ced-8a2c-586b1fc39034@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1623

On Thursday, June 28, 2012 8:17:25 AM UTC-5, Laurent Blin wrote:
> Around an atom of hydrogen the electron travels at less than 1% of the
> speed of light.

In a 1 mm telegraph wire carrying 3 amps of DC, an electron travels at a velocity of about one meter per hour. I can walk 3000 times faster than that. It's time to come to grips with electron particles containing mass vs speed of light functions.

I earlier said an electron traveling at the speed of light would collapse "the" universe. I should have said: collapse "its" universe.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1557. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 17:21:12 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fec9289$0$1302$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1624

"Jeff" <jeff@asystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jsh44q$7mn$2@speranza.aioe.org...
>
>> Infrared and UV light do not pass through glass.
>
> Is that why your greenhouse stays cool on a sunny day??

Almost all energy is in visible light.
In greenhouse it is reworked into heat. But the warm interior radiate the
infrared. Such can not escape through the glass.
In the result my greenhouse stays hot on a sunny day.
S*

1558. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 17:35:41 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jsi4m9srt1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1625

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fec9289$0$1302$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> "Jeff" <jeff@asystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jsh44q$7mn$2@speranza.aioe.org...
>>
>>> Infrared and UV light do not pass through glass.
>>
>> Is that why your greenhouse stays cool on a sunny day??
>
> Almost all energy is in visible light.
> In greenhouse it is reworked into heat. But the warm interior radiate the
> infrared. Such can not escape through the glass.
> In the result my greenhouse stays hot on a sunny day.
> S*

Hello Jeff.

I am now checking the front of my camera lens. Yes - there's a UV filter on
it. Wonder why?

Best wishes, Ian.
>

1559. SWR and noise reduction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 20:06:51 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <sJCdnSd41uPGJHHSnZ2dnUVZ_rmdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 1626

I heard a good one on the radio the other day. A fellow was describing a dipole and he was feeding it with parallel lines of rg8x to keep it in balance. Then into a tuner.

That did not bother me, but what made my ears perk up is that he cut the dipole either longer or shorter (forgot which) so the SWR was about 2.5 to 3 to 1. By doing this he said the signal to noise ratio was a lot beter on receive.

1560. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 23:11:42 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <eu4vb9-e7a.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1627

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Jeff" <jeff@asystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jsh44q$7mn$2@speranza.aioe.org...
>>
>>> Infrared and UV light do not pass through glass.
>>
>> Is that why your greenhouse stays cool on a sunny day??
>
> Almost all energy is in visible light.
> In greenhouse it is reworked into heat. But the warm interior radiate the
> infrared. Such can not escape through the glass.
> In the result my greenhouse stays hot on a sunny day.
> S*

Yet more babbling, word salad nonsense from the poster boy for Polish jokes.
```

1561. Re: SWR and noise reduction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 23:14:40 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <045vb9-e7a.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1628

Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote:
> I heard a good one on the radio the other day. A fellow was describing a
> dipole and he was feeding it with parallel lines of rg8x to keep it in
> balance. Then into a tuner.
>
> That did not bother me, but what made my ears perk up is that he cut the
> dipole either longer or shorter (forgot which) so the SWR was about 2.5 to 3
> to 1. By doing this he said the signal to noise ratio was a lot beter on
> receive.

Or you can turn down the RF gain and accomplish the same thing on receive
but not effect transmit.

1562. Re: SWR and noise reduction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-28 23:39:05 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.a32eed8@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.a32eed8@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 1631

Ralph Mowery;792576 Wrote:
> I heard a good one on the radio the other day. A fellow was describing
> a
> dipole and he was feeding it with parallel lines of rg8x to keep it in
> balance. Then into a tuner.
>
> That did not bother me, but what made my ears perk up is that he cut
> the
> dipole either longer or shorter (forgot which) so the SWR was about 2.5
> to 3
> to 1. By doing this he said the signal to noise ratio was a lot beter
> on
> receive.

I think you missed the point.

USING a SWR meter to tune a antenna does nothing to express resonance.

Dipoles by nature are a 1/2 wavelength or wavelengths in size.

The RG 8X was used as phasing lines - was the tuneable matching
network.

Maybe what the person intended to say was that they tuned the antenna
for a different frequency / hence at the frequency they desired to use,
was a poor match with that antenna.

It stands to reason, if the antenna was not resonant, it would not
receive as well at X Mhz.

In communications, we want to receive as much as we can possibly
receive, unless what you are trying to do is local communications into
the one local repeater - since most public service communications takes
place on one frequency or one band of frequencies. Police, Fire,
Ambulance etc...

When tropospheric ducting takes place, it is not uncommon to hear others
communicating on your frequency, even if they are hundreds of miles away
- even on 450 MHz...

--
Channel Jumper

1563. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-29 00:12:47 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4fecf304$0$50196$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1629

On 6/28/2012 2:25 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:4febcecd$0$78451$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>>>
>> And of course there is the real problem. If he claims antennas work by
>> radiating electrons, why do insulated wires work?
>>
>> I am going to love this answer.
>
> Light (and radio waves) are the oscillatory flow of electrons (L. Lorenz
> 1869).
>
> Glass, ice and water are insulators.
> As you probably know the wires insulated with the water do not work.

Yes they do actually.

You can also put salt water in an insulating glass tube and use it as an
antenna.

> It is the wave lenght dependent.

What is?

> S*
>
>

You did not answer the question. I will restate it.

How can a wire that is completely insulated with respect to electrons
radiate an RF signal?

An additional question.

Since radio waves, according to you, are made up of electrons, how do
radios receive and transmit inside building which are made of insulating
and nonconducting glass and concrete?

tom
K0TAR

1564. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-29 00:14:10 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4fecf351$0$50196$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1630

On 6/28/2012 12:21 PM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "Jeff"<jeff@asystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jsh44q$7mn$2@speranza.aioe.org...
>>
>>> Infrared and UV light do not pass through glass.
>>
>> Is that why your greenhouse stays cool on a sunny day??
>
> Almost all energy is in visible light.

Not true.

1565. Re: 20m Field Day Quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-29 05:56:30 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jsjg1l$2g7$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1632

"Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com> wrote in message
news:jre693$l5a$1@dont-email.me...
>
> "NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
> news:jrdnn2$7m2$1@dont-email.me...
>
> < snip >

>
> I will say, however, that the field day experience does provide an
> opportunity to try new things that I might otherwise not attempt. Putting
> up a 20m quad is best done by a crew.
>
> "Sal"
>
>

Things went well. The "crew" was available the evening before FD and the antenna went up easily. I had 30 feet of 1 1/2" PVC pipe, guyed at every 10 feet. The quad, hung in a diamond configuration, dangled to within a few feet of the ground when the corners were tethered out. We were on the shore of San Diego Bay.

The driven element was cut a little large, so I trimmed about a foot in small increments to bring it in-band. The antenna analyzer said it had a 39 ohm impedance and I got about a 2.1:1 VSWR at the radio (TS-870), whose internal tuner made a match in a second or two.

It performed quite well. 20m screamed all day and into the evening. I had contacts all over the US, including Hawaii off the back of the antenna. I was surprised to hear and work the East Coast well into the night. I got Delaware and South Florida at 1:00 AM Local.

We used N3FJP Field Day Logger 2.6 to collect the contacts. I provided an HP laptop running Windows XP as the server and we had a donated Netgear router at 8' to create a Wi-Fi network. I had a small generator for power and a UPS for the network when the generator needed refueling. I did NOT like staying awake all night babysitting that generator.

The network and the program performed almost perfectly. However, at 10:45 PM, 12 hours in, the server laptop screen went dark I almost had a heart attack. But then it began to display the screen saver. Aha! As soon as I rubbed the touchpad, the display came back.

Most of our eight stations held the network for the whole 24 hours. A couple of our stations dropped the network once or twice each for

unexplained reasons. They were able to reacquire the network and when they did, the program on their machines instantly accessed the logfile on the server and updated their displays, as expected.

One feature of this program is a map display, showing all the US states, Canada and parts of the Caribbean. The map starts out in B&W outline format but the outlines are colored-in, section-by-section as the sections are worked. Neat. I did notice that every minute, all the colors change on two of my computers. I haven't tried all of them -- yet. Is it a bug or an undocumented feature? :-)

"Sal"
(KD6VKW)
FD call was K6QM, 7A, SDG

1566. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-29 07:38:18 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fed5b6b$0$26708$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1633

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
news:4fecf304$0$50196$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 6/28/2012 2:25 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> >>
>> Light (and radio waves) are the oscillatory flow of electrons (L. Lorenz
>> 1869).
>>
>> Glass, ice and water are insulators.
>> As you probably know the wires insulated with the water do not work.
>
> Yes they do actually.

A wire coated with the melting ice do not work.
>
> You can also put salt water in an insulating glass tube and use it as an
> antenna.

Is it used by U-boots?
>
>> It is the wave lenght dependent.
>
> What is?

In the salt water works only the ULF.
>
> You did not answer the question. I will restate it.
>
> How can a wire that is completely insulated with respect to electrons
> radiate an RF signal?

No insulators to make a wire that is completely insulated with respect to
electrons. It is the material, thickness and frequency dependent.

>
> An additional question.
>
> Since radio waves, according to you, are made up of electrons, how do
> radios receive and transmit inside building which are made of insulating
> and nonconducting glass and concrete?

Light (and radio waves) are made up of electrons, according to Faraday, L.
Lorentz, Tesla and Dirac.
The conductance is the frequency dependent.
The light travel in the glass fibre but do not travel in a copper wire.
S*

1567. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-29 15:50:20 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fa25c776-fb59-4cd4-a581-d361a96eecc7@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1636

On Thursday, June 28, 2012 12:21:12 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> Almost all energy is in visible light.

Actually, most EM energy is above and below the very limited visible spectrum and EM energy is only one of many types of energy. You would not be able to survive close proximity to the gamma rays from a pulsar long enough to see where they were coming from.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1568. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-29 15:52:38 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3a04fce6-747a-4d6d-b9b5-0a79169c53f2@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1634

On Friday, June 29, 2012 2:38:18 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> Light (and radio waves) are made up of electrons, according to Faraday, L.
> Lorentz, Tesla and Dirac.

Please find a time machine and go back to the time when physicists were so ignorant that they believed such nonsense.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1569. HD WALLPAPERS 2012 WATCH THIS.....?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-29 15:56:31 UTC
From: ayesha khan <ayesha.khan6315@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <94c892e3-d0e6-4c7a-a80f-375d2dd27753@nw7g2000pbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1635

ALL ABOUT HD WALLPAPERS

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http://hd-wallpapers-6315.blogspot.com/2012/06/sun-set-wallpapers.html
http://hd-wallpapers-6315.blogspot.com/2012/06/sun-set-wallpapers.html

http://hd-wallpapers-6315.blogspot.com/2012/06/bridesmaid-dresses-wallpapers.html
http://hd-wallpapers-6315.blogspot.com/2012/06/bridesmaid-dresses-wallpapers.html

http://hd-wallpapers-6315.blogspot.com/2012/06/latest-girls-watch-wallpapers.html
http://hd-wallpapers-6315.blogspot.com/2012/06/latest-girls-watch-wallpapers.html

1570. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-29 16:07:17 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fedd2b6$0$26710$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1637

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:fa25c776-fb59-4cd4-a581-d361a96eecc7@googlegroups.com...
On Thursday, June 28, 2012 12:21:12 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> Almost all energy is in visible light.

>Actually, most EM energy is above and below the very limited visible
>spectrum and EM energy is only one of many types of energy. You would not
>be able to survive close proximity to the gamma rays from a pulsar long
>enough to see where they were coming from.

In Jeff greenhouse no rays from a pulsar.
S*

1571. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-29 16:49:41 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <5u21c9-5ng.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1639

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:fa25c776-fb59-4cd4-a581-d361a96eecc7@googlegroups.com...
> On Thursday, June 28, 2012 12:21:12 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> Almost all energy is in visible light.
>
>>Actually, most EM energy is above and below the very limited visible
>>spectrum and EM energy is only one of many types of energy. You would not
>>be able to survive close proximity to the gamma rays from a pulsar long
>>enough to see where they were coming from.
>
> In Jeff greenhouse no rays from a pulsar.
> S*

In Szczepan Bialek head no functioning neurons.
```

1572. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-29 16:58:27 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4feddeb4$0$26707$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1638

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:3a04fce6-747a-4d6d-b9b5-0a79169c53f2@googlegroups.com...
> On Friday, June 29, 2012 2:38:18 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> Light (and radio waves) are made up of electrons, according to Faraday,
>> L.
>> Lorentz, Tesla and Dirac.
>
> Please find a time machine and go back to the time when physicists were so
> ignorant that they believed such nonsense.

EM waves are older than Tesla and Dirac:
"In the year 1884 Oliver Heaviside selected these four equations, and in
conjunction with Willard Gibbs, he put them into modern vector notation.
This gives rise to the claim by some scientists that Maxwell's equations are
in actual fact Heaviside's equations.
The matter is further confused by the fact that the term 'Maxwell's
Equations' is also used to describe a set of eight equations labelled (A) to
(H) in Maxwell's 1864 paper A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field.
It therefore helps when referring to 'Maxwell's Equations' to specify
whether we are talking about the original eight equations or the modified
'Heaviside Four'.

Gauss's Law is the only equation that appears in both sets, however the
Maxwell/Amp&#65533;re equation in the 'Heaviside Four' is an amalgamation of two
equations in the original eight." From:
http://users.aims.ac.za/~franckm/Maxwell's_equations.html

The Heaviside's EM is usefull for the near-field.

The "far-field" is the oscillatory flow of electrons.

Faraday, L. Lorentz, Tesla and Dirac were ignorant?

S*.

1573. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-29 18:02:51 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jskqla$dv0$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1640

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4feddeb4$0$26707$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> The Heaviside's EM is usefull for the near-field.
> The "far-field" is the oscillatory flow of electrons.
>
> S*.

Hello Szczepan. Please explain, in your own words, to help me understand
what you are trying to say, the meaning of
"near-field",
"far-field" and
"oscillatory flow of electrons". No quoting from web pages or books.

Kindest regards, Ian.

1574. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-30 02:01:25 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <d4626c37-4929-4081-bbb9-52c5cd1ff8e0@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1641

On Friday, June 29, 2012 11:58:27 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> Faraday, L. Lorentz, Tesla and Dirac were ignorant?

Yes, indeed, they were ignorant of the standard model of quantum physics but they had a good excuse for their ignorance. What is your excuse?:)
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1575. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-30 16:03:53 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4fef236a$0$1213$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1642

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jskqla$dv0$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4feddeb4$0$26707$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> The Heaviside's EM is usefull for the near-field.
>> The "far-field" is the oscillatory flow of electrons.
>>
>> S*.
>
> Hello Szczepan. Please explain, in your own words, to help me understand
> what you are trying to say, the meaning of
> "near-field",
> "far-field"
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Far-field_region

>and "oscillatory flow of electrons". No quoting from web pages or books.

In 1867 Lorenz wrote: " Ludvig Valentin Lorenz, "On the identity of the
vibrations of light with
electrical currents," Philosophical Magazine, Vol. 34, 1867, p. 287-301"

http://books.google.pl/books?id=caJdQfAKHtMC&hl=pl&pg=RA1-PA287#v=onepage&q&f=false

On p. 301 he wrote:
"The present general opinion regards light as consisting of backward and
forward motions of particles of aether."
If this were the case the electrical current would be the progressive motion
of the aether in the direction of the electrical current."

In today's words: "Light is the oscillatory flow of electrons".

Each wave is the oscillatory flow:
"Stokes drift may occur in all instances of oscillatory flow which are
inhomogeneous in space."
From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stokes_drift

The " backward and forward motions of particles" are always not simmetric.
The forward is always stronger.
S*

1576. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-30 16:33:32 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <sbm3c9-tkp.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1643

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:jskqla$dv0$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4feddeb4$0$26707$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>
>>> The Heaviside's EM is usefull for the near-field.
>>> The "far-field" is the oscillatory flow of electrons.
>>>
>>> S*.
>>
>> Hello Szczepan. Please explain, in your own words, to help me understand
>> what you are trying to say, the meaning of
>> "near-field",
>> "far-field"
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Far-field_region
>
>>and "oscillatory flow of electrons". No quoting from web pages or books.
>
> In 1867 Lorenz wrote: " Ludvig Valentin Lorenz, "On the identity of the

No one care; it is 2012.

> vibrations of light with
> electrical currents," Philosophical Magazine, Vol. 34, 1867, p. 287-301"
>
> http://books.google.pl/books?id=caJdQfAKHtMC&hl=pl&pg=RA1-PA287#v=onepage&q&f=false
>
> On p. 301 he wrote:
> "The present general opinion regards light as consisting of backward and
> forward motions of particles of aether."
> If this were the case the electrical current would be the progressive motion
> of the aether in the direction of the electrical current."
>
> In today's words: "Light is the oscillatory flow of electrons".
>
> Each wave is the oscillatory flow:
> "Stokes drift may occur in all instances of oscillatory flow which are
> inhomogeneous in space."
> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stokes_drift
>
> The " backward and forward motions of particles" are always not simmetric.
> The forward is always stronger.
> S*

Just a big pile of babbling, word salad, gibberish.

You are an idiot.

1577. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-30 20:16:58 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jsnn42$od5$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1644

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fef236a$0$1213$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> > The Heaviside's EM is usefull for the near-field.
>>> The "far-field" is the oscillatory flow of electrons.
>>>
>>> S*.
>>
>> Hello Szczepan. Please explain, in your own words, to help me understand
>> >> what you are trying to say, the meaning of
>> "near-field",
>> "far-field"
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Far-field_region
>
>>and "oscillatory flow of electrons". No quoting from web pages or books.
>
> In 1867 Lorenz wrote: " Ludvig Valentin Lorenz, "On the identity of the
> vibrations of light with
> electrical currents," Philosophical Magazine, Vol. 34, 1867, p. 287-301"
>
> http://books.google.pl/books?id=caJdQfAKHtMC&hl=pl&pg=RA1-PA287#v=onepage&q&f=false
>
> On p. 301 he wrote:
>

> The " backward and forward motions of particles" are always not simmetric.
> The forward is always stronger.
> S*

Hello Szczepan .
I see you aren't able to explain "oscillatory flow of electrons" in your
own words.
With " backward and forward motions of particles" I would have asked
"backwards and forwards relative to what" but I suspect that you can't
explain this in your own words.

>

1578. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-06-30 23:55:58 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <274vu7h1ih1or666cr63i90fbeij4bm8gd@4ax.com>
Source record: 1645

On Sat, 30 Jun 2012 18:03:53 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

>http://books.google.pl/books?id=caJdQfAKHtMC&hl=pl&pg=RA1-PA287#v=onepage&q&f=false
>
>On p. 301 he wrote:
>"The present general opinion regards light as consisting of backward and
>forward motions of particles of aether."

The aether drift theory was disproven in 1905 (as published by
Michelson and Morley):
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michelson-Morley_experiment>
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luminiferous_aether>
Please try to keep up to date:
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_luminiferous_aether>

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1579. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-01 00:06:01 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jso49h$l81$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1646

On 6/30/2012 6:55 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Sat, 30 Jun 2012 18:03:53 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>> http://books.google.pl/books?id=caJdQfAKHtMC&hl=pl&pg=RA1-PA287#v=onepage&q&f=false
>>
>> On p. 301 he wrote:
>> "The present general opinion regards light as consisting of backward and
>> forward motions of particles of aether."
>
> The aether drift theory was disproven in 1905 (as published by
> Michelson and Morley):

Actually, Jeff, I don't think it was disproven. In what world do you
maintain that lack of evidence is proof of non-existance?

(By the way, I'm on their side.)

> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michelson-Morley_experiment>
> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luminiferous_aether>
> Please try to keep up to date:
> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_luminiferous_aether>
>

1580. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-01 00:23:41 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <nc5vu7djnf9vvbat6bdmu85fitlfnjgo4c@4ax.com>
Source record: 1647

On Sat, 30 Jun 2012 19:06:01 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
wrote:

>On 6/30/2012 6:55 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>> On Sat, 30 Jun 2012 18:03:53 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
>> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>> http://books.google.pl/books?id=caJdQfAKHtMC&hl=pl&pg=RA1-PA287#v=onepage&q&f=false
>>>
>>> On p. 301 he wrote:
>>> "The present general opinion regards light as consisting of backward and
>>> forward motions of particles of aether."
>>
>> The aether drift theory was disproven in 1905 (as published by
>> Michelson and Morley):

Oops. The 1905 date should be 1887.

>Actually, Jeff, I don't think it was disproven. In what world do you
>maintain that lack of evidence is proof of non-existance?

Yeah, I know. Absense of proof is not proof of absensce. At the
time, it was much like dark matter. There's plenty of evidence to
suggest that it might exist, but no experimental proof.

Many scientists have produced results both postive and "lack of
evidence" for the aether drift along the way. Michelson Morley was
the first reproducable test that failed to show the existence of a
luminiferous aether wind, thus suggesting that it might be rubbish.

>(By the way, I'm on their side.)

Plenty of sides to choose from. Today, the consensus is that there is
no aether wind:
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_luminiferous_aether>
However, if it did exist, it might help explain why I can hear a DX
station, but they never seem to hear me. Asymmetrical skip perhaps?
My signal goes easier or farther downwind?

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1581. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-01 00:26:51 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <b3i4c9-0fs.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1648

John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote:
> On 6/30/2012 6:55 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>> On Sat, 30 Jun 2012 18:03:53 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
>> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>> http://books.google.pl/books?id=caJdQfAKHtMC&hl=pl&pg=RA1-PA287#v=onepage&q&f=false
>>>
>>> On p. 301 he wrote:
>>> "The present general opinion regards light as consisting of backward and
>>> forward motions of particles of aether."
>>
>> The aether drift theory was disproven in 1905 (as published by
>> Michelson and Morley):
>
> Actually, Jeff, I don't think it was disproven. In what world do you
> maintain that lack of evidence is proof of non-existance?

It is not a lack of evidence.

It is that the abudant evidence does not support the existance of an aether.

1582. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-01 00:36:31 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <aYMHr.11570$%Y2.7787@newsfe02.iad>
Source record: 1649

Trying to debate or explain anything to Bialek is like explaining the
development of the Newton Quotient to a cow. It also makes
me wonder about those who are trying!!! :-)

Irv VE6BP

P.S. Sorry Jeff -- my previous email was meant for
the group -- not you personally.

1583. HOT LATEST UPDATED VIDEOS AND SEXY ACTRESES PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-01 04:34:15 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <ea3fd66b-0518-458c-bdec-344dbc62f7fc@h10g2000pbi.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1650

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

jobs
http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

mobile

mobile games free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-games-free-download.html

mobile ringtones free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-ringtones-free-download.html

1584. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-01 05:46:25 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jsoo6v$5h6$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1501

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4fef236a$0$1213$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>

< snip >
>
> In 1867 Lorenz wrote: " Ludvig Valentin Lorenz, "On the identity of the
> vibrations of light with
> electrical currents," Philosophical Magazine, Vol. 34, 1867, p. 287-301"

>
> "Stokes drift may occur in all instances of oscillatory flow which are
> inhomogeneous in space."

Yes, all this is true, but you did not address the central question, which
was, "Is it warmer in the summertime or in the city?"

Are you posting in the correct thread?

1585. Crossposting Permitted to rec.radio.amateur.moderated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-01 06:00:04 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting-1-1341122402@panix.com>
Source record: 1502
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting
Revision: 1.2 2011/11/02 04:08:53
Posting-Frequency: posted monthly
URL: http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rram/index.html

Changes followed by "|".

After a 30-day public discussion and feedback period to gauge reader
opinions in March of 2009:

http://groups.google.com/group/rec.radio.amateur.moderated/browse_thread/thread/d7d337db35
f23326

the rec.radio.amateur.moderated Moderation Team had decided to consider |
amending its charter, and permit limited simultaneous crossposting to
rec.radio.amateur.moderated and one other unmoderated
amateur-radio-related discussion newsgroup. After a successful trial |
period (90 days, through early July 2009), we decided to adopt this |
change permanently. |

Approved rec.radio.amateur.* newsgroups are those that are currently
listed in the latest version of the "List of Big Eight Newsgroups" which
is crossposted monthly to news.announce.newgroups, news.groups, and
news.lists.misc.

Approved alt.radio.amateur.* and alt.ham-radio.* newsgroups are those
that have been created consistent with the suggestions in "So You Want
to Create an Alt Newsgroup" at:

http://www.faqs.org/faqs/alt-creation-guide/

Approved regional hierarchy newsgroups are those that contain either
"radio.amateur" or "ham-radio" in their names, including
uk.radio.amateur and aus.radio.amateur.misc.

We will make every reasonable effort to keep our list of approved
newsgroups up-to-date. In case we have overlooked any, and a submission
is rejected in error as a result, the rejected submitter can E-mail us
at our administrative contact address (in the signature at the bottom of
this article, and the default Reply-To for the rejection message)
requesting that it be added, and that the article be approved. We may
still choose to reject articles crossposted to any alt.* newsgroup with
an inappropriate name, including obscene language, embedded
name-calling, or encouragement of unlawful conduct.
```

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-amateur-moderated-request@panix.com.

1586. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-01 09:14:05 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff014df$0$1211$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1503

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:274vu7h1ih1or666cr63i90fbeij4bm8gd@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 30 Jun 2012 18:03:53 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>>http://books.google.pl/books?id=caJdQfAKHtMC&hl=pl&pg=RA1-PA287#v=onepage&q&f=false
>>
>>On p. 301 he wrote:
>>"The present general opinion regards light as consisting of backward and
>>forward motions of particles of aether."
>
> The aether drift theory was disproven in 1905 (as published by
> Michelson and Morley):
> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michelson-Morley_experiment>
> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luminiferous_aether>
> Please try to keep up to date:
> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_luminiferous_aether>

Michelson disproved the H.Lorentz aether;
"It appears, from all that precedes, reasonably certain that if there be any
relative motion between the earth and the luminiferous ether, it must be
small; quite small enough entirely to refute Fresnel's explanation of
aberration. Stokes has given a theory of aberration which assumes the ether
at the earth's surface to be at rest with regard to the latter, and only
requires in addition that the relative velocity have a potential; but
Lorentz shows that these conditions are incompatible. Lorentz then proposes
a modification which combines some ideas of Stokes and Fresnel, and assumes
the existence of a potential, together with Fresnel's coefficient. If now it
were legitimate to conclude from the present work that the ether is at rest
with regard to the earth's surface, according to Lorentz there could not be
a velocity potential, and his own theory also fails."
From:
http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/On_the_Relative_Motion_of_the_Earth_and_the_Luminiferous_Eth
er

The Michelson proved that Stokes aether rotate with the Sun (1887) but not
rotate with the Earth (1925).
S*

1587. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-01 09:24:35 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff01753$0$26707$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1504

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:nc5vu7djnf9vvbat6bdmu85fitlfnjgo4c@4ax.com...
>
> Michelson Morley was
> the first reproducable test that failed to show the existence of a
> luminiferous aether wind, thus suggesting that it might be rubbish.

They did show that no aether wind in the orbital Earth movement.

>
>>(By the way, I'm on their side.)
>
> Plenty of sides to choose from. Today, the consensus is that there is
> no aether wind:
> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_luminiferous_aether>

Did not you read:
"1925 - the Michelson-Gale-Pearson experiment produces a positive result
while attempting to detect the effect of Earth's rotation on the velocity of
light. The significance of the experiment remains debated to this day, but
this planetary Sagnac effect is measured by ring laser gyros and taken into
account by the GPS system."

In 1925 Michelson and Gale did show that there is the aether wind caused by
the Earth rotation.

> However, if it did exist, it might help explain why I can hear a DX
> station, but they never seem to hear me. Asymmetrical skip perhaps?
> My signal goes easier or farther downwind?

Your ground is enough only for receiving.
S*

1588. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-01 09:32:43 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff0193b$0$1297$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1505

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jsnn42$od5$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4fef236a$0$1213$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
>> The " backward and forward motions of particles" are always not
>> simmetric.
>> The forward is always stronger.
>> S*
>
> Hello Szczepan .
> I see you aren't able to explain "oscillatory flow of electrons" in your
> own words.
> With " backward and forward motions of particles" I would have asked
> "backwards and forwards relative to what" but I suspect that you can't
> explain this in your own words.

"More generally, the Stokes drift velocity is the difference between
theaverage Lagrangian flow velocity of a fluid parcel, and the
averageEulerian flow velocity of the fluid at a fixed position. This
nonlinearphenomenon is named after George Gabriel Stokes, who derived
expressions for this drift in his 1847 study of water waves."
From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stokes_drift
S*

1589. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-01 14:16:48 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jspmku$qa4$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1506

"Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote in message
news:aYMHr.11570$%Y2.7787@newsfe02.iad...
> Trying to debate or explain anything to Bialek is like explaining the
> development of the Newton Quotient to a cow. It also makes
> me wonder about those who are trying!!! :-)
>
> Irv VE6BP

Hi Irv.

It's fun.It leads to some good discussions between the amateurs on this group.

It's akin to trying to explain amateur radio to a friend. The difference is that friends usually listen and understand whereas S* is a "copy-and-paste practitioner" and can't understand.

73, Ian.

1590. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-01 14:18:45 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jspml0$qa4$2@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1507

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4ff0193b$0$1297$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
> news:jsnn42$od5$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4fef236a$0$1213$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>>> The " backward and forward motions of particles" are always not
>>> simmetric.
>>> The forward is always stronger.
>>> S*
>>
>> Hello Szczepan .
>> I see you aren't able to explain "oscillatory flow of electrons" in your
>> own words.
>> With " backward and forward motions of particles" I would have asked
>> "backwards and forwards relative to what" but I suspect that you can't
>> explain this in your own words.
>
> "More generally, the Stokes drift velocity is the difference between
> theaverage Lagrangian flow velocity of a fluid parcel, and the
> averageEulerian flow velocity of the fluid at a fixed position. This
> nonlinearphenomenon is named after George Gabriel Stokes, who derived
> expressions for this drift in his 1847 study of water waves."
> From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stokes_drift
> S*

```
Hello Szczepan .
Thank you for proving my point and showing that you do not understand
things.

Regards, Ian.
```

1591. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-01 14:24:47 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jspml0$qa4$3@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1508

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4ff01753$0$26707$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> >> However, if it did exist, it might help explain why I can hear a DX
>> station, but they never seem to hear me. Asymmetrical skip perhaps?
>> My signal goes easier or farther downwind?
>
> Your ground is enough only for receiving.
> S*

Ah! The humour of it all. I'm now trying to work out if Szczepan floats above the ground or keeps his feet firmly anchored in it.
Let's remember that, to him, a transmitter is a black box and that he really doesn't understand that of which he writes. I do like the way he's moaned about aerials having to be grounded and now has decided that the ground can be different for Tx and Rx.

I have to acknowledge that this group has made me smile more than some of the comedy shows on BBC Radio 4 Extra.

73 to all, Ian.

1592. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-01 15:39:05 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff06f1b$0$1215$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1509

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jspml0$qa4$3@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4ff01753$0$26707$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> Your ground is enough only for receiving.
>> S*
>
> Ah! The humour of it all. I'm now trying to work out if Szczepan floats
> above the ground or keeps his feet firmly anchored in it.
> Let's remember that, to him, a transmitter is a black box and that he
> really doesn't understand that of which he writes. I do like the way he's
> moaned about aerials having to be grounded and now has decided that the
> ground can be different for Tx and Rx.

In Tx the huge amount of electrons must jump off the antenna. They flow from
the big ground.
In Rx only a few electrons enters in antenna and flow to a little ground.
>
> I have to acknowledge that this group has made me smile more than some of
> the comedy shows on BBC Radio 4 Extra.

Me too.
S*

1593. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-01 16:01:15 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jspsb1$7mn$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1510

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4ff06f1b$0$1215$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
>>> Your ground is enough only for receiving.
>>> S*
>>
>> Ah! The humour of it all. I'm now trying to work out if Szczepan floats
>> above the ground or keeps his feet firmly anchored in it.
>> Let's remember that, to him, a transmitter is a black box and that he
>> really doesn't understand that of which he writes. I do like the way he's
>> moaned about aerials having to be grounded and now has decided that the
>> ground can be different for Tx and Rx.
>
> In Tx the huge amount of electrons must jump off the antenna. They flow
> from the big ground.
> In Rx only a few electrons enters in antenna and flow to a little ground.
>>
>> I have to acknowledge that this group has made me smile more than some of
>> the comedy shows on BBC Radio 4 Extra.
>
> Me too.
> S*
Hello Szczepan.
Your style of physics is so funny. I'll let you work out the obvious mistake
you made.

ttfn, Ian.

1594. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-01 16:33:53 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <almarsoft.744582048461121574 5@news.eternal-september.org>
Source record: 1511

On Sun, 1 Jul 2012 15:16:48 +0100, "Ian"
<nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote:
> "Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote in message
> news:aYMHr.11570$%Y2.7787@newsfe02.iad...
> > Trying to debate or explain anything to Bialek is like explaining
the
> > development of the Newton Quotient to a cow. It also makes
> > me wonder about those who are trying!!! :-)
> >
> > Irv VE6BP

> Hi Irv.

> It's fun.It leads to some good discussions between the amateurs on
this
> group.

> It's akin to trying to explain amateur radio to a friend. The
difference is
> that friends usually listen and understand whereas S* is a
"copy-and-paste
> practitioner" and can't understand.

> 73, Ian.

The technical discussion on this group has dropped down in the past
year. It is nice to see a renewal of activity, even if some of the
posts are controversial.

However, I personally lose interest when the discussions are
nonsensical.

1595. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-01 16:45:05 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <hdb6c9-545.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1512

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> In Tx the huge amount of electrons must jump off the antenna. They flow from
> the big ground.
> In Rx only a few electrons enters in antenna and flow to a little ground.

Insane, babbling, nonsense.

You really are an idiot.

1596. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-01 20:19:55 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jsqbc9dhm1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1513

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote in message
news:jspml0$qa4$3@speranza.aioe.org...

< snip >

> "Szczepan Bialek" ... keeps his feet firmly anchored in ...

< snip >

I cast my vote for

XXX A block of cement

"Sal"

1597. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-01 20:21:12 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jsqben$e5a$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1514

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote in message
news:jspsb1$7mn$1@speranza.aioe.org...

> Hello Szczepan.
> Your style of physics is so funny. I'll let you work out the obvious
> mistake you made.

His diet is lacking an essential nutrient: brainium.

"Sal"

1598. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-01 20:24:38 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jsqbl5$f70$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1515

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
news:hdb6c9-545.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>
>> In Tx the huge amount of electrons must jump off the antenna. They flow
>> from
>> the big ground.
>> In Rx only a few electrons enters in antenna and flow to a little ground.
>
> Insane, babbling, nonsense.
>
> You really are an idiot.
>

Bejamin Franklin is quoted (or misquoted) as saying, "Beer is proof that God loves us and wants us to be happy." I wonder what Franklin would say about Bialek.

"Sal"

1599. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-01 20:40:40 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <87p6c9-4h6.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1516

Sal M. O'Nella <sobars@aol.com> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
> news:hdb6c9-545.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>
>>> In Tx the huge amount of electrons must jump off the antenna. They flow
>>> from
>>> the big ground.
>>> In Rx only a few electrons enters in antenna and flow to a little ground.
>>
>> Insane, babbling, nonsense.
>>
>> You really are an idiot.
>>
>
>
> Bejamin Franklin is quoted (or misquoted) as saying, "Beer is proof that God
> loves us and wants us to be happy." I wonder what Franklin would say about
> Bialek.
>
> "Sal"

Who has deceiv'd thee so oft as thy self?

Comes to mind.

1600. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-02 02:28:22 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <eH7Ir.61795$hJ3.40389@newsfe14.iad>
Source record: 1517

Well, considering that Franklin stood out in a storm and attempted
to attract lightning, perhaps they have something in common!

Irv VE6BP

"Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com> wrote in message
news:jsqbl5$f70$1@dont-email.me...
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
> news:hdb6c9-545.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>
>>> In Tx the huge amount of electrons must jump off the antenna. They flow
>>> from
>>> the big ground.
>>> In Rx only a few electrons enters in antenna and flow to a little
>>> ground.
>>
>> Insane, babbling, nonsense.
>>
>> You really are an idiot.
>>
>
>
> Bejamin Franklin is quoted (or misquoted) as saying, "Beer is proof that
> God loves us and wants us to be happy." I wonder what Franklin would say
> about Bialek.
>
> "Sal"
>
>

1601. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-02 04:55:37 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jsr9jd$19j$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1518

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
news:87p6c9-4h6.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Sal M. O'Nella <sobars@aol.com> wrote:
>>

< snip >

>> Bejamin Franklin is quoted (or misquoted) as saying, "Beer is proof that
>> God
>> loves us and wants us to be happy." I wonder what Franklin would say
>> about
>> Bialek.
>>
>> "Sal"
>
> Who has deceiv'd thee so oft as thy self?
>
> Comes to mind.
>

Very good!

"Sal"

1602. Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-02 14:54:38 UTC
From: Joel365 <Joel365.a378c19@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Joel365.a378c19@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 1519

I have a dipole with 134 feet of 20 gauge insulated copper wire. What would happen if I wanted to replace one leg (67 feet) with 18 gauge copper clad insulated steel wire but chose to keep the other leg with the 20 gauge wire?
Tks,
Joel

--
Joel365

1603. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-02 17:09:12 UTC
From: Bobziol <Bobziol.a378c19@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Bobziol.a378c19@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 1520

Joel365;792738 Wrote:
> I have a dipole with 134 feet of 20 gauge insulated copper wire. What
> would happen if I wanted to replace one leg (67 feet) with 18 gauge
> copper clad insulated steel wire but chose to keep the other leg with
> the 20 gauge wire?
> Tks,
> Joel

May stay up longer, not much better performance, and have a slight
different tuning.

--
Bobziol

1604. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-02 17:37:38 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <07OdncS7l_3CQWzSnZ2dnUVZ_g-dnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 1521

"Joel365" <Joel365.a378c19@radiobanter.com> wrote in message
news:Joel365.a378c19@radiobanter.com...
>
> I have a dipole with 134 feet of 20 gauge insulated copper wire. What
> would happen if I wanted to replace one leg (67 feet) with 18 gauge
> copper clad insulated steel wire but chose to keep the other leg with
> the 20 gauge wire?
> Tks,
> Joel

You probably would not notice anything on 80 meters. It is possiable that
the wire not being insulated and a differant size will cause a slight shift
in the resonate frequency, but I doubt that you will notice it.
It is sort of like having a truck load of bricks. If you add one more
brick, there is an effect, just too slight to make any differance. Unless
someone told you the brick was added, you would not notice it.

1605. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-02 19:15:26 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <cfe0e6e2-2073-4163-be74-e6f414ff83db@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1522

On Friday, June 29, 2012 9:01:25 PM UTC-5, W5DXP wrote:
> Yes, indeed, they were ignorant of the standard model of quantum physics but they had a good excuse for their ignorance. What is your excuse?:)

Speaking of the standard model:

http://hosted.ap.org/dynamic/stories/E/EU_SWITZERLAND_GOD_PARTICLE?SITE=AP&SECTION=HOME&TEMPLATE=DEFAULT&CTIME=2012-07-02-09-27-46
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1606. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-02 19:38:33 UTC
From: bilou <padepub@free.fr>
Message-ID: <jsstc7$2avi$1@adenine.netfront.net>
Source record: 1523

"Joel365" <Joel365.a378c19@radiobanter.com> wrote in message
news:Joel365.a378c19@radiobanter.com...
>
> I have a dipole with 134 feet of 20 gauge insulated copper wire. What
> would happen if I wanted to replace one leg (67 feet) with 18 gauge
> copper clad insulated steel wire but chose to keep the other leg with
> the 20 gauge wire?
Hi
Interesting question.
As the others I don't think anything useful will happen.
In such cases it is convenient to put the things to their limits.
Imagine the diameter of one half is infinite.
You now have a quarter wave over a ground plane.A well known case.
Impedance is halved .
Resonnance is only dependant of the remaining wire and unchanged.
Your result should be somewhere between no change and that.
Another similar question :
Instead of burying lots of radials at the base of a vertical
what about digging (or using) a well and having a quarter wave of wire
dropped into it ?

--- Posted via news://freenews.netfront.net/ - Complaints to news@netfront.net ---

1607. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-02 20:08:39 UTC
From: Allodoxaphobia <knock_yourself_out@example.net>
Message-ID: <slrnjv3vuj.21c9.knock_yourself_out@shell.config.com>
Source record: 1524

On Mon, 2 Jul 2012 14:54:38 +0000, Joel365 wrote:
>
> I have a dipole with 134 feet of 20 gauge insulated copper wire. What
> would happen if I wanted to replace one leg (67 feet) with 18 gauge
> copper clad insulated steel wire but chose to keep the other leg with
> the 20 gauge wire?

Hair will grow in the palm of your hand.

1608. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-02 23:59:14 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.a3834d9@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.a3834d9@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 1530

Joel365;792738 Wrote:
> I have a dipole with 134 feet of 20 gauge insulated copper wire. What
> would happen if I wanted to replace one leg (67 feet) with 18 gauge
> copper clad insulated steel wire but chose to keep the other leg with
> the 20 gauge wire?
> Tks,
> Joel

The resonance will change because of the conductivity of the copper wire
vs the copper clad wire.
Although the electrons travels on the outside (skin) of the wire, the
core still plays a part in the equasion because the resistance changes
with the materials.

--
Channel Jumper

1609. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-03 01:39:18 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4ff24d44$0$22873$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1525

```
On 7/1/2012 4:14 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "Jeff Liebermann"<jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:274vu7h1ih1or666cr63i90fbeij4bm8gd@4ax.com...
>> On Sat, 30 Jun 2012 18:03:53 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
>> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>> http://books.google.pl/books?id=caJdQfAKHtMC&hl=pl&pg=RA1-PA287#v=onepage&q&f=false
>>>
>>> On p. 301 he wrote:
>>> "The present general opinion regards light as consisting of backward and
>>> forward motions of particles of aether."
>>
>> The aether drift theory was disproven in 1905 (as published by
>> Michelson and Morley):
>> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michelson-Morley_experiment>
>> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luminiferous_aether>
>> Please try to keep up to date:
>> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_luminiferous_aether>
>
> Michelson disproved the H.Lorentz aether;
> "It appears, from all that precedes, reasonably certain that if there be any
> relative motion between the earth and the luminiferous ether, it must be
> small; quite small enough entirely to refute Fresnel's explanation of
> aberration. Stokes has given a theory of aberration which assumes the ether
> at the earth's surface to be at rest with regard to the latter, and only
> requires in addition that the relative velocity have a potential; but
> Lorentz shows that these conditions are incompatible. Lorentz then proposes
> a modification which combines some ideas of Stokes and Fresnel, and assumes
> the existence of a potential, together with Fresnel's coefficient. If now it
> were legitimate to conclude from the present work that the ether is at rest
> with regard to the earth's surface, according to Lorentz there could not be
> a velocity potential, and his own theory also fails."
> From:
> http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/On_the_Relative_Motion_of_the_Earth_and_the_Luminiferous_E
ther
>
> The Michelson proved that Stokes aether rotate with the Sun (1887) but not
> rotate with the Earth (1925).
> S*
>
>

Too bad Michelson was wrong. And so are you.

Proven thousands of times, and more, since then.
```

tom
K0TAR

1610. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-03 02:36:21 UTC
From: BillyBobMarley <whax44@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <ca9a060f-2a30-4691-ada7-ede6bf68268b@f16g2000yqg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1526

On Jul 2, 10:54 am, Joel365 <Joel365.a378...@radiobanter.com> wrote:
> I have a dipole with 134 feet of 20 gauge insulated copper wire. What
> would happen if I wanted to replace one leg (67 feet) with 18 gauge
> copper clad insulated steel wire but chose to keep the other leg with
> the 20 gauge wire?
> Tks,
> Joel
>
> --
> Joel365

Shouldn't make a differance.

1611. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-03 03:07:13 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <14n4v79fkm51d6f4k1oje9adbvlf521i1n@4ax.com>
Source record: 1527

On Mon, 2 Jul 2012 14:54:38 +0000, Joel365
<Joel365.a378c19@radiobanter.com> wrote:

>I have a dipole with 134 feet of 20 gauge insulated copper wire. What
>would happen if I wanted to replace one leg (67 feet) with 18 gauge
>copper clad insulated steel wire but chose to keep the other leg with
>the 20 gauge wire?

No effect. The bandwidth of the antenna is determined by the diameter
of the conductor. The wider the conductor, the greater the bandwidth.
The difference between 18 and 20AWG is negligible and has no effect.

However, 18AWG copper wire is not going to support itself for very
long. Copper is soft and breaks easily. The weight of the center
balun, plus the coax weight, plus any birds that might roost on the
wire, are going to break it. Please consider using heavier gauge
wire, copperweld, or at least support the center balun.

As I vaguely recall, NEC (National Electrical Code) Section 810
suggests 14AWG minimum for antennas. I'm too lazy to find the chapter
and verse.

My favorite antenna wire is stainless steel fishing line. Very strong
and doesn't rust. The problem is that as soon as I buy a roll, one of
the local hams invents an antenna project that consumes the entire
roll.
<http://www.alltackle.com/american_fishing_wire_stainless_steel_trolling_wire.htm>

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
831-336-2558
http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

1612. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-03 03:59:37 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jstqnb$t6i$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1528

On 7/2/2012 3:08 PM, Allodoxaphobia wrote:
> On Mon, 2 Jul 2012 14:54:38 +0000, Joel365 wrote:
>>
>> I have a dipole with 134 feet of 20 gauge insulated copper wire. What
>> would happen if I wanted to replace one leg (67 feet) with 18 gauge
>> copper clad insulated steel wire but chose to keep the other leg with
>> the 20 gauge wire?
>
> Hair will grow in the palm of your hand.
>

I'm 70. Hair grows everywhere on me. My barber charges $5 just for an
estimate.

1613. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-03 04:00:12 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jstqof$t6i$2@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1529

```
On 7/2/2012 10:59 PM, John S wrote:
> On 7/2/2012 3:08 PM, Allodoxaphobia wrote:
>> On Mon, 2 Jul 2012 14:54:38 +0000, Joel365 wrote:
>>>
>>> I have a dipole with 134 feet of 20 gauge insulated copper wire. What
>>> would happen if I wanted to replace one leg (67 feet) with 18 gauge
>>> copper clad insulated steel wire but chose to keep the other leg with
>>> the 20 gauge wire?
>>
>> Hair will grow in the palm of your hand.
>>
>
> I'm 70. Hair grows everywhere on me. My barber charges $5 just for an
> estimate.
>

EXCEPT my head!
```

1614. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-03 07:38:07 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff2a15e$0$1224$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1531

Uzytkownik "tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
news:4ff24d44$0$22873$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 7/1/2012 4:14 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> "Jeff Liebermann"<jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:274vu7h1ih1or666cr63i90fbeij4bm8gd@4ax.com...
>>> On Sat, 30 Jun 2012 18:03:53 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
>>> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>> http://books.google.pl/books?id=caJdQfAKHtMC&hl=pl&pg=RA1-PA287#v=onepage&q&f=false
>>>>
>>>> On p. 301 he wrote:
>>>> "The present general opinion regards light as consisting of backward
>>>> and
>>>> forward motions of particles of aether."
>>>
>>> The aether drift theory was disproven in 1905 (as published by
>>> Michelson and Morley):
>>> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michelson-Morley_experiment>
>>> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luminiferous_aether>
>>> Please try to keep up to date:
>>> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_luminiferous_aether>
>>
>> Michelson disproved the H.Lorentz aether;
>> "It appears, from all that precedes, reasonably certain that if there be
>> any
>> relative motion between the earth and the luminiferous ether, it must be
>> small; quite small enough entirely to refute Fresnel's explanation of
>> aberration. Stokes has given a theory of aberration which assumes the
>> ether
>> at the earth's surface to be at rest with regard to the latter, and only
>> requires in addition that the relative velocity have a potential; but
>> Lorentz shows that these conditions are incompatible. Lorentz then
>> proposes
>> a modification which combines some ideas of Stokes and Fresnel, and
>> assumes
>> the existence of a potential, together with Fresnel's coefficient. If now
>> it
>> were legitimate to conclude from the present work that the ether is at
>> rest
>> with regard to the earth's surface, according to Lorentz there could not
>> be
>> a velocity potential, and his own theory also fails."
>> From:
>> http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/On_the_Relative_Motion_of_the_Earth_and_the_Luminiferous_

Ether
>>
>> The Michelson proved that Stokes aether rotate with the Sun (1887) but
>> not
>> rotate with the Earth (1925).
>> S*
>>
>>
>
> Too bad Michelson was wrong. And so are you.
>
> Proven thousands of times, and more, since then.

Could you give us the one prove (for example).
S*

1615. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-03 08:34:42 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff2aea3$0$1299$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1532

"bilou" <padepub@free.fr> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jsstc7$2avi$1@adenine.netfront.net...
>
> Imagine the diameter of one half is infinite.
> You now have a quarter wave over a ground plane.A well known case.
> Impedance is halved .
> Resonnance is only dependant of the remaining wire and unchanged.
> Your result should be somewhere between no change and that.
> Another similar question :
> Instead of burying lots of radials at the base of a vertical
> what about digging (or using) a well and having a quarter wave of wire
> dropped into it ?

A real well in soil will be the perfect infinite source of electrons.
The well in a dry rock will be most wrong.

The well in the dry rock is used in ULF. But the electrons are pumped from
the wet area.
S*

1616. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-03 09:37:50 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjv5fbe.2mh.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1533

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> A real well in soil will be the perfect infinite source of electrons.

A source of electrons is not required. Transmitters use AC (alternating current) so there is no net flow of electrons.

1617. LATEST HOT PICS & VIDEOS & TOP INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-03 10:26:41 UTC
From: sowmya <sowmya9030@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <c6d2aafe-6310-4bd7-83db-86f28f28ad43@h20g2000yqe.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1534

ALL INTERVIEW QUESTIONS& STUDY MATERIAL
http://newdotnetinterviewquestions.blogspot.in/

TOP DATING TIPS TO ENCOURAGE WOMEN FOR DATING
http://datingsitesdatingtips.blogspot.in/

FOR LATEST MOVIE UPDATED LINKS
HOT NEETHU CHANDRA LATEST PICS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/07/neetu-chandra-actress.html
ACTRESS AMRUTHA LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/07/amrutha-actress.html
SELATHUPONNU MOVIE HOT PHOTOS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/07/selathuponnu-movie-stills.html
SULAGNA PANIGRAHI HOT PHOTOSHOOT
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/06/sulagna-panigrahi-actress.html
RUBY PARIHAR HOT PHOTOSHOOT
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/06/actress-ruby-parihar.html
ACTRESS YAMI GOUTHAM LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/06/yami-gautam-actress.html
SRIMANARAYANA MOVIE HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/06/srimannarayana-movie-stills.html
KAJAL AGARWAL LATEST STILLS
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/06/kajal-agarwal-latest-stills.html
SANA KHAN LATEST HOT PHOTO GALLERY
http://actressgallery-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/06/sana-khan-latest-stills.html

FOR HOT ACTRESS PHOTO GALLERY
PRANEETHA HOT SPICY IMAGES
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/06/praneetha-latest-stills.html
SHRUTHI HASSAN HALF SAREE STILLS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/05/shruti-hassan-half-saree-stills.html
TAMANNA HOT NAVEL PHOTOS
http://actressimages-9.blogspot.in/2012/05/tamanna-navel-photos.html
TRISHA LATEST HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery9.blogspot.in/2012/05/trisha.html
MONIKA LATEST HOT HD STLLS
http://actressgallery9.blogspot.in/2012/05/monika-stills.html

FOR ONLY HOT GUYS SEE THIS
BRINDA PAREKH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/07/brinda-parekh-hot.html
REEMA SINGH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/06/reema-singh-hot.html
SADA LATEST HOT NAVEL STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/06/sada-hot-stills.html

RACHANA MOURYA HOT PHOTOS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/06/rachana-maurya-hot-pics.html
NATHALIA KAUR HOT LATEST STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/05/nathalia-kaur-hot.html
LAKSHMI RAI HOT SPICY STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/04/lakshmi-rai-hot.html
VIDISHA LATEST HOT PHOTO STILLS
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/05/vidisha-hot.html
MADHAVI LATHA HOT NAVEL SHOW
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/05/madhavi-latha-hot.html
TAMIL ACTRESS MEGHNA HOT
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/04/meghna-hot.html
LAKSHMI RAI HOT IMAGES
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.com/2012/04/lakshmi-rai-hot.html
KIRAN RATHOD LATEST HOT PHOTOSHOOT
http://hotactress-kalyani.blogspot.in/2012/04/kiran-rathod-hot.html

1618. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-03 16:15:45 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff31ab2$0$26682$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1535

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjv5fbe.2mh.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> A real well in soil will be the perfect infinite source of electrons.
>
> A source of electrons is not required. Transmitters use AC (alternating
> current) so there is no net flow of electrons.

AC is in a transformer.
In an antenna is the oscillatory flow of electrons. So there is the net
flow of electrons.

"It is now known that this device operated by emitting electrons from the
single electrode through a combination of field electron emission and
thermionic emission.[citation needed] Once liberated, electrons are strongly
repelled by the high electric field near the electrode during negative
voltage peaks from the oscillating HV output of the Tesla Coil"

Do not you know that?
S*

1619. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-03 16:27:41 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <t4jbc9-vdm.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1536

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:slrnjv5fbe.2mh.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> A real well in soil will be the perfect infinite source of electrons.
>>
>> A source of electrons is not required. Transmitters use AC (alternating
>> current) so there is no net flow of electrons.
>
> AC is in a transformer.
> In an antenna is the oscillatory flow of electrons. So there is the net
> flow of electrons.
>
> "It is now known that this device operated by emitting electrons from the
> single electrode through a combination of field electron emission and
> thermionic emission.[citation needed] Once liberated, electrons are strongly
> repelled by the high electric field near the electrode during negative
> voltage peaks from the oscillating HV output of the Tesla Coil"
>
> Do not you know that?
> S*

You post nothing but babbling, word salad, nonsense and you are an utter
idiot.

Do you not know that?
```

1620. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-03 16:38:12 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjv67vk.m8n.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1537

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:slrnjv5fbe.2mh.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> A real well in soil will be the perfect infinite source of electrons.
>>
>> A source of electrons is not required. Transmitters use AC (alternating
>> current) so there is no net flow of electrons.
>
> AC is in a transformer.
> In an antenna is the oscillatory flow of electrons. So there is the net
> flow of electrons.
>
> "It is now known that this device operated by emitting electrons from the
> single electrode through a combination of field electron emission and
> thermionic emission.[citation needed] Once liberated, electrons are strongly
> repelled by the high electric field near the electrode during negative
> voltage peaks from the oscillating HV output of the Tesla Coil"
>
> Do not you know that?
> S*

If that were true, there would be a DC current into a transmitting antenna
fed only by HF (AC) current.
But of course there is no such DC current. If it were there, it would
mean there is nonlinearity in the antenna and there would be severe
intermodulation.

1621. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-03 17:13:28 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jsv97g$6uc$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1538

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4ff31ab2$0$26682$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
>
> AC is in a transformer.
> In an antenna is the oscillatory flow of electrons. So there is the net
> flow of electrons.
>
> "It is now known that this device operated by emitting electrons from the
> single electrode through a combination of field electron emission and
> thermionic emission.[citation needed] Once liberated, electrons are
> strongly repelled by the high electric field near the electrode during
> negative voltage peaks from the oscillating HV output of the Tesla Coil"
>
> Do not you know that?
> S*

Szczepan seems to be muddling up valves and aerials. I guess there's no point in trying to explain the difference between the two to him. Didn't he make a similar posting a few months ago?

73, Ian.

1622. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-03 18:09:59 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <n4pbc9-u0n.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1539

Ian <nospam@nospam-please-i-am-veggie.net> wrote:
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4ff31ab2$0$26682$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>>
>> AC is in a transformer.
>> In an antenna is the oscillatory flow of electrons. So there is the net
>> flow of electrons.
>>
>> "It is now known that this device operated by emitting electrons from the
>> single electrode through a combination of field electron emission and
>> thermionic emission.[citation needed] Once liberated, electrons are
>> strongly repelled by the high electric field near the electrode during
>> negative voltage peaks from the oscillating HV output of the Tesla Coil"
>>
>> Do not you know that?
>> S*
>
> Szczepan seems to be muddling up valves and aerials. I guess there's no
> point in trying to explain the difference between the two to him. Didn't he
> make a similar posting a few months ago?
>
> 73, Ian.

He has been posting his idiotic crap for years and years both here and in
sci.phyics.electromag.

No matter what you tell him his response will be a pile of babbling word
salad like the above and a reference to something written over a hundred
years ago and perhaps a misinterpreted link to a Wiki article about
something else that has some similar words in it.

References to textbooks mean nothing to him as he believes all "teachers"
are in a conspiracy to hide the truth.

He thinks Feynman was a "teacher" and not credible.

Yeah, Feynman was a teacher like Mozart was a piano player.

1623. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-03 18:19:24 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <JIGIr.68397$Mp1.47707@en-nntp-04.dc1.easynews.com>
Source record: 1540

On 7/3/2012 11:27 AM, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
>> news:slrnjv5fbe.2mh.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>> A real well in soil will be the perfect infinite source of electrons.
>>>
>>> A source of electrons is not required. Transmitters use AC (alternating
>>> current) so there is no net flow of electrons.
>>
>> AC is in a transformer.
>> In an antenna is the oscillatory flow of electrons. So there is the net
>> flow of electrons.
>>
>> "It is now known that this device operated by emitting electrons from the
>> single electrode through a combination of field electron emission and
>> thermionic emission.[citation needed] Once liberated, electrons are strongly
>> repelled by the high electric field near the electrode during negative
>> voltage peaks from the oscillating HV output of the Tesla Coil"
>>
>> Do not you know that?
>> S*
>
> You post nothing but babbling, word salad, nonsense and you are an utter
> idiot.
>
> Do you not know that?
>
Jim, he is either just having a big laugh by posting all this babbling
and watching our reaction or he has a some form of mental illness. If
the later, he is unaware that he has lost touch with reality.

It is probably a form of therapy to cut and paste all the little pieces
of documents he finds. It may make him feel like he has answers that
none of the rest of us have. The clear evidence that he is confusing
valves and antennas is one of the endless indications of his ignorance
of electrical theory.

He continues his babbling because he gets a huge amount of attention
from it. He has an answer for everything. It is just that the answers
make no sense and are rarely related to the questions.

However, if his babblings make sense to anyone, I have and electron
bridge that is securely attached to the earth. It allows perfect radio

communications anywhere in the universe. I am willing to sell this bridge at a discount price. Please contact me for pricing and delivery.

Michael

1624. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-03 20:21:39 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jsvk8m$n3k$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1541

```
On 7/3/2012 1:09 PM, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
> Ian <nospam@nospam-please-i-am-veggie.net> wrote:
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4ff31ab2$0$26682$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>
>>>
>>> AC is in a transformer.
>>> In an antenna is the oscillatory flow of electrons. So there is the net
>>> flow of electrons.
>>>
>>> "It is now known that this device operated by emitting electrons from the
>>> single electrode through a combination of field electron emission and
>>> thermionic emission.[citation needed] Once liberated, electrons are
>>> strongly repelled by the high electric field near the electrode during
>>> negative voltage peaks from the oscillating HV output of the Tesla Coil"
>>>
>>> Do not you know that?
>>> S*
>>
>> Szczepan seems to be muddling up valves and aerials. I guess there's no
>> point in trying to explain the difference between the two to him. Didn't he
>> make a similar posting a few months ago?
>>
>> 73, Ian.
>
> He has been posting his idiotic crap for years and years both here and in
> sci.phyics.electromag.
>
> No matter what you tell him his response will be a pile of babbling word
> salad like the above and a reference to something written over a hundred
> years ago and perhaps a misinterpreted link to a Wiki article about
> something else that has some similar words in it.
>
> References to textbooks mean nothing to him as he believes all "teachers"
> are in a conspiracy to hide the truth.
>
> He thinks Feynman was a "teacher" and not credible.
>
> Yeah, Feynman was a teacher like Mozart was a piano player.
>

Then why not just ignore him?
```

1625. Re: 20m Field Day Quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-03 23:15:58 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jsvues$n99$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1542

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
news:jrdnn2$7m2$1@dont-email.me...

> But I really don't care for contest/field day type of
> operating all that much.
> < snip >
>
> But generally, my idea of "field day" is kicking back in
> one of my lawn chairs, sipping on a cold adult beverage,
> and talking to all those good ole buoys on 75 or 40... :/

I'm headed that way, myself. This FD was no fun. I used to look forward to it.

I was so busy making sure that I met all my responsibilities, I found only a few hours to actually operate. This came after all the prep work, worry and concern, including getting an all-electronic network log running. (That our network logging worked perfectly in no way makes up for my having had trouble sleeping for weeks leading up to FD.)

Next year, this job goes to somebody else.

"Sal"
(KD6VKW)

1626. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-03 23:21:47 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jsvupsovn1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1543

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4ff2a15e$0$1224$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...

>>
>> Proven thousands of times, and more, since then.
>
> Could you give us the one prove (for example).
> S*

What you think is always wrong.
It's what you think.
It is wrong. QED

1627. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 00:55:11 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4ff3946d$0$95323$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1544

On 7/3/2012 2:38 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>>
>>> The Michelson proved that Stokes aether rotate with the Sun (1887) but
>>> not
>>> rotate with the Earth (1925).
>>> S*
>>>
>>>
>>
>> Too bad Michelson was wrong. And so are you.
>>
>> Proven thousands of times, and more, since then.
>
> Could you give us the one prove (for example).
> S*
>
>

No. We, as a group, have given you proof again and again and again and
again and you just ignore it and spout more nonsense.

You love google. just look it up yourself.

tom
K0TAR

1628. HOT SEXY VIDEOS OPEN FOR SEXY GIRLS PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 00:55:43 UTC
From: 866434 <iashjbbxdhvv@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <2e8fc697-bb89-48a9-b9f7-9422d5d906b0@wt8g2000pbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1545

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

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http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

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http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-games-free-download.html

mobile ringtones free download
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1629. Re: 20m Field Day Quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 03:53:09 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jt0en6$uu1$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1546

On 7/3/2012 6:15 PM, Sal M. O'Nella wrote:
> "NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
> news:jrdnn2$7m2$1@dont-email.me...
>
>
>> But I really don't care for contest/field day type of
>> operating all that much.
>> < snip >
>>
>> But generally, my idea of "field day" is kicking back in
>> one of my lawn chairs, sipping on a cold adult beverage,
>> and talking to all those good ole buoys on 75 or 40... :/
>
> I'm headed that way, myself. This FD was no fun. I used to look forward to
> it.
>
> I was so busy making sure that I met all my responsibilities, I found only a
> few hours to actually operate. This came after all the prep work, worry and
> concern, including getting an all-electronic network log running. (That our
> network logging worked perfectly in no way makes up for my having had
> trouble sleeping for weeks leading up to FD.)
>
> Next year, this job goes to somebody else.
>
> "Sal"
> (KD6VKW)
>
>

FD can be a lot of work. I know dragging a tower and beam
out there got to be a tad strenuous.
And I rarely used the thing myself..
I string up dipoles for me, which is pretty easy to deal with.
But even with an easy setup, I still don't care for contest
type operating all that much. Just not really my cup of java..
I skipped this year again. Too busy with work, even if I wanted
to go.
If I do any more in the future, like I say, I'll probably just
hang out on my own property. That way I can operate at a leisurely
pace, and if I get burned out, I can just quit and go do something
else for a while.

1630. Re: SWR and noise reduction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 04:06:50 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jt0fgs$2b4$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1547

On 6/28/2012 6:39 PM, Channel Jumper wrote:

>
> The RG 8X was used as phasing lines - was the tuneable matching
> network.

I doubt it.. He seems to be feeding a single dipole, using
twin runs of coax as an expensive type of ladder line. :/

>
> Maybe what the person intended to say was that they tuned the antenna
> for a different frequency / hence at the frequency they desired to use,
> was a poor match with that antenna.
>
> It stands to reason, if the antenna was not resonant, it would not
> receive as well at X Mhz.
>

It would almost surely be a matching issue though. The length
of the dipoles, or being resonant or not, doesn't really matter
too much. Almost any length dipole will radiate almost all
power applied to it. The trick is getting the power to it, and
not turning some into heat in the process.
And reception is reciprocal vs transmit.
I don't buy the claims of better signal to noise ratio.
Adding loss is going to lower the level of all received RF equally.
Actual signals will be reduced at the same ratio as any noise.
So at the end of the day, the s/n ratio should stay the same.

1631. 4145 Solution manuals to Mechanics, Mechanical Engineering and Aerospace Engineering Books

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 07:48:19 UTC
From: rodwes15@gmail.com
Message-ID: <17fcbd94-3e75-434b-be01-e3c10f90daf9@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1555

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contact to : mattosbw1@gmail.com mattosbw1(at)gmail.com

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I do not review the forums, just send me an email. Please do not use emails from servers "LIVE" , all they are take as spam emails in my inbox.

- Mechanics, Mechanical Engineering & Aerospace Engineering:

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Solution Manual Classical Mechanics : From Newton to Einstein : A Modern Introduction (2nd Ed., Martin McCall)
Solution Manual Advanced Dynamics (Donald T. Greenwood)
Solution Manual Principles of Dynamics (2nd Ed., Donald T. Greenwood)
Solution Manual Advanced Engineering Dynamics (2nd Ed., Jerry Ginsberg)
Solution Manual Classical Dynamics (Jorge V. José)
Solution Manual Impact Mechanics (W.J. Stronge)
Solution Manual Human Body Dynamics (Aydin Tozeren)
Solution Manual Statistical Mechanics (2nd Ed., R.K. Pathria)
Solution Manual Statistical Mechanics (3rd Ed., R.K. Pathria & Paul D. Beale)
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Solution Manual Analytical Mechanics (7th Ed., Grant R. Fowles, George Cassiday)
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Solution Manual Engineering Fundamentals and Problem Solving (5th Ed., Eide, Jenison, Northup & Mickelson)
Solution Manual Engineering Fundamentals and Problem Solving (6th Ed., Eide, Jenison, Northup & Mickelson)
Solution Manual Mechanical Engineering Principles (Bird & Ross)
Solution Manual Dynamics of Mechanical Systems (C.T.F. Ross)
Solution Manual Mechanics of Solids (C.T.F. Ross)
Solution Manual Introduction to Engineering Analysis (1st Ed., Hagen)

Solution Manual Introduction to Engineering Analysis (2nd Ed., Hagen)
Solution Manual Introduction to Engineering Analysis (3rd Ed., Hagen)
Solution Manual Engineering Design (Rudolph J. Eggert)
Solution Manual Creative Design of Products and Systems (Saeed Niku)
Solution Manual Fundamentals of Engineering Design (2nd Ed., Barry Hyman)
Solution Manual Engineering Design (4th Ed., George Dieter & Linda Schmidt)
Solution Manual Engineering Design (5th Ed., George Dieter & Linda Schmidt)
Solution Manual Engineering Design and Graphics with Autodesk Inventor 2009 (James Bethune)
Solution Manual Engineering Design : A Project-Based Introduction (2nd Ed., Clive Dym & Patrick Little)
Solution Manual Engineering Design : A Project-Based Introduction (3rd Ed., Clive Dym & Patrick Little)
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Solution manual Essential Computational Fluid Dynamics (Oleg Zikanov)
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Solution Manual Fluid Mechanics (5th Ed., Frank White)
Solution Manual Fluid Mechanics (6th Ed., Frank White)
Solution Manual Fluid Mechanics (7th Ed., Frank White)
Solution Manual Viscous Fluid Flow (3rd Ed., Frank White)
Solution Manual Statistical Thermodynamics (Normand Laurendeau)
Solution Manual Introductory Statistical Thermodynamics (Nils Dalarsson , Mariana Dalarsson & Leonardo Golubovic)
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Solution Manual Introduction to Thermodynamics and Heat Transfer (2nd Ed., Yunus Cengel)
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Solution Manual Introduction to Fluid Mechanics (7th Ed., Robert Fox, Philip Pritchard & Alan McDonald)
Solution Manual Fox and McDonald's Introduction to Fluid Mechanics (8th Ed., Philip Pritchard)
Solution Manual Fluid Mechanics (5th Ed., Douglas)
Solution Manual Fluid Mechanics (3rd Ed., Kundu & Cohen)
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Solution Manual Fluid Mechanics (5th Ed., Kundu , Cohen & Dowling)
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Solution Manual Engineering Fluid Mechanics - SI Version (9th Ed., Clayton Crowe, Donald Elger, John Roberson, Barbara Williams)
Solution Manual Fluid Mechanics (Potter & Foss)
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Solution Manual Introduction to Heat Transfer (5th Ed., Incropera, DeWitt, Bergman, Lavine)
Solution Manual Introduction to Heat Transfer (6th Ed., Incropera, DeWitt, Bergman, Lavine)
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Solution Manual Engineering Mechanics : Statics - SI Version (6th Ed., J. L. Meriam, L. G. Kraige)
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contact me to : mattosbw1@gmail.com mattosbw1(at)gmail.com

1640. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 08:43:21 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jt0vr3uus1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1557

"John S" <Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote in message
news:jsvk8m$n3k$1@dont-email.me...
> On 7/3/2012 1:09 PM, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:>>
>
> Then why not just ignore him?

We (the group excluding Szczepan) have some good discussions.
Szczepan can be amusing in the views he puts forward. I can't work out whether he is trying to tease us or really is confused.

I suppose there's also the hope that Szczepan might read and understand the information that some of us are showing him. It's a bit like trying to explain radio to a youngster except that a youngster will listen and learn. Szczepan's idea of using a well to get an infinite supply of electrons made me smile. We've a lot of disused coal pits in my part of England and it would be great to turn them into electron mines. We could dispense with coal fired power stations, wind turbines, solar cells.
Not sure if the electrons would be packed in bottles (like water) or in sacks (like coal).

73, Ian.

1641. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 09:09:55 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjv8233.u4a.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1558

Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote:
> "John S" <Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote in message
> news:jsvk8m$n3k$1@dont-email.me...
>> On 7/3/2012 1:09 PM, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:>>
>>
>> Then why not just ignore him?
>
> We (the group excluding Szczepan) have some good discussions.
> Szczepan can be amusing in the views he puts forward. I can't work out
> whether he is trying to tease us or really is confused.
>
> I suppose there's also the hope that Szczepan might read and understand the
> information that some of us are showing him. It's a bit like trying to
> explain radio to a youngster except that a youngster will listen and learn.

I think it is not productive to reply to every posting with "you are
a babbling idiot". That is not going to convince him that he is, and
it just annoys the others.

When you ask him real questions, he either does not answer or he digs up
some prehistoric finding that may have been accurate at that time, but
can easily be disproven today.

For example, his theory that an antenna acts like a vacuum diode, emitting
electrons during one phase of the HF voltage and not taking them back
during the next phase, clearly must be wrong. If it were true, an antenna
would be a nonlinear element that would cause intermodulation. As we
don't see that happen on a well-designed antenna (it *does* happen when
there are bad contacts with diode-effect in the antenna), we know that
an antenna by itself cannot be nonlinear and so there cannot be a net
flow of electrons.

He cannot dispute that so he wanders of in a different direction.

1642. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 09:22:54 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jt121c$4k9$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1559

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> wrote in message
news:slrnjv8233.u4a.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>
> I think it is not productive to reply to every posting with "you are
> a babbling idiot". That is not going to convince him that he is, and
> it just annoys the others.
>
> When you ask him real questions, he either does not answer or he digs up
> some prehistoric finding that may have been accurate at that time, but
> can easily be disproven today.
>
> For example, his theory that an antenna acts like a vacuum diode, emitting
> electrons during one phase of the HF voltage and not taking them back
> during the next phase, clearly must be wrong. If it were true, an antenna
> would be a nonlinear element that would cause intermodulation. As we
> don't see that happen on a well-designed antenna (it *does* happen when
> there are bad contacts with diode-effect in the antenna), we know that
> an antenna by itself cannot be nonlinear and so there cannot be a net
> flow of electrons.
>
> He cannot dispute that so he wanders of in a different direction.

Hello Rob.
I can't answer your point about the "babbling idiot" postings as I'm not the one who makes them.
Szczepan reminds me of an elderly relative who grew up in the 1920s when electronics was large components on wooden baseboards. They seemed to be developed from mechanical engineering (see if and understand it). It was a challenge to get the relative to understand that any progress had been made since the days of valves. Szczepan seems to have grasped electronics as being the movement of electrons and has muddled that up with air or liquid flow.
Initially, I hoped that a polite explanation would help him but after a few weeks I realised that he's not capable of understanding and learning (always assuming that he isn't an Extra Class licensee having a big laugh - which is why I enjoy the humour in his postings).
He seems to go around in circles lasting several weeks - I think that the thoughts in some of his recent postings are similar to ones he made a month or more ago.

73, Ian.

1643. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 11:14:28 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff42594$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1560

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci news:jt121c$4k9$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>
> Szczepan seems to have grasped electronics as being the movement of
> electrons and has muddled that up with air or liquid flow.

In EM the electricity is like the LIQUID flow (incompressible and massles).
In electronics is GAS flow. Electron gas. Electrons have mass.

Do you see the difference between massive GAS and massles LIQUID?
S*

1644. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 11:47:03 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jt1afrpbh1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1561

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4ff42594$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
> news:jt121c$4k9$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>
>> Szczepan seems to have grasped electronics as being the movement of
>> electrons and has muddled that up with air or liquid flow.
>
> In EM the electricity is like the LIQUID flow (incompressible and
> massles).
> In electronics is GAS flow. Electron gas. Electrons have mass.
>
> Do you see the difference between massive GAS and massles LIQUID?
> S*
Szczepan, you say that liquids are massles (I assume that you means
massless). This is definitely wrong. Thanks for the laugh.
Regards, Ian.

1645. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 15:56:55 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff467ca$0$1312$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1562

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jt1afrpbh1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4ff42594$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
>> news:jt121c$4k9$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>>
>>> Szczepan seems to have grasped electronics as being the movement of
>>> electrons and has muddled that up with air or liquid flow.
>>
>> In EM the electricity is like the LIQUID flow (incompressible and
>> massles).
>> In electronics is GAS flow. Electron gas. Electrons have mass.
>>
>> Do you see the difference between massive GAS and massles LIQUID?
>> S*
> Szczepan, you say that liquids are massles (I assume that you means
> massless). This is definitely wrong. Thanks for the laugh.

In 1884 Heavisde wrote the EM. He assumed that electricity and magnetism are
like the massless liquid.
S*

1646. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 16:04:16 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jt1pi2$667$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1563

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4ff467ca$0$1312$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
> news:jt1afrpbh1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4ff42594$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>
>>> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
>>> news:jt121c$4k9$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>>>
>>>> Szczepan seems to have grasped electronics as being the movement of
>>>> electrons and has muddled that up with air or liquid flow.
>>>
>>> In EM the electricity is like the LIQUID flow (incompressible and
>>> massles).
>>> In electronics is GAS flow. Electron gas. Electrons have mass.
>>>
>>> Do you see the difference between massive GAS and massles LIQUID?
>>> S*
>> Szczepan, you say that liquids are massles (I assume that you means
>> massless). This is definitely wrong. Thanks for the laugh.
>
> In 1884 Heavisde wrote the EM. He assumed that electricity and magnetism
> are like the massless liquid.
> S*
Hello Szczepan. Liquids definitely are not massless.

1647. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 16:15:36 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff46c29$0$26686$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1564

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjv8233.u4a.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote:
>> "John S" <Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote in message
>> news:jsvk8m$n3k$1@dont-email.me...
>>> On 7/3/2012 1:09 PM, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:>>
>>>
>>> Then why not just ignore him?
>>
>> We (the group excluding Szczepan) have some good discussions.
>> Szczepan can be amusing in the views he puts forward. I can't work out
>> whether he is trying to tease us or really is confused.
>>
>> I suppose there's also the hope that Szczepan might read and understand
>> the
>> information that some of us are showing him. It's a bit like trying to
>> explain radio to a youngster except that a youngster will listen and
>> learn.
>
> I think it is not productive to reply to every posting with "you are
> a babbling idiot". That is not going to convince him that he is, and
> it just annoys the others.
>
> When you ask him real questions, he either does not answer or he digs up
> some prehistoric finding that may have been accurate at that time, but
> can easily be disproven today.
>
> For example, his theory that an antenna acts like a vacuum diode, emitting
> electrons during one phase of the HF voltage and not taking them back
> during the next phase, clearly must be wrong.

The antenna always has the counterpoise:
"A counterpoise which consists of one or more wires in a network insulated
from the ground will often reduce loss resistances which might occur when
the quarterwave antenna is connected to poorly conducting earth. The
counterpoise in the case of a network of several wires acts as a condenser
plate with high capacity to earth, with the result of lower loss in the
antenna system; for this reason the counterpoise should be fairly close to
the ground. [See Fig. 1.] "
From: http://www.antennex.com/shack/Dec06/cps.html

Joel dipole has the two legs.
One of them is the antenna and the second the counterpoise.

> If it were true, an antenna
> would be a nonlinear element that would cause intermodulation. As we
> don't see that happen on a well-designed antenna (it *does* happen when
> there are bad contacts with diode-effect in the antenna), we know that
> an antenna by itself cannot be nonlinear and so there cannot be a net
> flow of electrons.

The net flow of electrons is from the counterpoise to end of antenna.
S*
>

1648. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 16:18:27 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff46cd3$0$26687$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1565

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjv67vk.m8n.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>> news:slrnjv5fbe.2mh.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>> A real well in soil will be the perfect infinite source of electrons.
>>>
>>> A source of electrons is not required. Transmitters use AC (alternating
>>> current) so there is no net flow of electrons.
>>
>> AC is in a transformer.
>> In an antenna is the oscillatory flow of electrons. So there is the net
>> flow of electrons.
>>
>> "It is now known that this device operated by emitting electrons from the
>> single electrode through a combination of field electron emission and
>> thermionic emission.[citation needed] Once liberated, electrons are
>> strongly
>> repelled by the high electric field near the electrode during negative
>> voltage peaks from the oscillating HV output of the Tesla Coil"
>>
>> Do not you know that?
>> S*
>
> If that were true, there would be a DC current into a transmitting antenna
> fed only by HF (AC) current.
> But of course there is no such DC current. If it were there, it would
> mean there is nonlinearity in the antenna and there would be severe
> intermodulation.

Always is the "DC" (net electron flow) from the counterpoise to end of an
antenna.
S*

1649. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 17:16:07 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjv8uin.l08.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1566

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> If it were true, an antenna
>> would be a nonlinear element that would cause intermodulation. As we
>> don't see that happen on a well-designed antenna (it *does* happen when
>> there are bad contacts with diode-effect in the antenna), we know that
>> an antenna by itself cannot be nonlinear and so there cannot be a net
>> flow of electrons.
>
> The net flow of electrons is from the counterpoise to end of antenna.
> S*

How do you explain that there is no intermodulation as a result of
the nonlinearity of the antenna that you claim?

1650. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 17:19:11 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jt1tuh$hm6$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1567

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4ff46cd3$0$26687$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> >>>
If that were true, there would be a DC current into a transmitting antenna
>> fed only by HF (AC) current.
>> But of course there is no such DC current. If it were there, it would
>> mean there is nonlinearity in the antenna and there would be severe
>> intermodulation.
>
> Always is the "DC" (net electron flow) from the counterpoise to end of an
> antenna.
> S*

Hello readers. I've had a busy day on the keyboard and my stubby fingers
are rather tired. Anyone else want to try to explain to Szczepan the
differences between DC and AC. Shall we simply say that
DC = direct current and
AC = alternating current
and there's a big and significant difference between "direct" and
"alternating"?
How about
direct = flat road
alternating = road with hills and valleys?
I think that Szczepan may understand "flat", "hills" and "valleys" but I
wouldn't care to bet on it. Maybe he'll start to quote from National
Geographic.
Wonder what would happen if he plugged his computer into a DC supply rather
than an AC supply?
73, Ian.

1651. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 17:41:06 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <iqbec9-l33.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1568

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> Always is the "DC" (net electron flow) from the counterpoise to end of an
> antenna.
> S*

No, there is not and such is easily proved with a simple multimeter.

You are a babbling idiot.

1652. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 17:45:23 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <j2cec9-l33.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1569

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:jt121c$4k9$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>
>> Szczepan seems to have grasped electronics as being the movement of
>> electrons and has muddled that up with air or liquid flow.
>
> In EM the electricity is like the LIQUID flow ( incompressible and massles).
> In electronics is GAS flow. Electron gas. Electrons have mass.
>
> Do you see the difference between massive GAS and massles LIQUID?
> S*

This is just word salad nonsense.

There is no such thing as a massles (sic) liquid.

You are a babbling idiot.
```

1653. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 17:47:40 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <s6cec9-l33.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1571

Rob <nomail@example.com> wrote:
> Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote:
>> "John S" <Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote in message
>> news:jsvk8m$n3k$1@dont-email.me...
>>> On 7/3/2012 1:09 PM, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:>>
>>>
>>> Then why not just ignore him?
>>
>> We (the group excluding Szczepan) have some good discussions.
>> Szczepan can be amusing in the views he puts forward. I can't work out
>> whether he is trying to tease us or really is confused.
>>
>> I suppose there's also the hope that Szczepan might read and understand the
>> information that some of us are showing him. It's a bit like trying to
>> explain radio to a youngster except that a youngster will listen and learn.
>
> I think it is not productive to reply to every posting with "you are
> a babbling idiot". That is not going to convince him that he is, and
> it just annoys the others.

On the contrary, his history on sci.phyics.elecromag shows if all his
posts get the same response from everyone, he at least goes away for
a while.

It is utterly hopeless to think he can be educated.

1654. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 17:52:15 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <ffcec9-l33.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1572

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> In 1884 Heavisde wrote the EM. He assumed that electricity and magnetism are
> like the massless liquid.
> S*

Heavide (sic) didn't "wrote the EM", he speculated about the nature of EM.

And in the intervening 128 years everyone but you has come to realize
that his speculations were incorrect.

You are an ineducable idiot.

1655. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 17:56:25 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjv90u9.l08.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1570

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> In 1884...

Hey Szczepan,

What do you think about the Higgs Boson?
It was described in 1964 and found in 2012, so probably after the
closing date for new inventions in your book.

Does it exist?

1656. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 17:57:43 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <npcec9-l33.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1573

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> The antenna always has the counterpoise:

This is shown to be incorrect by simple observation.

> "A counterpoise which consists of one or more wires in a network insulated
> from the ground will often reduce loss resistances which might occur when
> the quarterwave antenna is connected to poorly conducting earth. The
> counterpoise in the case of a network of several wires acts as a condenser
> plate with high capacity to earth, with the result of lower loss in the
> antenna system; for this reason the counterpoise should be fairly close to
> the ground. [See Fig. 1.] "
> From: http://www.antennex.com/shack/Dec06/cps.html

Again, you take a random quote out of context.

The quote is talking about end fed vertical antennas, and ONLY end fed
vertical antennas.

It is NOT true for OTHER types of antennas.

> Joel dipole has the two legs.
> One of them is the antenna and the second the counterpoise.

Nope, measurment of the voltages, currents, and fields show this to be
wrong.

> The net flow of electrons is from the counterpoise to end of antenna.
> S*

Nope, measurment shows this to be wrong.

You are an ineducable idiot.

1657. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 19:20:10 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <KH0Jr.56101$ji7.46905@newsfe20.iad>
Source record: 1574

How about Bud Light? Does it approach masslessness? :-)

Irv VE6BP

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
news:j2cec9-l33.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
>> news:jt121c$4k9$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>>
>>> Szczepan seems to have grasped electronics as being the movement of
>>> electrons and has muddled that up with air or liquid flow.
>>
>> In EM the electricity is like the LIQUID flow (incompressible and
>> massles).
>> In electronics is GAS flow. Electron gas. Electrons have mass.
>>
>> Do you see the difference between massive GAS and massles LIQUID?
>> S*
>
> This is just word salad nonsense.
>
> There is no such thing as a massles (sic) liquid.
>
> You are a babbling idiot.
>
>
>
>

1658. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 19:27:28 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jt25f3$9ul$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1575

On 7/4/2012 2:20 PM, Irv Finkleman wrote:
> How about Bud Light? Does it approach masslessness? :-)
>
> Irv VE6BP
>

Look at your (Bud Light) waistline. Is that without mass?

1659. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 19:46:14 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <65jec9-eq3.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1576

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> The antenna always has the counterpoise:

Where is the counterpoise for these antennna:

A full wave loop antenna

A slot antenna

A horn antenna

For the purposes of the discussion, each antenna is driven by a small, modular oscillator that has no chassis or metalwork of any kind and is located half way between the Milky Way and the Andromeda Galaxy, i.e. it is about 1,250,000 million light years from anything.

1660. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 21:21:07 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <ht2Jr.4879$2B1.3564@newsfe12.iad>
Source record: 1577

OK! Nolo contendere!

Beer doesn't make you FAT it makes you LEAN.Against walls, tables, chairs,
floors,
and other things.

Irv VE6BP

"John S" <Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote in message
news:jt25f3$9ul$1@dont-email.me...
> On 7/4/2012 2:20 PM, Irv Finkleman wrote:
>> How about Bud Light? Does it approach masslessness? :-)
>>
>> Irv VE6BP
>>
>
> Look at your (Bud Light) waistline. Is that without mass?

1661. Re: 20m Field Day Quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 21:55:03 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jt2e30$t70$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1578

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
news:jt0en6$uu1$1@dont-email.me...

>>
>
> FD can be a lot of work. I know dragging a tower and beam
> out there got to be a tad strenuous.
> And I rarely used the thing myself..
> I string up dipoles for me, which is pretty easy to deal with.
> But even with an easy setup, I still don't care for contest
> type operating all that much. Just not really my cup of java..
> I skipped this year again. Too busy with work, even if I wanted
> to go.
> If I do any more in the future, like I say, I'll probably just
> hang out on my own property. That way I can operate at a leisurely
> pace, and if I get burned out, I can just quit and go do something
> else for a while.

Amen to that!

Last year, I put up three 30-foot poles to support a 20m dipole at its optimum height. This year, I thought I was gettting off easy with just one pole. Maybe so, but with the top section having a crossarm and the extra weight of the elements and tethers, getting that sucker up the same 30 feet was still an adventure. I'm thinking of something simpler next year and not ruling out being a home station for the first time ever.

"Sal"

1662. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 21:59:05 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jt2eakuei1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1579

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote in message
news:jt0vr3uus1@speranza.aioe.org...
> Not sure if the electrons would be packed in bottles (like water) or in
> sacks (like coal).

I've said I keep my excess electons (from leakage) in old shoe boxes.
Szczepan said I should instead be using Leyden jars.

File under "NO HOPE."

1663. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 22:02:03 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jt2eg2$vo9$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1580

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote in message
news:jt1afrpbh1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4ff42594$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
>> news:jt121c$4k9$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>>
>>> Szczepan seems to have grasped electronics as being the movement of
>>> electrons and has muddled that up with air or liquid flow.
>>
>> In EM the electricity is like the LIQUID flow (incompressible and
>> massles).
>> In electronics is GAS flow. Electron gas. Electrons have mass.
>>
>> Do you see the difference between massive GAS and massles LIQUID?
>> S*
> Szczepan, you say that liquids are massles (I assume that you means
> massless). This is definitely wrong. Thanks for the laugh.
> Regards, Ian.
>

```
Imagine what the price of gasoline/petrol would be if it had any mass. Oy!
```

1664. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 22:06:54 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jt2ep7$1no$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1581

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
news:65jec9-eq3.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>> The antenna always has the counterpoise:
>
> Where is the counterpoise for these antennna:
>
> A full wave loop antenna
>
> A slot antenna
>
> A horn antenna
>
> For the purposes of the discussion, each antenna is driven by a small,
> modular oscillator that has no chassis or metalwork of any kind and is
> located half way between the Milky Way and the Andromeda Galaxy, i.e. it
> is about 1,250,000 million light years from anything.
>
>

... which certainly explains the shipping delays that have been plaguing
eBay, lately.

1665. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-04 22:09:24 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jt2etq$2i1$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1582

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote in message
news:jt1tuh$hm6$1@speranza.aioe.org..

< snip >

> Wonder what would happen if he plugged his computer into a DC supply
> rather than an AC supply?
> 73, Ian.

He's be a bother to the fire department, not us.

1666. HOT VIDEOS 2 HOT PEOPLE AND ACTRESSES NEVER SEEN PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-05 07:09:39 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <389e9c67-8e7f-427a-abd7-5b4b09f03834@x6g2000pbh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1583

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

jobs
http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

mobile

mobile games free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-games-free-download.html

mobile ringtones free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-ringtones-free-download.html

1667. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-05 07:41:16 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff5451c$0$26683$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1584

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjv8uin.l08.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> If it were true, an antenna
>>> would be a nonlinear element that would cause intermodulation. As we
>>> don't see that happen on a well-designed antenna (it *does* happen when
>>> there are bad contacts with diode-effect in the antenna), we know that
>>> an antenna by itself cannot be nonlinear and so there cannot be a net
>>> flow of electrons.
>>
>> The net flow of electrons is from the counterpoise to end of antenna.
>> S*
>
> How do you explain that there is no intermodulation as a result of
> the nonlinearity of the antenna that you claim?

I am here to learn.

Lately I have learn from Bilou:
"In such cases it is convenient to put the things to their limits.
Imagine the diameter of one half is infinite.
You now have a quarter wave over a ground plane.A well known case."

It means that a dipole fed from a coax is the monopole (a quarter wave) with
the counterpoise.

"In the case of very rocky or poorly conducting soil a counterpoise often is
substituted for a buried network of wires. A counterpoise is a network of
wires place above the earth a slight distance and insulated from it, so
arranged to produce a very high capacity to the earth."

So I know now why you all claim that a dipole do not need a ground.

The number of radials is the power dependent. More power radiated more
electrons must be taken from a ground.
Do you agree?
S*

1668. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-05 07:50:29 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjvahq5.43b.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1585

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:slrnjv8uin.l08.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>> If it were true, an antenna
>>>> would be a nonlinear element that would cause intermodulation. As we
>>>> don't see that happen on a well-designed antenna (it *does* happen when
>>>> there are bad contacts with diode-effect in the antenna), we know that
>>>> an antenna by itself cannot be nonlinear and so there cannot be a net
>>>> flow of electrons.
>>>
>>> The net flow of electrons is from the counterpoise to end of antenna.
>>> S*
>>
>> How do you explain that there is no intermodulation as a result of
>> the nonlinearity of the antenna that you claim?
>
> I am here to learn.

Please don't wander off the subject and answer the question!
You did not answer the question why there is no intermodulation
in a transmitter antenna, while you claim it is nonlinear.

> Lately I have learn from Bilou:
> "In such cases it is convenient to put the things to their limits.
> Imagine the diameter of one half is infinite.
> You now have a quarter wave over a ground plane.A well known case."
>
> It means that a dipole fed from a coax is the monopole (a quarter wave) with
> the counterpoise.
>
> "In the case of very rocky or poorly conducting soil a counterpoise often is
> substituted for a buried network of wires. A counterpoise is a network of
> wires place above the earth a slight distance and insulated from it, so
> arranged to produce a very high capacity to the earth."
>
> So I know now why you all claim that a dipole do not need a ground.

Because a dipole does not need a ground, it is a symmetric antenna which
is not driven relative to ground.

> The number of radials is the power dependent. More power radiated more
> electrons must be taken from a ground.
> Do you agree?
```

> S*

No.

1669. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-05 08:31:39 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jt3jdn$io5$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1586

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4ff5451c$0$26683$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> The number of radials is the power dependent. More power radiated more
> electrons must be taken from a ground.
> Do you agree?
> S*
Good morning Szczepan.
Here are two questions for you to ponder:
How many radials are needed for a receiving aerial?
Are liquids massless?

Here is something to learn - the monopole and dipole are two different
aerials.

Regards, Ian.

1670. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-05 15:05:44 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.a3b8098@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.a3b8098@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 1591

"Sal M. O'Nella[_2_ Wrote:
> ;792869"]"Ian" nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net wrote in message
> news:jt1tuh$hm6$1@speranza.aioe.org..
>
> snip
> -
> Wonder what would happen if he plugged his computer into a DC supply
> rather than an AC supply?
> 73, Ian.-
>
> He's be a bother to the fire department, not us.

The voltages inside of the computer is DC / not AC.

If he removed the power supply - it would still work on battery power.

--
Channel Jumper

1671. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-05 16:13:16 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <s1rgc9-49b.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1587

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:slrnjv8uin.l08.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>> If it were true, an antenna
>>>> would be a nonlinear element that would cause intermodulation. As we
>>>> don't see that happen on a well-designed antenna (it *does* happen when
>>>> there are bad contacts with diode-effect in the antenna), we know that
>>>> an antenna by itself cannot be nonlinear and so there cannot be a net
>>>> flow of electrons.
>>>
>>> The net flow of electrons is from the counterpoise to end of antenna.
>>> S*
>>
>> How do you explain that there is no intermodulation as a result of
>> the nonlinearity of the antenna that you claim?
>
> I am here to learn.

No, you are obviously not here to learn.

No matter what you are told from people who have actually been dealing
with antenna systems from years, your response continues to be babbling
nonsense and quotes from century old literature that has long ago proven
to be false.

> Lately I have learn from Bilou:
> "In such cases it is convenient to put the things to their limits.
> Imagine the diameter of one half is infinite.
> You now have a quarter wave over a ground plane.A well known case."

Babble.

> It means that a dipole fed from a coax is the monopole (a quarter wave) with
> the counterpoise.

No, it doesn not mean that.

> "In the case of very rocky or poorly conducting soil a counterpoise often is
> substituted for a buried network of wires. A counterpoise is a network of
> wires place above the earth a slight distance and insulated from it, so
> arranged to produce a very high capacity to the earth."

This is just a random factoid dealing with a particular situation for
a particular antenna type and NOT true in general.

> So I know now why you all claim that a dipole do not need a ground.

No, you do not know anything.

A dipole does NOT need a ground.

> The number of radials is the power dependent. More power radiated more
> electrons must be taken from a ground.
> Do you agree?

No, this is babbling nonsense.

Radials are only required for an end fed monopole.

The number of radial required is dependant on the ground conductivity and
totally independant of power.

1672. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-05 16:39:47 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff5c354$0$26682$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1588

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci news:jt3jdn$io5$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4ff5451c$0$26683$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> The number of radials is the power dependent. More power radiated more
>> electrons must be taken from a ground.
>> Do you agree?
>> S*
> Good morning Szczepan.
> Here are two questions for you to ponder:
> How many radials are needed for a receiving aerial?

It is power dependent.

> Are liquids massless?

Ask Heaviside.
>
> Here is something to learn - the monopole and dipole are two different
> aerials.

I did:
"The dipole antenna, which is the basis for most antenna designs, is a balanced component, with equal but opposite voltages and currents applied at its two terminals through a balanced transmission line (or to a coaxial transmission line through a so-called balun)."

The dipole antenna is the two monopoles.

" The vertical antenna, on the other hand, is a monopole antenna. It is typically connected to the inner conductor of a coaxial transmission line (or a matching network); the shield of the transmission line is connected to ground."

If the antenna has the two legs and the one leg is connected to the shield of the coax we have the monopole.

"In this way, the ground (or any large conductive surface) plays the role of the second conductor of a dipole, thereby forming a complete circuit.[3] Since monopole antennas rely on a conductive ground, a so-called grounding structure may be employed to provide a better ground contact to the earth or which itself acts as a ground plane to perform that function regardless of (or in absence of) an actual contact with the earth." From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antenna_(radio)

So: " It means that a dipole fed from a coax is the monopole (a quarter
wave) with the counterpoise." is right.
Do you agree?
S*

>
> Regards, Ian.
>
>

1673. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-05 16:45:47 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff5c4bb$0$1222$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1589

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjvahq5.43b.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>> news:slrnjv8uin.l08.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>> If it were true, an antenna
>>>>> would be a nonlinear element that would cause intermodulation. As we
>>>>> don't see that happen on a well-designed antenna (it *does* happen
>>>>> when
>>>>> there are bad contacts with diode-effect in the antenna), we know that
>>>>> an antenna by itself cannot be nonlinear and so there cannot be a net
>>>>> flow of electrons.
>>>>
>>>> The net flow of electrons is from the counterpoise to end of antenna.
>>>> S*
>>>
>>> How do you explain that there is no intermodulation as a result of
>>> the nonlinearity of the antenna that you claim?
>>
>> I am here to learn.
>
> Please don't wander off the subject and answer the question!
> You did not answer the question why there is no intermodulation
> in a transmitter antenna, while you claim it is nonlinear.

```
All is linear in the textbooks (necesary simplification).
In reality all is nonlinear.
```

```
>> Lately I have learn from Bilou:
>> "In such cases it is convenient to put the things to their limits.
>> Imagine the diameter of one half is infinite.
>> You now have a quarter wave over a ground plane.A well known case."
>>
>> It means that a dipole fed from a coax is the monopole (a quarter wave)
>> with
>> the counterpoise.
>>
>> "In the case of very rocky or poorly conducting soil a counterpoise often
>> is
>> substituted for a buried network of wires. A counterpoise is a network of
>> wires place above the earth a slight distance and insulated from it, so
>> arranged to produce a very high capacity to the earth."
```

>>
>> So I know now why you all claim that a dipole do not need a ground.
>
> Because a dipole does not need a ground, it is a symmetric antenna which
> is not driven relative to ground.

Do you mean the antenna with the two legs where the one leg is connected to
the shield of a coax?
>
>> The number of radials is the power dependent. More power radiated more
>> electrons must be taken from a ground.
>> Do you agree?
>> S*
>
> No.

For what are sometime the 120 radials?
S*

1674. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-05 16:53:03 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff5c670$0$26703$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1590

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:s1rgc9-49b.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> I am here to learn.
> >
>> It means that a dipole fed from a coax is the monopole (a quarter wave)
>> with
>> the counterpoise.
>
> No, it doesn not mean that.
>
>> "In the case of very rocky or poorly conducting soil a counterpoise often
>> is
>> substituted for a buried network of wires. A counterpoise is a network of
>> wires place above the earth a slight distance and insulated from it, so
>> arranged to produce a very high capacity to the earth."
>
>
> Radials are only required for an end fed monopole.
>
> The number of radial required is dependant on the ground conductivity and
> totally independant of power.

""In the case of very rocky or poorly conducting soil a counterpoise often
is substituted for a buried network of wires".

The number of buried radials or that above ground (counterpoise) is power
dependent.
S*

1675. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-05 17:04:31 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjvbi8v.cjg.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1592

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> Please don't wander off the subject and answer the question!
>> You did not answer the question why there is no intermodulation
>> in a transmitter antenna, while you claim it is nonlinear.
>
> All is linear in the textbooks (necesary simplification).
> In reality all is nonlinear.

So you think the electron emission from your transmitter antenna is
something not in the textbooks but still happening in reality?

>> Because a dipole does not need a ground, it is a symmetric antenna which
>> is not driven relative to ground.
>
> Do you mean the antenna with the two legs where the one leg is connected to
> the shield of a coax?

That is not a correct way to feed a dipole!
There must be a balun between the coax and the dipole.

>>> The number of radials is the power dependent. More power radiated more
>>> electrons must be taken from a ground.
>>> Do you agree?
>>> S*
>>
>> No.
>
> For what are sometime the 120 radials?
> S*

To provide a return for the HF current being fed into an unbalanced
vertical. Not to provide electrons to be emitted.

1676. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-05 17:13:20 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <giugc9-dkb.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1593

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:slrnjvahq5.43b.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>>> news:slrnjv8uin.l08.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>>> If it were true, an antenna
>>>>>> would be a nonlinear element that would cause intermodulation. As we
>>>>>> don't see that happen on a well-designed antenna (it *does* happen
>>>>>> when
>>>>>> there are bad contacts with diode-effect in the antenna), we know that
>>>>>> an antenna by itself cannot be nonlinear and so there cannot be a net
>>>>>> flow of electrons.
>>>>>
>>>>> The net flow of electrons is from the counterpoise to end of antenna.
>>>>> S*
>>>>
>>>> How do you explain that there is no intermodulation as a result of
>>>> the nonlinearity of the antenna that you claim?
>>>
>>> I am here to learn.
>>
>> Please don't wander off the subject and answer the question!
>> You did not answer the question why there is no intermodulation
>> in a transmitter antenna, while you claim it is nonlinear.
>
> All is linear in the textbooks (necesary simplification).
> In reality all is nonlinear.

This is meaningless babble.

While lower level, i.e. grade school textbooks, may contain simplifications,
university level textbooks do not.

I would bet heavily that you have never read any textbook beyond the grade
school level.

>>> Lately I have learn from Bilou:
>>> "In such cases it is convenient to put the things to their limits.
>>> Imagine the diameter of one half is infinite.
>>> You now have a quarter wave over a ground plane.A well known case."
>>>
```

>>> It means that a dipole fed from a coax is the monopole (a quarter wave)
>>> with
>>> the counterpoise.
>>>
>>> "In the case of very rocky or poorly conducting soil a counterpoise often
>>> is
>>> substituted for a buried network of wires. A counterpoise is a network of
>>> wires place above the earth a slight distance and insulated from it, so
>>> arranged to produce a very high capacity to the earth."
>>>
>>> So I know now why you all claim that a dipole do not need a ground.
>>
>> Because a dipole does not need a ground, it is a symmetric antenna which
>> is not driven relative to ground.
>
> Do you mean the antenna with the two legs where the one leg is connected to
> the shield of a coax?

There is nothing that requires a dipole to be connected to coax.

In fact many dipoles are connected to balanced line all the way to the
transmitter.

Those that are connected with coax usually have device between the coax
and the dipole to convert from unbalance to balanced.

Again you show you know nothing about antennas or the real world.

>>> The number of radials is the power dependent. More power radiated more
>>> electrons must be taken from a ground.
>>> Do you agree?
>>> S*
>>
>> No.
>
> For what are sometime the 120 radials?
> S*

One more time, the number of radials needed for good perfomance for an end
fed monopole, and ONLY an end fed monopole, depends ONLY on the ground
conductivity.

Dipoles do NOT need radials.

Yagis do NOT need radials.

Loops do not need radials.

Slots do not need radials.

Horns do not need radials.

Rhombics do not need radials.

Stermba curtains do not need radials.

Log-periodics do not need radials.

Helicals do not need radials.

Only end fed monopoles need radials.

1677. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-05 17:19:39 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <buugc9-dkb.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1594

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:jt3jdn$io5$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4ff5451c$0$26683$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>
>>> The number of radials is the power dependent. More power radiated more
>>> electrons must be taken from a ground.
>>> Do you agree?
>>> S*
>> Good morning Szczepan.
>> Here are two questions for you to ponder:
>> How many radials are needed for a receiving aerial?
>
> It is power dependent.

No, it is not, it is ground conductivity dependant and has nothing to do
with power and they are ONLY needed for end fed monopoles.

>> Are liquids massless?
>
> Ask Heaviside.

Heaviside has been dead for 87 years, but he did live long enough to
learn that there is no such thing as a massless liquid.

You will never live long enough to understand that.

>> Here is something to learn - the monopole and dipole are two different
>> aerials.
>
> I did:
> "The dipole antenna, which is the basis for most antenna designs, is a
> balanced component, with equal but opposite voltages and currents applied at
> its two terminals through a balanced transmission line (or to a coaxial
> transmission line through a so-called balun)."

OK so far.

> The dipole antenna is the two monopoles.

Now you are starting to drift off into la-la land again.

> " The vertical antenna, on the other hand, is a monopole antenna. It is
> typically connected to the inner conductor of a coaxial transmission line
> (or a matching network); the shield of the transmission line is connected to

> ground."

OK again.

> If the antenna has the two legs and the one leg is connected to the shield
> of the coax we have the monopole.

No, you do not.

You glossed right over the part in your own qoute that says: "or to a coaxial transmission line through a so-called balun".

> "In this way, the ground (or any large conductive surface) plays the role of
> the second conductor of a dipole, thereby forming a complete circuit.[3]
> Since monopole antennas rely on a conductive ground, a so-called grounding
> structure may be employed to provide a better ground contact to the earth or
> which itself acts as a ground plane to perform that function regardless of
> (or in absence of) an actual contact with the earth." From:
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antenna_(radio)

And again, you don't get it.

The above quote is talking about end fed monopoles and ONLY end fed monopoles and has NOTHING to do with dipoles.

> So: " It means that a dipole fed from a coax is the monopole (a quarter
> wave) with the counterpoise." is right.
> Do you agree?

No.

Once again you show you are incapable of reading and understanding your own quotes.

1678. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-05 17:23:38 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <q5vgc9-dkb.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1595

Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.a3b8098@radiobanter.com> wrote:
>
> "Sal M. O'Nella[_2_ Wrote:
>> ;792869"]"Ian" nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net wrote in message
>> news:jt1tuh$hm6$1@speranza.aioe.org..
>>
>> snip
>> -
>> Wonder what would happen if he plugged his computer into a DC supply
>> rather than an AC supply?
>> 73, Ian.-
>>
>> He's be a bother to the fire department, not us.
>
> The voltages inside of the computer is DC / not AC.
>
> If he removed the power supply - it would still work on battery power.

For a laptop, but not for a computer in general unless you mean a bunch
of batteries for all the various voltages.

1679. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-05 17:26:38 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <ebvgc9-dkb.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1596

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:s1rgc9-49b.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> I am here to learn.
>> >
>>> It means that a dipole fed from a coax is the monopole (a quarter wave)
>>> with
>>> the counterpoise.
>>
>> No, it doesn not mean that.
>>
>>> "In the case of very rocky or poorly conducting soil a counterpoise often
>>> is
>>> substituted for a buried network of wires. A counterpoise is a network of
>>> wires place above the earth a slight distance and insulated from it, so
>>> arranged to produce a very high capacity to the earth."
>>
>>
>> Radials are only required for an end fed monopole.
>>
>> The number of radial required is dependant on the ground conductivity and
>> totally independant of power.
>
> ""In the case of very rocky or poorly conducting soil a counterpoise often
> is substituted for a buried network of wires".

OK so far for an end fed monopole and only for an end fed monopole.

> The number of buried radials or that above ground (counterpoise) is power
> dependent.

No, it is not, the number of radial required is dependant on the ground
conductivity and totally independant of power.

There are hundreds of studies that show you are an utter idiot.
```

1680. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-05 17:53:55 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jt4kbr$lj6$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1597

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4ff5c670$0$26703$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> >
> The number of buried radials or that above ground (counterpoise) is power
> dependent.
> S*
>
An amusing guess and totally wrong.
What happens when the aerial is used with a receive-only station?

Ian.

1681. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-06 01:14:31 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4ff63bf5$0$22871$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1598

On 7/4/2012 11:15 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>
> Joel dipole has the two legs.
> One of them is the antenna and the second the counterpoise.
>

Tell us which is which. Without your usual nonsense.

I know I'm asking the impossible here, but maybe just this once you
could answer a question clearly and directly.

And lipsticked pigs may fly at light speed.

tom
K0TAR

1682. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-06 01:15:59 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4ff63c4c$0$22871$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1599

On 7/5/2012 2:41 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:

>
> I am here to learn.

A statement with less truth would be hard to find. You are most definitely NOT here to learn.

tom
K0TAR

1683. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-06 01:18:33 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4ff63ce7$0$22871$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1600

On 7/5/2012 11:39 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>
> So: " It means that a dipole fed from a coax is the monopole (a quarter
> wave) with the counterpoise." is right.
> Do you agree?
> S*

No.

tom
K0TAR

1684. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-06 01:20:27 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4ff63d59$0$22871$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1451

On 7/5/2012 11:53 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> The number of buried radials or that above ground (counterpoise) is power
> dependent.
> S*

Most perfectly incorrect. The power level has no relation whatsoever.

The number of radials is related to the efficiency.

tom
K0TAR

1685. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-06 08:46:07 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff6a5cf$0$1295$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1452

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
news:4ff63bf5$0$22871$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 7/4/2012 11:15 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>
>> Joel dipole has the two legs.
>> One of them is the antenna and the second the counterpoise.
>>
>
> Tell us which is which. Without your usual nonsense.

The red one: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dipolefeedrad.png
>
> I know I'm asking the impossible here, but maybe just this once you could
> answer a question clearly and directly.

I assume that Joel dipole is feed with a coax. Because: "Many people have
had success in feeding a dipole directly with a coaxial cable feed rather
than a ladder-line. "

Is it the Joel case?

Do you agree that such "dipole" is the monopole?
S*

1686. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-06 08:52:50 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff6a762$0$1306$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1453

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:giugc9-dkb.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>
> Those that are connected with coax usually have device between the coax
> and the dipole to convert from unbalance to balanced.

But the only one leg is red:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dipolewidebandbalun.png
>
> Again you show you know nothing about antennas or the real world.

I am here to learn.
S*

1687. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-06 08:56:02 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jt69ctlbv1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1455

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4ff6a5cf$0$1295$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
>
> The red one: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dipolefeedrad.png
>>
>> I know I'm asking the impossible here, but maybe just this once you could
>> answer a question clearly and directly.
>
> I assume that Joel dipole is feed with a coax. Because: "Many people have
> had success in feeding a dipole directly with a coaxial cable feed rather
> than a ladder-line. "
>
> Is it the Joel case?
>
> Do you agree that such "dipole" is the monopole?
> S*

Good morning Szczepan . Dipoles and monopoles are two different aerials. If
you do not understand the difference then you need to try harder to
understand what you are being told rather than disregarding it.

Regards, Ian.

1688. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-06 08:58:33 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff6a8b8$0$1228$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1454

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjvbi8v.cjg.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> So you think the electron emission from your transmitter antenna is
> something not in the textbooks but still happening in reality?

In reality the electrons escape from all charged bodies.
>
>>> Because a dipole does not need a ground, it is a symmetric antenna which
>>> is not driven relative to ground.
>>
>> Do you mean the antenna with the two legs where the one leg is connected
>> to
>> the shield of a coax?
>
> That is not a correct way to feed a dipole!
> There must be a balun between the coax and the dipole.

The balun only improve the monopole . The only one leg is red (radiate):
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dipolewidebandbalun.png
S*

1689. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-06 09:11:04 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jt6a3p$nc1$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1456

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4ff6a8b8$0$1228$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
>
> The balun only improve the monopole . The only one leg is red (radiate):
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dipolewidebandbalun.png
> S*
>
Good morning again Szczepan. The caption to that diagram is "Coax and
antenna both acting as radiators instead of only the antenna."
Note carefully - coax AND antenna BOTH acting as radiators. Directly below
that illustration is another one showing the usual operation of a dipole.

Regards, Ian.

1690. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-06 09:35:42 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjvdcbe.cjg.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1457

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:slrnjvbi8v.cjg.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> So you think the electron emission from your transmitter antenna is
>> something not in the textbooks but still happening in reality?
>
> In reality the electrons escape from all charged bodies.

So you do know that it is not related to transmitting a signal, after all?

>>>> Because a dipole does not need a ground, it is a symmetric antenna which
>>>> is not driven relative to ground.
>>>
>>> Do you mean the antenna with the two legs where the one leg is connected
>>> to
>>> the shield of a coax?
>>
>> That is not a correct way to feed a dipole!
>> There must be a balun between the coax and the dipole.
>
> The balun only improve the monopole . The only one leg is red (radiate):
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dipolewidebandbalun.png
> S*

The color someone used in an illustrative diagram has no significance
in the operation of the antenna.

Both the halves of the dipole are involved in the radiation.

1691. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-06 16:57:59 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <n1ijc9-ahk.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1458

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:slrnjvbi8v.cjg.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> So you think the electron emission from your transmitter antenna is
>> something not in the textbooks but still happening in reality?
>
> In reality the electrons escape from all charged bodies.
>>
>>>> Because a dipole does not need a ground, it is a symmetric antenna which
>>>> is not driven relative to ground.
>>>
>>> Do you mean the antenna with the two legs where the one leg is connected
>>> to
>>> the shield of a coax?
>>
>> That is not a correct way to feed a dipole!
>> There must be a balun between the coax and the dipole.
>
> The balun only improve the monopole . The only one leg is red (radiate):
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dipolewidebandbalun.png
> S*

Once again you totally fail to understand your own link.

BOTH elements radiate equally as shown by theory and by measurement.

You are a babbling idiot.
```

1692. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-06 17:06:53 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <diijc9-ahk.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1459

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:giugc9-dkb.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>
>> Those that are connected with coax usually have device between the coax
>> and the dipole to convert from unbalance to balanced.
>
> But the only one leg is red:

Which means nothing by taking the image out of context.

If you were to read http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dipole_antenna and actually
understand what it says, you would then understand why one side is shown as
red and one side is shown as blue.

You would also learn that BOTH sides are radiating equally.

> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dipolewidebandbalun.png

Again you show you know nothing about antennas, the real world or the
links you post.

> I am here to learn.
> S*

An outright lie.

If you were here to learn, you would not be arguing with people who have
spent decades building and using antennas in the real world, people ranging
in education from knowledgable hobbyiests to degreed engineers and scientists.

1693. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-06 17:08:42 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <qlijc9-ahk.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1460

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:4ff63bf5$0$22871$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>> On 7/4/2012 11:15 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>>
>>> Joel dipole has the two legs.
>>> One of them is the antenna and the second the counterpoise.
>>>
>>
>> Tell us which is which. Without your usual nonsense.
>
> The red one: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dipolefeedrad.png
>>
>> I know I'm asking the impossible here, but maybe just this once you could
>> answer a question clearly and directly.
>
> I assume that Joel dipole is feed with a coax. Because: "Many people have
> had success in feeding a dipole directly with a coaxial cable feed rather
> than a ladder-line. "

What is a "Joel dipole"?

> Is it the Joel case?
>
> Do you agree that such "dipole" is the monopole?
> S*

No, you are an idiot.

The antenna type is NOT determined by the feedline.
```

1694. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-06 17:45:35 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff72441$0$1310$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1461

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjvdcbe.cjg.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>>>
>>>> Do you mean the antenna with the two legs where the one leg is
>>>> connected
>>>> to
>>>> the shield of a coax?
>>>
>>> That is not a correct way to feed a dipole!
>>> There must be a balun between the coax and the dipole.
>>
>> The balun only improve the monopole . The only one leg is red (radiate):
>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dipolewidebandbalun.png
>
> The color someone used in an illustrative diagram has no significance
> in the operation of the antenna.
>
> Both the halves of the dipole are involved in the radiation.

```
If it is feed by the two wires transmission line:
http://www.deltadx.net/ABCDx/Sections/Antennas.htm
http://www.deltadx.net/ABCDx/Sections/Images/Antennas/Dipole-Ladder2.gif
S*
```

1695. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-06 17:51:42 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjve9de.b5m.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1462

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:slrnjvdcbe.cjg.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>>>
>>>>> Do you mean the antenna with the two legs where the one leg is
>>>>> connected
>>>>> to
>>>>> the shield of a coax?
>>>>
>>>> That is not a correct way to feed a dipole!
>>>> There must be a balun between the coax and the dipole.
>>>
>>> The balun only improve the monopole . The only one leg is red (radiate):
>>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dipolewidebandbalun.png
>>
>> The color someone used in an illustrative diagram has no significance
>> in the operation of the antenna.
>>
>> Both the halves of the dipole are involved in the radiation.
>
> If it is feed by the two wires transmission line:
> http://www.deltadx.net/ABCDx/Sections/Antennas.htm
> http://www.deltadx.net/ABCDx/Sections/Images/Antennas/Dipole-Ladder2.gif
> S*

Did you notice there is no connection to ground required?
```

1696. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-06 17:52:53 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff725f6$0$1210$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1463

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:diijc9-ahk.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>
>> I am here to learn.
>> S*
>
> An outright lie.
>
> If you were here to learn, you would not be arguing with people who have
> spent decades building and using antennas in the real world, people
> ranging
> in education from knowledgable hobbyiests to degreed engineers and
> scientists.

All the links I quote are wrote by "people who have
spent decades building and using antennas in the real world, people ranging
in education from knowledgable hobbyiests to degreed engineers and
scientists."

Are you one of them?
S*

1697. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-06 18:30:01 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <9enjc9-b4l.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1464

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:slrnjvdcbe.cjg.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>>>
>>>>> Do you mean the antenna with the two legs where the one leg is
>>>>> connected
>>>>> to
>>>>> the shield of a coax?
>>>>
>>>> That is not a correct way to feed a dipole!
>>>> There must be a balun between the coax and the dipole.
>>>
>>> The balun only improve the monopole . The only one leg is red (radiate):
>>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dipolewidebandbalun.png
>>
>> The color someone used in an illustrative diagram has no significance
>> in the operation of the antenna.
>>
>> Both the halves of the dipole are involved in the radiation.
>
> If it is feed by the two wires transmission line:
> http://www.deltadx.net/ABCDx/Sections/Antennas.htm
> http://www.deltadx.net/ABCDx/Sections/Images/Antennas/Dipole-Ladder2.gif
> S*

Not "if", moron, always.

READ your own link.

If a dipole is fed with coax AND if there is NO balun device, then common
mode current flows on the outside of the coax and the coax ALSO radiates.

If a dipole is fed with coax AND if there IS a balun device, then there
is no feedline radiation.

In either case, the dipole radiates from both halves.

That is what your link says happens but you are too stupid to read it and
can only look at the pictures and misinterpret what they mean.
```

1698. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-06 18:36:00 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <gpnjc9-b4l.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1465

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:diijc9-ahk.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>
>>> I am here to learn.
>>> S*
>>
>> An outright lie.
>>
>> If you were here to learn, you would not be arguing with people who have
>> spent decades building and using antennas in the real world, people
>> ranging
>> in education from knowledgable hobbyiests to degreed engineers and
>> scientists.
>
> All the links I quote are wrote by "people who have
> spent decades building and using antennas in the real world, people ranging
> in education from knowledgable hobbyiests to degreed engineers and
> scientists."

That may be true, however you appear to be too stupid to understand any of
them and just misinterpret the pictures.

Your latest babbling nonsense about the page at:
http://www.deltadx.net/ABCDx/Sections/Antennas.htm

proves you just look at the pictures and either don't read or don't understand
the text.

> Are you one of them?
> S*

Am I one of what?

If you mean what are MY qualifications to call you a babbling idiot, I have
been building and using antennas for about 50 years and have a degree in
Electrical and Electronic Engineering.

How long have you been building and using antennas and what degrees do
you have?

1699. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-07 01:40:41 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4ff79397$0$22870$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1466

On 7/6/2012 3:46 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
>
> Do you agree that such "dipole" is the monopole?
> S*
>

Absolutely not.

tom
K0TAR

1700. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-07 01:42:56 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4ff7941e$0$22870$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1467

On 7/6/2012 3:58 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>
> The balun only improve the monopole . The only one leg is red (radiate):
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dipolewidebandbalun.png
> S*

You truly understand nothing about how feedlines and antennas work. It
is worthless trying to explain them to you because you also refuse to learn.

tom
K0TAR

1701. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-07 01:44:17 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4ff7946f$0$22870$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1468

On 7/6/2012 3:52 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisaï¿½ w wiadomoï¿½ci
> news:giugc9-dkb.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>
>> Those that are connected with coax usually have device between the coax
>> and the dipole to convert from unbalance to balanced.
>
> But the only one leg is red:
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dipolewidebandbalun.png
>>
>> Again you show you know nothing about antennas or the real world.
>
> I am here to learn.
> S*
>
>

More false words have ever been spoken. You are like Hitler in 1939.

tom
K0TAR

1702. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-07 04:44:36 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jt8eq6$56v$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1469

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
news:4ff79397$0$22870$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 7/6/2012 3:46 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
>>
>> Do you agree that such "dipole" is the monopole?
>> S*
>>
>
> Absolutely not.
>
> tom
> K0TAR
>

Is this guy the ghost of Allen Funt? He has set up such an improbable
situation with his nonsense that we are unable to grasp it, so we suspend
disbelief.

"Sal"

1703. Seeking New FAQ/Intro Maintainers for rec.radio.amateur.*

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-07 06:05:01 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/recruitment-1-1341641100@panix.com>
Source record: 1470
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/recruitment
Revision: 1.2 2009/11/25 14:41:01
Posting-Frequency: posted monthly
URL: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/

Changes followed by "|".

The rec.radio.info newsgroup, first established in 1993, has been
recently revived by an active moderation team. We are currently seeking
suitable information, FAQ, and bulletin articles from the entire
rec.radio.* newsgroup hierarchy for simultaneous cross-posting to our
newsgroup.

We are seeking a replacement maintainer for the following information
bulletin formerly posted to rec.radio.amateur.* (and currently archived
at http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/ ):

radio/personal-intro
Subject: Guide to the rec.radio Newsgroups
Maintainer: jeffreyh@Hawaii.Edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Last Posted: 9 Nov 2001 06:18:17 GMT
Posting-Frequency: 15th of each month

One significant omission, requiring immediate updates, for this article |
is that it does not mention newer amateur radio newsgroups created since |
it was written, including: |

rec.radio.amateur.antenna |
rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors |
rec.radio.amateur.dx |
rec.radio.amateur.equipment |
rec.radio.amateur.homebrew |
rec.radio.amateur.moderated |
rec.radio.amateur.space |

We are willing to provide any technical support necessary to get this
article updated and automatically posted again at a regular interval.
This would include establishing contact with the original maintainer for
any necessary permissions. We would prefer to seek a new, dedicated
maintainer at this time, rather than start auto-posting the original
article ourselves.

For more information about our newsgroup, see:
```

http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rri/index.html

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-info-request@panix.com.

1704. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-07 16:46:47 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff867f7$0$26694$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1471

"Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jt8eq6$56v$1@dont-email.me...
>
> "tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
> news:4ff79397$0$22870$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>> On 7/6/2012 3:46 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
>>>
>>> Do you agree that such "dipole" is the monopole?
>>> S*
>>>
>>
>> Absolutely not.
>>
>> tom
>> K0TAR
>>
>
> Is this guy the ghost of Allen Funt? He has set up such an improbable
> situation with his nonsense that we are unable to grasp it, so we suspend
> disbelief.

Try to grasp that:

The Marconi antenna is vertical. It consists of an antena and the
counterpoise. The counterpoise can be in form of the vertical wire. So such
monopole is vertical.

The "dipole" antenna with the coax and without the balun is exactly like te
above set.
The only difference is that the second set is horizontal.
Too difficult?
S*

1705. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-07 16:50:25 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff868d1$0$1218$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1472

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
news:4ff79397$0$22870$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 7/6/2012 3:46 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
>>
>> Do you agree that such "dipole" is the monopole?
>> S*

>Absolutely not.
> tom

"Try to grasp that:

The Marconi antenna is vertical. It consists of an antenna and the
counterpoise. The counterpoise can be in form of the vertical wire. So such
monopole is vertical.

The "dipole" antenna with the coax and without the balun is exactly like the
above set.
The only difference is that the second set is horizontal.
Too difficult?
S*

1706. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-07 16:55:51 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjvgqgn.ies.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1473

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:jt8eq6$56v$1@dont-email.me...
>>
>> "tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
>> news:4ff79397$0$22870$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>>> On 7/6/2012 3:46 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>>> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
>>>>
>>>> Do you agree that such "dipole" is the monopole?
>>>> S*
>>>>
>>>
>>> Absolutely not.
>>>
>>> tom
>>> K0TAR
>>>
>>
>> Is this guy the ghost of Allen Funt? He has set up such an improbable
>> situation with his nonsense that we are unable to grasp it, so we suspend
>> disbelief.
>
> Try to grasp that:
>
> The Marconi antenna is vertical. It consists of an antena and the
> counterpoise. The counterpoise can be in form of the vertical wire. So such
> monopole is vertical.
>
> The "dipole" antenna with the coax and without the balun is exactly like te
> above set.
> The only difference is that the second set is horizontal.
> Too difficult?
> S*

Apparently too difficult for you!
```

1707. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-07 16:57:14 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff86a6a$0$1305$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1475

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:gpnjc9-b4l.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>
>> All the links I quote are wrote by "people who have
>> spent decades building and using antennas in the real world, people
>> ranging
>> in education from knowledgable hobbyiests to degreed engineers and
>> scientists."
>
>>
>> Are you one of them?
>> S*
>
> Am I one of what?
>
> If you mean what are MY qualifications to call you a babbling idiot, I
> have
> been building and using antennas for about 50 years and have a degree in
> Electrical and Electronic Engineering.
>
> How long have you been building and using antennas and what degrees do
> you have?

Instead writting the "babbling idiot" write a long article on antennas
without ground.

You wrote: "Only end fed monopoles need radials". Do you mean that "Only end
fed monopoles need ground"?
S*

1708. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-07 16:57:16 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjvgqjc.ies.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1474

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:4ff79397$0$22870$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>> On 7/6/2012 3:46 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
>>>
>>> Do you agree that such "dipole" is the monopole?
>>> S*
>
>>Absolutely not.
>> tom
>
>
> "Try to grasp that:
>
> The Marconi antenna is vertical. It consists of an antenna and the
> counterpoise. The counterpoise can be in form of the vertical wire. So such
> monopole is vertical.

When you have a vertical 1/4 wavelength antenna with a vertical 1/4
wavelength "counterpoise" below it, you don't have a monopole, you
have a dipole.

> The "dipole" antenna with the coax and without the balun is exactly like the
> above set.
> The only difference is that the second set is horizontal.

It can be horizontal or vertical or anywhere in between.

> Too difficult?

Too difficult for you.

1709. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-07 17:06:46 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff86ca6$0$1220$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1476

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjve9de.b5m.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>> news:slrnjvdcbe.cjg.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>>> Do you mean the antenna with the two legs where the one leg is
>>>>>> connected
>>>>>> to
>>>>>> the shield of a coax?
>>>>>
>>>>> That is not a correct way to feed a dipole!
>>>>> There must be a balun between the coax and the dipole.
>>>>
>>>> The balun only improve the monopole . The only one leg is red
>>>> (radiate):
>>>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dipolewidebandbalun.png
>>>
>>> The color someone used in an illustrative diagram has no significance
>>> in the operation of the antenna.
>>>
>>> Both the halves of the dipole are involved in the radiation.
>>
>> If it is feed by the two wires transmission line:
>> http://www.deltadx.net/ABCDx/Sections/Antennas.htm
>> http://www.deltadx.net/ABCDx/Sections/Images/Antennas/Dipole-Ladder2.gif
>> S*
>
> Did you notice there is no connection to ground required?

Jimp wrote: "Only end fed monopoles need radials".
Marconi wrote that all antennas needs ground.

It is obvious that "the antenna with the two legs where the one leg is
connected to the shield of a coax" is the Marconi antenna.
It is not the dipole antenna.

The rest of your antennas (small power) can have the ground from AC supply
or chassis.
S*

1710. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-07 17:15:35 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjvgrln.ies.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1477

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:slrnjve9de.b5m.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>>> news:slrnjvdcbe.cjg.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>> Do you mean the antenna with the two legs where the one leg is
>>>>>>> connected
>>>>>>> to
>>>>>>> the shield of a coax?
>>>>>>
>>>>>> That is not a correct way to feed a dipole!
>>>>>> There must be a balun between the coax and the dipole.
>>>>>
>>>>> The balun only improve the monopole . The only one leg is red
>>>>> (radiate):
>>>>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dipolewidebandbalun.png
>>>>
>>>> The color someone used in an illustrative diagram has no significance
>>>> in the operation of the antenna.
>>>>
>>>> Both the halves of the dipole are involved in the radiation.
>>>
>>> If it is feed by the two wires transmission line:
>>> http://www.deltadx.net/ABCDx/Sections/Antennas.htm
>>> http://www.deltadx.net/ABCDx/Sections/Images/Antennas/Dipole-Ladder2.gif
>>> S*
>>
>> Did you notice there is no connection to ground required?
>
> Jimp wrote: "Only end fed monopoles need radials".
> Marconi wrote that all antennas needs ground.

Marconi was wrong.
```

1711. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-07 17:21:03 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff86fff$0$1227$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1478

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjvgqjc.ies.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:4ff79397$0$22870$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>>> On 7/6/2012 3:46 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>>> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
>>>>
>>>> Do you agree that such "dipole" is the monopole?
>>>> S*
>>
>>>Absolutely not.
>>> tom
>>
>>
>> "Try to grasp that:
>>
>> The Marconi antenna is vertical. It consists of an antenna and the
>> counterpoise. The counterpoise can be in form of the vertical wire. So
>> such
>> monopole is vertical.
>
> When you have a vertical 1/4 wavelength antenna with a vertical 1/4
> wavelength "counterpoise" below it, you don't have a monopole, you
> have a dipole.

The real dipole need the ladder line (the two wires).
The coax shield is connected to the ground.
You should write "dipole". In NASA their dipole and your"dipole" are the
quite different things.
>
>> The "dipole" antenna with the coax and without the balun is exactly like
>> the
>> above set.
>> The only difference is that the second set is horizontal.
>
> It can be horizontal or vertical or anywhere in between.

So you grasp it.
S*
>

1712. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-07 17:38:43 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjvgt13.ies.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1479

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:slrnjvgqjc.ies.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> "tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
>>> news:4ff79397$0$22870$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>>>> On 7/6/2012 3:46 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>>>> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
>>>>>
>>>>> Do you agree that such "dipole" is the monopole?
>>>>> S*
>>>
>>>>Absolutely not.
>>>> tom
>>>
>>>
>>> "Try to grasp that:
>>>
>>> The Marconi antenna is vertical. It consists of an antenna and the
>>> counterpoise. The counterpoise can be in form of the vertical wire. So
>>> such
>>> monopole is vertical.
>>
>> When you have a vertical 1/4 wavelength antenna with a vertical 1/4
>> wavelength "counterpoise" below it, you don't have a monopole, you
>> have a dipole.
>
> The real dipole need the ladder line (the two wires).

No.
You can use a coax and a balun.

> The coax shield is connected to the ground.

Why?

> You should write "dipole". In NASA their dipole and your"dipole" are the
> quite different things.

What do you mean with "In NASA"?

>>> The "dipole" antenna with the coax and without the balun is exactly like
>>> the
>>> above set.
```

>>> The only difference is that the second set is horizontal.
>>
>> It can be horizontal or vertical or anywhere in between.
>
> So you grasp it.

I do. But you don't seem to.

1713. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-07 18:12:11 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <roamc9-tf.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1480

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:slrnjve9de.b5m.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>>> news:slrnjvdcbe.cjg.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>> Do you mean the antenna with the two legs where the one leg is
>>>>>>> connected
>>>>>>> to
>>>>>>> the shield of a coax?
>>>>>>
>>>>>> That is not a correct way to feed a dipole!
>>>>>> There must be a balun between the coax and the dipole.
>>>>>
>>>>> The balun only improve the monopole . The only one leg is red
>>>>> (radiate):
>>>>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dipolewidebandbalun.png
>>>>
>>>> The color someone used in an illustrative diagram has no significance
>>>> in the operation of the antenna.
>>>>
>>>> Both the halves of the dipole are involved in the radiation.
>>>
>>> If it is feed by the two wires transmission line:
>>> http://www.deltadx.net/ABCDx/Sections/Antennas.htm
>>> http://www.deltadx.net/ABCDx/Sections/Images/Antennas/Dipole-Ladder2.gif
>>> S*
>>
>> Did you notice there is no connection to ground required?
>
> Jimp wrote: "Only end fed monopoles need radials".
> Marconi wrote that all antennas needs ground.

Jimp has read modern literature and is correct while Marconi was wrong.

> It is obvious that "the antenna with the two legs where the one leg is
> connected to the shield of a coax" is the Marconi antenna.

No, it is not "obvious", it is nonsense to call a dipole a Marconi antenna.
```

A Marconi antenna by definition is an end fed monopole one quarter wavelength high.

> It is not the dipole antenna.

A dipole most certainly IS a dipole.

> The rest of your antennas (small power) can have the ground from AC supply
> or chassis.

Babbling nonsense.

You are an ignorant, ineducable idiot.

1714. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-07 18:27:18 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <6lbmc9-tf.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1481

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:gpnjc9-b4l.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>
>>> All the links I quote are wrote by "people who have
>>> spent decades building and using antennas in the real world, people
>>> ranging
>>> in education from knowledgable hobbyiests to degreed engineers and
>>> scientists."
>>
>>>
>>> Are you one of them?
>>> S*
>>
>> Am I one of what?
>>
>> If you mean what are MY qualifications to call you a babbling idiot, I
>> have
>> been building and using antennas for about 50 years and have a degree in
>> Electrical and Electronic Engineering.
>>
>> How long have you been building and using antennas and what degrees do
>> you have?
>
> Instead writting the "babbling idiot" write a long article on antennas
> without ground.

Why as there already exists thousands and thousands of such literature
references?

Howver you are too much of an ignorant, ineducable, babbling idiot to be
able to read any of them and understand them.

You were totally unable to understand something as simple as:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dipole_antenna

and started babbling about the colors on the graphics showing you haven't
a clue what the article was actually saying.

> You wrote: "Only end fed monopoles need radials". Do you mean that "Only end
> fed monopoles need ground"?

No, I meant what I said.

You, however, are too much of an ignorant, ineducable, babbling idiot to be able to understand it.

To be precise, only end fed monopoles need a counterpoise.

The counterpoise can consist of either radials, a large conductive area fabricated for the purpose, or the Earth itself IF the surface conductivity is high enough.

The words "ground", "radial", and "counterpoise" in relation to antennas are three diffent things with three different meanings but you are too much of an ignorant, ineducable, babbling idiot to be to understand that.

A quarter wave, end fed vertical monopole with a set of radials does NOT need a connection to ground.

The radials serve as the counterpoise.

As you are an ignorant, ineducable, babbling idiot you will not understand any of this and will reply with babbling nonsense.

1715. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-07 18:31:23 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <rsbmc9-tf.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1482

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:jt8eq6$56v$1@dont-email.me...
>>
>> "tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
>> news:4ff79397$0$22870$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>>> On 7/6/2012 3:46 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>>> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
>>>>
>>>> Do you agree that such "dipole" is the monopole?
>>>> S*
>>>>
>>>
>>> Absolutely not.
>>>
>>> tom
>>> K0TAR
>>>
>>
>> Is this guy the ghost of Allen Funt? He has set up such an improbable
>> situation with his nonsense that we are unable to grasp it, so we suspend
>> disbelief.
>
> Try to grasp that:
>
> The Marconi antenna is vertical. It consists of an antena and the
> counterpoise. The counterpoise can be in form of the vertical wire. So such
> monopole is vertical.

No, it can not as by definition a Marconi antenna is a quarter wave, end fed
vertical fed against ground.

>
> The "dipole" antenna with the coax and without the balun is exactly like te
> above set.

No, it is not as the generally used meaning of the word "dipole" without
any qualifiers is a half wave, center fed antenna of any orientation but
MOST are oriented horizontally.

> The only difference is that the second set is horizontal.

The difference is one is a quarter wave long and end fed and the other is
a half wave long and center fed.

> Too difficult?

Yes, that is too difficult for an ignorant, ineducable, idiot like you to understand.

1716. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-07 18:33:21 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <h0cmc9-tf.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1483

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:4ff79397$0$22870$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>> On 7/6/2012 3:46 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
>>>
>>> Do you agree that such "dipole" is the monopole?
>>> S*
>
>>Absolutely not.
>> tom
>
>
> "Try to grasp that:
>
> The Marconi antenna is vertical. It consists of an antenna and the
> counterpoise. The counterpoise can be in form of the vertical wire. So such
> monopole is vertical.
>
> The "dipole" antenna with the coax and without the balun is exactly like the
> above set.
> The only difference is that the second set is horizontal.
> Too difficult?
> S*

The difference is one is a quarter wave length long and end fed and the
other is a half wave length long and center fed.

You are to much of an ignorant, ineducable, idiot to be able to understand
the difference.

1717. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-07 18:35:51 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <75cmc9-tf.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1484

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:slrnjvgqjc.ies.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> "tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
>>> news:4ff79397$0$22870$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>>>> On 7/6/2012 3:46 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>>>> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
>>>>>
>>>>> Do you agree that such "dipole" is the monopole?
>>>>> S*
>>>
>>>>Absolutely not.
>>>> tom
>>>
>>>
>>> "Try to grasp that:
>>>
>>> The Marconi antenna is vertical. It consists of an antenna and the
>>> counterpoise. The counterpoise can be in form of the vertical wire. So
>>> such
>>> monopole is vertical.
>>
>> When you have a vertical 1/4 wavelength antenna with a vertical 1/4
>> wavelength "counterpoise" below it, you don't have a monopole, you
>> have a dipole.
>
> The real dipole need the ladder line (the two wires).
> The coax shield is connected to the ground.

Ignorant babble of an ineducable idiot.

It is all explained in http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dipole_antenna but
you are too stupid to be able to understand even the pictures.

> You should write "dipole". In NASA their dipole and your"dipole" are the
> quite different things.

Word salad babble with no meaning as to be expected from an idiot.
```

1718. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-07 20:35:58 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jta6ir$p7v$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1485

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4ff86ca6$0$1220$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...

< snip >

> Marconi wrote that all antennas needs ground.
>
> It is obvious that "the antenna with the two legs where the one leg is
> connected to the shield of a coax" is the Marconi antenna.
> It is not the dipole antenna.
>
> The rest of your antennas (small power) can have the ground from AC supply
> or chassis.
> S*

Brilliant! I wish there were some way to preserve these teachings.

Maybe I can take a course and learn how to write. Then, if I had a pencil,
I could copy it all down, if I had some paper. Would that work?

"Sal"
(KD6VKW)

1719. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-07 21:07:11 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <sobars@aol.com>
Message-ID: <jta8dc$3is$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1486

<somebody> wrote in message news:s6cec9-l33.ln1@mail.specsol.com...

< snip >

>>> We (the group excluding Szczepan) have some good discussions.
>>> Szczepan can be amusing in the views he puts forward. I can't work out
>>> whether he is trying to tease us or really is confused.

Which is why I made my reference to Allen Funt of "Candid Camera." Funt created preposterous situations and yet people tried their darndest to make something real out of it.

I recall a car with no engine whose driver rolled it downhill into a service station. The driver, Funt's attractive co-host, insisted that she had driven around town all day and wanted the mechanic to check the car because it didn't seem to have much power. In a perfect world, when the mechanic popped the hood, he would have laughed and the "bit" would be spoiled. But no! He tried eight ways to explain to her that she COULDN'T have been driving around town. She just sweetly continued the hoax as several other mechanics came over to check out the action. Classic!

Szczepan is that car with no engine and we are those mechanics. :-)

73,
"Sal"

1720. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-07 22:16:17 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <My2Kr.51409$I_1.14803@newsfe21.iad>
Source record: 1487

Gosh Joel -- see what you started!! :-)

Irv VE6BP

"Joel365" <Joel365.a378c19@radiobanter.com> wrote in message
news:Joel365.a378c19@radiobanter.com...
>
> I have a dipole with 134 feet of 20 gauge insulated copper wire. What
> would happen if I wanted to replace one leg (67 feet) with 18 gauge
> copper clad insulated steel wire but chose to keep the other leg with
> the 20 gauge wire?
> Tks,
> Joel
>
>
>
>
> --
> Joel365

1721. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-08 09:23:27 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff9518e$0$1231$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1488

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:6lbmc9-tf.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> >
> You were totally unable to understand something as simple as:
>
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dipole_antenna

"The quarter wavemonopole antenna is a single element antenna fed at one
end, that behaves as a dipole antenna."

Are you able to understand something as simple as the above?

>>
> To be precise, only end fed monopoles need a counterpoise.
>
> The radials serve as the counterpoise.

The Author in Wiki describes the "dipole" used by radio-amateurs.
Such dipole is simply "The quarter wavemonopole antenna".
S*
>

1722. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-08 09:31:29 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff95370$0$1296$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1489

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:rsbmc9-tf.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>
>> The Marconi antenna is vertical. It consists of an antena and the
>> counterpoise. The counterpoise can be in form of the vertical wire. So
>> such
>> monopole is vertical.
>
>>
>> The "dipole" antenna with the coax and without the balun is exactly like
>> te
>> above set.
>
> No, it is not as the generally used meaning of the word "dipole" without
> any qualifiers is a half wave, center fed antenna

Radio-amateurs have "dipole" where one leg is end fed and the other is
connected to the grounded shield of the coax.

You should know that the true dipole is directional.
Are your "dipoles" directional?
S*

1723. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-08 10:17:23 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff95e34$0$26699$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1490

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjvgt13.ies.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> You should write "dipole". In NASA their dipole and your"dipole" are the
>> quite different things.
>
> What do you mean with "In NASA"?

"The Hertzian dipole Consider two small spherical conductors connected by a
wire. Suppose that electric charge flows periodically back and forth between
the spheres."

In " NASA" antennas (eg. phase radars) the each "sphere" is fed from special
feeder.
If are the two sphere we have a dipole (Hertzian dipole).

In Marconi antenna is only one "sphere". It is the monopole.
Do you have exactly the same voltages in the both ends of your "dipole"?
S*

1724. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-08 10:31:06 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff9616a$0$1296$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1491

"Jeff" <jeff@asystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jtbk6l$6h7$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> On 08/07/2012 10:23, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
>> news:6lbmc9-tf.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>>>
>>> You were totally unable to understand something as simple as:
>>>
>>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dipole_antenna
>>
>> "The quarter wavemonopole antenna is a single element antenna fed at one
>> end, that behaves as a dipole antenna."
>>
>> Are you able to understand something as simple as the above?
>>
>>>>
>>> To be precise, only end fed monopoles need a counterpoise.
>>>
>>> The radials serve as the counterpoise.
>>
>> The Author in Wiki describes the "dipole" used by radio-amateurs.
>> Such dipole is simply "The quarter wavemonopole antenna".
>> S*
>>>
>
> No It doesn't, it describes a monopole as as dipole using the image in the
> ground as the second leg!!
>
> But what is does show is a dipole with one arm connected to the braid of a
> coax!!!! Which of course you ignored!!!!!

The braid = the shield.

The braid and the arm are together the counterpoise.

Have you the same voltages on the braid and on the coax "live" wire?

If not, than you heve the monopole. But it is nothing wrong if in your
community it is call "dipole".
S*

1725. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-08 11:34:11 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjvis1j.ies.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1492

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> The braid = the shield.
>
> The braid and the arm are together the counterpoise.
>
> Have you the same voltages on the braid and on the coax "live" wire?
>
> If not, than you heve the monopole. But it is nothing wrong if in your
> community it is call "dipole".
> S*

You seem to think that the braid of the coax is a ground and the
voltage there is always zero.

But that is not how things work.

A length of cable, whatever cable it is, is not a short circuit on HF.

1726. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-08 13:28:59 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jtc1us$5rf$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1493

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4ff9616a$0$1296$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>> If not, than you heve the monopole. But it is nothing wrong if in your
> community it is call "dipole".
> S*

Hello Szczepan. The monopole and dipole aerials are definitely two different aerials and it would be wrong to call a monopole a dipole.
It seems that you need some help to understand aerials. The ARRL (http://www.arrl.org/shop/Antennas/) and RSGB (http://www.rsgbshop.org/acatalog/Online_Catalogue_Antennas_37.html) both sell helpful books on aerials.

Kindest regards, Ian.

1727. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-08 16:31:44 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ff9b5f3$0$1312$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1494

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci news:jtc1us$5rf$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message news:4ff9616a$0$1296$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>> If not, than you heve the monopole. But it is nothing wrong if in your
>> community it is call "dipole".
>> S*
>
> Hello Szczepan. The monopole and dipole aerials are definitely two
> different
> aerials and it would be wrong to call a monopole a dipole.

Monopole antenna: "One side of the antenna feedline is attached to the lower end of the monopole, and the other side is attached to the ground plane, which is often the Earth."

Dipole antenna: "A dipole antenna is a straight electrical conductor measuring 1/2 wavelength from end to end and connected at the center to a radio-frequency (RF) feed line. This antenna, also called a doublet, is one of the simplest types of antenna, and constitutes the main RF radiating and receiving element in various sophisticated types of antennas. The dipole is inherently a balanced antenna, because it is bilaterally symmetrical. Ideally, a dipole antenna is fed with a balanced, parallel-wire RF transmission line"

The Hertz dipole was symmetrical.

The radio-amateurs use the name "dipole" for a monopole.
It is not wrong because they do not use the name monopole.
S*

1728. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-08 16:41:41 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jtcd7v$t0$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1495

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4ff9b5f3$0$1312$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
> news:jtc1us$5rf$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4ff9616a$0$1296$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>> If not, than you heve the monopole. But it is nothing wrong if in your
>>> community it is call "dipole".
>>> S*
>>
>> Hello Szczepan. The monopole and dipole aerials are definitely two
>> different
>> aerials and it would be wrong to call a monopole a dipole.
>
> Monopole antenna: "One side of the antenna feedline is attached to the
> lower end of the monopole, and the other side is attached to the ground
> plane, which is often the Earth."
>
> Dipole antenna: "A dipole antenna is a straight electrical conductor
> measuring 1/2 wavelength from end to end and connected at the center to a
> radio-frequency (RF) feed line. This antenna, also called a doublet, is
> one of the simplest types of antenna, and constitutes the main RF
> radiating and receiving element in various sophisticated types of
> antennas. The dipole is inherently a balanced antenna, because it is
> bilaterally symmetrical. Ideally, a dipole antenna is fed with a balanced,
> parallel-wire RF transmission line"
>
> The Hertz dipole was symmetrical.
>
> The radio-amateurs use the name "dipole" for a monopole.
> It is not wrong because they do not use the name monopole.
> S*

```
Hello Szczepan.
Your definition of a dipole is wrong. A dipole is not a "straight electrical
conductor measuring 1/2 wavelength ".
```

1729. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-08 17:04:32 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <06roc9-5s8.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1496

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:6lbmc9-tf.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> >
>> You were totally unable to understand something as simple as:
>>
>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dipole_antenna
>
> "The quarter wavemonopole antenna is a single element antenna fed at one
> end, that behaves as a dipole antenna."
>
> Are you able to understand something as simple as the above?

Yes, and obviously you can not.

What it means is the total FIELD is the same as if the antenna were a dipole.

Nothing more, nothing less.

>> To be precise, only end fed monopoles need a counterpoise.
>>
>> The radials serve as the counterpoise.
>
> The Author in Wiki describes the "dipole" used by radio-amateurs.
> Such dipole is simply "The quarter wavemonopole antenna".

A dipole is a dipole is a dipole and it doesn't matter who is using it.

A dipole is NOT "The quarter wavemonopole antenna".

A dipole is a dipole is a dipole.

You STILL can not understand the difference and you never will as you are
an ineducable idiot.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

1730. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-08 17:08:52 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <4eroc9-5s8.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1497

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Jeff" <jeff@asystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jtbk6l$6h7$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> On 08/07/2012 10:23, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
>>> news:6lbmc9-tf.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>>>>
>>>> You were totally unable to understand something as simple as:
>>>>
>>>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dipole_antenna
>>>
>>> "The quarter wavemonopole antenna is a single element antenna fed at one
>>> end, that behaves as a dipole antenna."
>>>
>>> Are you able to understand something as simple as the above?
>>>
>>>>>
>>>> To be precise, only end fed monopoles need a counterpoise.
>>>>
>>>> The radials serve as the counterpoise.
>>>
>>> The Author in Wiki describes the "dipole" used by radio-amateurs.
>>> Such dipole is simply "The quarter wavemonopole antenna".
>>> S*
>>>>
>>
>> No It doesn't, it describes a monopole as as dipole using the image in the
>> ground as the second leg!!
>>
>> But what is does show is a dipole with one arm connected to the braid of a
>> coax!!!! Which of course you ignored!!!!!
>
> The braid = the shield.

No shit?

What a stroke of irrelevant brilliance.

> The braid and the arm are together the counterpoise.

No, they are not, you babbling idiot.

> Have you the same voltages on the braid and on the coax "live" wire?

Not without a ballancing device of some sort.
```

> If not, than you heve the monopole.

What an utter idiot; a monopole has one physical element while a dipole has two physical elements.

That is the meaning of the prefixes "mono", which means one, and "di", which means two.

You are a babbling, ineducable, idiot.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

1731. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-08 17:12:35 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <3lroc9-5s8.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1498

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:jtc1us$5rf$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4ff9616a$0$1296$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>> If not, than you heve the monopole. But it is nothing wrong if in your
>>> community it is call "dipole".
>>> S*
>>
>> Hello Szczepan. The monopole and dipole aerials are definitely two
>> different
>> aerials and it would be wrong to call a monopole a dipole.
>
> Monopole antenna: "One side of the antenna feedline is attached to the lower
> end of the monopole, and the other side is attached to the ground plane,
> which is often the Earth."

Yes, and there in ONE element.
>
> Dipole antenna: "A dipole antenna is a straight electrical conductor
> measuring 1/2 wavelength from end to end and connected at the center to a
> radio-frequency (RF) feed line. This antenna, also called a doublet, is one
> of the simplest types of antenna, and constitutes the main RF radiating and
> receiving element in various sophisticated types of antennas. The dipole is
> inherently a balanced antenna, because it is bilaterally symmetrical.
> Ideally, a dipole antenna is fed with a balanced, parallel-wire RF
> transmission line"

Yes, and there are TWO elements.

> The Hertz dipole was symmetrical.

A dipole is symmetrical by definition, idiot.

> The radio-amateurs use the name "dipole" for a monopole.

No, they do not, you babbling, ineducable idiot.

> It is not wrong because they do not use the name monopole.

It is nonsense because radio amateurs do NOT call a monopole a dipole.

You are a babbling, ineducable idiot.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime.

1732. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-08 17:19:51 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <n2soc9-5s8.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1499

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:rsbmc9-tf.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>
>>> The Marconi antenna is vertical. It consists of an antena and the
>>> counterpoise. The counterpoise can be in form of the vertical wire. So
>>> such
>>> monopole is vertical.
>>
>>>
>>> The "dipole" antenna with the coax and without the balun is exactly like
>>> te
>>> above set.
>>
>> No, it is not as the generally used meaning of the word "dipole" without
>> any qualifiers is a half wave, center fed antenna
>
> Radio-amateurs have "dipole" where one leg is end fed and the other is
> connected to the grounded shield of the coax.

A dipole is fed with a balancing device of some sort between the
transmission line and the antenna of the transmission line is unbalanced.

Than is how EVERYONE does it, not just radio amateurs.

And the shield of the coax is often NOT grounded nor is it required to be
grounded for the antenna to operate properly.

If it is grounded, it is for OTHER reasons than antenna operation such
as electrical safety or the elimination of static build up, which has
absolutely NOTHING to do with the antenna operationg as an antenna.

> You should know that the true dipole is directional.
> Are your "dipoles" directional?

Dipoles are not directional, they are bidirectional in the plane of the
antenna and ALL dipoles are bidirectional in the plane of the antenna.

You are a babbling, ineducable, idiot.

How many antennas have you built in your life time?

1733. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-08 17:22:34 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <q7soc9-5s8.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1500

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:slrnjvgt13.ies.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> You should write "dipole". In NASA their dipole and your"dipole" are the
>>> quite different things.
>>
>> What do you mean with "In NASA"?
>
> "The Hertzian dipole Consider two small spherical conductors connected by a
> wire. Suppose that electric charge flows periodically back and forth between
> the spheres."
>
> In " NASA" antennas (eg. phase radars) the each "sphere" is fed from special
> feeder.

Phased radars don't use spheres for antennas.

This is just babbling nonsense.

> If are the two sphere we have a dipole (Hertzian dipole).

No, we don't; you are an idiot.

> In Marconi antenna is only one "sphere". It is the monopole.
> Do you have exactly the same voltages in the both ends of your "dipole"?
> S*

This is all just babbling nonsense with no relation to the real world.

You are a babbling, ineducable, idiot.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

1734. JB Weld ball mount antenna thread repair

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-08 21:28:27 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <1arjv7lqob37ke2fle0i6ohnh457qsogbd@4ax.com>
Source record: 1401

I have a friend with a problem. He has a rather heavy duty ball mount
on his van, with a 6ft long fiberglass HF antenna of some sorts
attached. No spring between the ball mount and the antenna.
Unfortunately, the antenna unscrewed itself and he was driving around
with the antenna flopping about for many weeks. The result was that
the antenna beat up the 3/8-24 threads in the ball mount end to where
the threads are now stripped out. Fortunately, the antenna end
threads seem intact.

The original plan was to drill out the threads in the ball mount and
install a Helicoil to repair the threads. The problem is that the
Helicoil 3/8-24 kit costs as much as a new ball mount.
<http://www.ebay.com/itm/400302414654> ($32 for the kit)
Either way, he doesn't want to spend the money.

So, instead of rethreading the ball mount, I propose to insert a 1"
long 3/8-24 piece of threaded rod into the ball mount and secure it
with JB Weld, which allegedly contains metal particles. My tests show
that it's still an insulator when hardened, mostly because the metal
particles do not overlap. However, the close fit of the
threads may be sufficient to get some manner of connection.
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9gKYfgIGMlE>

Silver loaded conductive epoxy might provide a better connection, but
the stuff is fairly weak at 900psi compared to JB Weld at 3900psi. It
may not be sufficiently strong to survive the flopping antenna.
<http://www.mgchemicals.com/products/8331.html>

Will JB Weld work?
Or will it get hot due to IR^2 losses due to antenna currents?
Will adding steel filings help?
Is there a better way to do this?
Is there a better adhesive?

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1735. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-08 23:55:50 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4ffa1e04$0$95323$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1402

On 7/6/2012 11:44 PM, Sal M. O'Nella wrote:
> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
> news:4ff79397$0$22870$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
>> On 7/6/2012 3:46 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> "tom"<news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
>>>
>>> Do you agree that such "dipole" is the monopole?
>>> S*
>>>
>>
>> Absolutely not.
>>
>> tom
>> K0TAR
>>
>
> Is this guy the ghost of Allen Funt? He has set up such an improbable
> situation with his nonsense that we are unable to grasp it, so we suspend
> disbelief.
>
> "Sal"
>
>

Allen Funt was intelligent. And funny. SB is neither.

All he can do is google, copy URLs or parts of articles, then paste.
Zero brain activity involved.

tom
K0TAR

1736. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-09 00:01:37 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4ffa1f5f$0$55016$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1403

On 7/8/2012 4:31 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisaï¿½ w wiadomoï¿½ci
> news:rsbmc9-tf.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> You should know that the true dipole is directional.
> Are your "dipoles" directional?

Everything build-able is directional, to a greater or lesser degree,
when the pattern is viewed in 3 dimensions.

tom
K0TAR

1737. Re: JB Weld ball mount antenna thread repair

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-09 00:44:14 UTC
From: Paul Drahn <pdrahn@webformixair.com>
Message-ID: <jtd9gv$7li$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1404

On 7/8/2012 2:28 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> I have a friend with a problem. He has a rather heavy duty ball mount
> on his van, with a 6ft long fiberglass HF antenna of some sorts
> attached. No spring between the ball mount and the antenna.
> Unfortunately, the antenna unscrewed itself and he was driving around
> with the antenna flopping about for many weeks. The result was that
> the antenna beat up the 3/8-24 threads in the ball mount end to where
> the threads are now stripped out. Fortunately, the antenna end
> threads seem intact.
>
> The original plan was to drill out the threads in the ball mount and
> install a Helicoil to repair the threads. The problem is that the
> Helicoil 3/8-24 kit costs as much as a new ball mount.
> <http://www.ebay.com/itm/400302414654> ($32 for the kit)
> Either way, he doesn't want to spend the money.
>
> So, instead of rethreading the ball mount, I propose to insert a 1"
> long 3/8-24 piece of threaded rod into the ball mount and secure it
> with JB Weld, which allegedly contains metal particles. My tests show
> that it's still an insulator when hardened, mostly because the metal
> particles do not overlap. However, the close fit of the
> threads may be sufficient to get some manner of connection.
> <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9gKYfgIGMlE>
>
> Silver loaded conductive epoxy might provide a better connection, but
> the stuff is fairly weak at 900psi compared to JB Weld at 3900psi. It
> may not be sufficiently strong to survive the flopping antenna.
> <http://www.mgchemicals.com/products/8331.html>
>
> Will JB Weld work?
> Or will it get hot due to IR^2 losses due to antenna currents?
> Will adding steel filings help?
> Is there a better way to do this?
> Is there a better adhesive?
>
Hi, Jeff.
The antenna part threads are ok because it is stainless steel, while the
ball part is some type of pot metal, primarily zinc. The Heicoil will
eventually rust and cause no end of problems.

the correct repair method is to drill and ream the ball part to a known
larger size, perhaps even 1/2 inch. Then press in a stainless steel rod
and cut it flush with the top of the original hole.

Then drill and tap the pressed in piece for 3/8X24 threads.

In California where it never rains, an aluminum rod may be used, but won't last forever. You may also want to seal the top of the plug/ball with a little RTV to ensure car wash water can't get in.

I suppose a clever person could drill and tap the rod 3/8x24 before pressing it into the ball. Might be easier to do the drilling and tapping using a lathe.

Paul, KD7HB

1738. vvvvvvvvvvv

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-09 00:57:09 UTC
From: kulithalaivrv@gmail.com
Message-ID: <2da5b9e5-78cf-4c75-a89f-da28474200c4@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1405

http://amigos.com/go/g1371352-pct
http://bigchurch.com/go/g1371352-pct
http://indianfriendfinder.com/go/g1371352-pct

1739. Re: JB Weld ball mount antenna thread repair

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-09 01:17:22 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <22opc9-kof.ln1@radagast.org>
Source record: 1408

In article <1arjv7lqob37ke2fle0i6ohnh457qsogbd@4ax.com>,
Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote:

>Will JB Weld work?
>Or will it get hot due to IR^2 losses due to antenna currents?

I suspect it will behave like a high-dissipation-factor capacitor in
series with the antenna current. There will probably be both
resistive loss, and some reactance in the connection... how much of
each I can't predict, and the amounts may not remain stable with time.

>Will adding steel filings help?
>Is there a better way to do this?
>Is there a better adhesive?

Can you separate the "mechanical connection" and "electrical
connection" aspects?

You could use JB Weld, as you intend, to rebuild the mechanical
connection at the base of the whip. Either before or after doing
this, drill a small hole in the ball, and use this to connect a
flexible jumper wire (either solder the wire into the hole, or tap the
hole for a small screw) and connect the other end of the wire to the
base of the whip... in effect a very short, flexible "flying lead".

Another thought... if you under-size the hole you drill for the
threaded rod, you might be able to achieve an interference fit between
the threaded rod and the hole, so that have to press-fit the rod into
place (e.g. with a vise) and you have actual metal-to-metal contact
between the rod and the metal of the ball. You could use some JB Weld
to reinforce the connection, but the Weld would tend to be squeezed
out of the actual contact reason when you force the rod into place.
If you've got a clean metal-to-metal interference fit between rod and
ball, the presence of the JB Weld in the other areas will be
irrelevant... it will be "shorted out" by the direct metal contact
areas. The JB Weld would act both as a structural reinforcement, and
to exclude oxygen from the interference-fit contact surfaces and help
keep the resistance low over time.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

1740. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-09 01:38:30 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <m9ppc9-m0c.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1406

John H. Guillory <westlakegeek@yahoo.com> wrote:
> On Sun, 8 Jul 2012 17:19:51 -0000, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>
> [->> You should know that the true dipole is directional.
> [->> Are your "dipoles" directional?
> [->
> [->Dipoles are not directional, they are bidirectional in the plane of
> the
> [->antenna and ALL dipoles are bidirectional in the plane of the
> antenna.
> Just a FYI to jump in over here.... According to the General
> Class Amateur License Exam, a Dipole has figure 8 resonance off both
> ends of the dipole at 90 degrees from the poles. If, however, the
> dipole is lowered below 1/2 the wave length, the dipole becomes
> omni-directional. Just thought I'd throw that in.... The exact
> wording may be a little different, but.... Just wanted to toss that
> into the flames and ignite it a little more...
>
> KF5QEO

Well, the height over ground will effect the pattern, but it does not
become omnidirectional.

As you get lower in height, the null of a free space or high antenna
starts going away.

At wavelengths over ground:

2, ends are 30 db down from broadside

1, about 22 db down

.5, about 10 db down

.25, about 3 db down

So it approaches omnidirectonal as you get lower but is only omnidirectional
at zero height.

EZNEC is your friend.

1741. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-09 01:41:49 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <tfppc9-m0c.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1407

tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
> On 7/8/2012 4:31 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
>> news:rsbmc9-tf.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>> Szczepan Bialek<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> You should know that the true dipole is directional.
>> Are your "dipoles" directional?
>
> Everything build-able is directional, to a greater or lesser degree,
> when the pattern is viewed in 3 dimensions.
>
> tom
> K0TAR

You want this moron to think in three dimensions when he can't tell the
difference between 1 and 2 (monopole/dipole)?

1742. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-09 07:25:40 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ffa8775$0$26710$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1409

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:q7soc9-5s8.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>

>> "The Hertzian dipole Consider two small spherical conductors connected by
>> a
>> wire. Suppose that electric charge flows periodically back and forth
>> between
>> the spheres."
>>
>> In " NASA" antennas (eg. phase radars) the each "sphere" is fed from
>> special
>> feeder.
>
> Phased radars don't use spheres for antennas.

Hertz was using the spheres or plates. They both were the ends of the open
circuit. The end can be without any "hat".
>
>
>> If are the two sphere we have a dipole (Hertzian dipole).
>

>> In Marconi antenna is only one "sphere". It is the monopole.

Do you have exactly the same voltages in the both ends of your "dipole"?
S*

1743. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-09 07:33:04 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ffa8930$0$26694$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1410

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:4eroc9-5s8.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>

>> The braid and the arm are together the counterpoise.
>
> No, they are not, you babbling idiot.
>
>> Have you the same voltages on the braid and on the coax "live" wire?
>
> Not without a ballancing device of some sort.

Are the same voltages on the counterpoise and on the arm?
>
>> If not, than you heve the monopole.
>
> What an utter idiot; a monopole has one physical element while a dipole
> has two physical elements.

Monopole have always the two elements: the antenna and the counterpoise.
>
> That is the meaning of the prefixes "mono", which means one, and "di",
> which means two.

So monopole has the one pole. The end of the counterpoise is not the pole.
In your "dipole" the counterpoise is in the form of one elevated radial.
S*

1744. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-09 07:39:31 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ffa8ab4$0$1228$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1411

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:3lroc9-5s8.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>
>> Monopole antenna: "One side of the antenna feedline is attached to the
>> lower
>> end of the monopole, and the other side is attached to the ground plane,
>> which is often the Earth."
>
> Yes, and there in ONE element.
>>
>> Dipole antenna: "A dipole antenna is a straight electrical conductor
>> measuring 1/2 wavelength from end to end and connected at the center to a
>> radio-frequency (RF) feed line. This antenna, also called a doublet, is
>> one
>> of the simplest types of antenna, and constitutes the main RF radiating
>> and
>> receiving element in various sophisticated types of antennas. The dipole
>> is
>> inherently a balanced antenna, because it is bilaterally symmetrical.
>> Ideally, a dipole antenna is fed with a balanced, parallel-wire RF
>> transmission line"
>
> Yes, and there are TWO elements.
>
>> The Hertz dipole was symmetrical.
>
> A dipole is symmetrical by definition, idiot.

The "dipole" where one element is connected to "live" wire and the second
to a "ground" is the monopole.
Yours "dipoles" are not symmetrical (electrically0. They are symmetrical
mechanically.
S*

1745. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-09 07:51:30 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjvl3c2.9c5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1412

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> The "dipole" where one element is connected to "live" wire and the second
> to a "ground" is the monopole.

It is your misunderstanding that:

1. amateurs always connect coax directly to a dipole. they don't.
those that are in the know will use a balun.

2. the braid of the coax is "ground". this is not true. there will
be voltage at the braid of the coax at the antenna end when a balun
is not used.

1746. Joel question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-09 07:56:34 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ffa8eb1$0$1212$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1413

"I have a dipole with 134 feet of 20 gauge insulated copper wire. What
would happen if I wanted to replace one leg (67 feet) with 18 gauge
copper clad insulated steel wire but chose to keep the other leg with
the 20 gauge wire?"

It would be interesting to know what is the reason: corrosion or an
something else.

Also if the leg is the antenna or the counterpoise.

I agree with Bilou: "Joel now has a quarter wave over a ground plane.A well
known case.
Impedance is halved .
Resonance is only dependant of the remaining wire and unchanged."

What materials are recommended for radials (counterpoise) and for the
radiated arm?
S*

1747. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-09 10:32:49 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <Ou27ffLRNr+PFwk4@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 1414

In message <slrnjvl3c2.9c5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>, Rob
<nomail@example.com> writes
>Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> The "dipole" where one element is connected to "live" wire and the second
>> to a "ground" is the monopole.
>
>It is your misunderstanding that:
>
>1. amateurs always connect coax directly to a dipole. they don't.
> those that are in the know will use a balun.
>
In the past, many amateurs did connect coax directly to a dipole. The
reason is that - on most occasions - it worked perfectly well, and they
'got away with it'. It was only when problems occurred (interference to
TV, radio, Hi-Fi etc) that much thought was given to the need for a
balun.

In modern times, there is a lot more opportunity for amateurs to
interfere with - and suffer interference from - all kinds of domestic
equipment, and the use of a balun (or twin feeder) has more-or-less
become an absolute necessity.

>2. the braid of the coax is "ground". this is not true. there will
> be voltage at the braid of the coax at the antenna end when a balun
> is not used.

Szczepan is obviously making the fundamental mistake of thinking that,
because the coax screen is grounded at the transmitter end (or at least
connected to the chassis of the transmitter), it is therefore at zero RF
potential - and that it is still at RF potential at the far (antenna)
end, where it is connected directly to the 'other' leg of the dipole.
This is wrong.

He is then assuming that if the coax screen is at zero RF potential
where it is connected to the other leg of the dipole, then the other leg
of the dipole is also at zero RF potential (and doesn't radiate). This
is wrong.

He is therefore concluding that as both the coax screen and the other
leg of the dipole are at zero RF potential, the only part of the antenna
system that is 'RF live' is the leg of the dipole which is connected to
the inner conductor of the coax - which is what happens with a monopole.
As a result, he is then claiming that a dipole is really only a
monopole. This is wrong.

However, I'm still convinced that Szczepan knows far more about radio than he appears to, and is cunningly trying to get us to explain phenomena which maybe we really don't know as much about as we like to think we do!
--
Ian

1748. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-09 15:55:13 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <1gbrc9-e78.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1415

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:3lroc9-5s8.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>
>>> Monopole antenna: "One side of the antenna feedline is attached to the
>>> lower
>>> end of the monopole, and the other side is attached to the ground plane,
>>> which is often the Earth."
>>
>> Yes, and there in ONE element.
>>>
>>> Dipole antenna: "A dipole antenna is a straight electrical conductor
>>> measuring 1/2 wavelength from end to end and connected at the center to a
>>> radio-frequency (RF) feed line. This antenna, also called a doublet, is
>>> one
>>> of the simplest types of antenna, and constitutes the main RF radiating
>>> and
>>> receiving element in various sophisticated types of antennas. The dipole
>>> is
>>> inherently a balanced antenna, because it is bilaterally symmetrical.
>>> Ideally, a dipole antenna is fed with a balanced, parallel-wire RF
>>> transmission line"
>>
>> Yes, and there are TWO elements.
>>
>>> The Hertz dipole was symmetrical.
>>
>> A dipole is symmetrical by definition, idiot.
>
> The "dipole" where one element is connected to "live" wire and the second
> to a "ground" is the monopole.

The transmission line used to connect to the antenna has absolutely
nothing to do with what kind of antenna a particular antenna is.

Transmission lines and antennas are two separate things.

You are a babbling, ineducable idiot.

> Yours "dipoles" are not symmetrical (electrically0. They are symmetrical
> mechanically.
```

ALL of my dipoles ARE electrically symmetrical as they are fed either with balanced transmission line or there is a balancing device between the transmission line and the antenna.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

1749. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-09 15:58:57 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <1nbrc9-e78.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1416

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:4eroc9-5s8.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>
>>> The braid and the arm are together the counterpoise.
>>
>> No, they are not, you babbling idiot.
>>
>>> Have you the same voltages on the braid and on the coax "live" wire?
>>
>> Not without a ballancing device of some sort.
>
> Are the same voltages on the counterpoise and on the arm?

A dipole does not have a counterpoise so your question is nonsense.

>>
>>> If not, than you heve the monopole.
>>
>> What an utter idiot; a monopole has one physical element while a dipole
>> has two physical elements.
>
> Monopole have always the two elements: the antenna and the counterpoise.

A counterpoise is not concidered an element, idiot.

>> That is the meaning of the prefixes "mono", which means one, and "di",
>> which means two.
>
> So monopole has the one pole. The end of the counterpoise is not the pole.
> In your "dipole" the counterpoise is in the form of one elevated radial.

Babbling gibberish; a dipole does not have a counterpoise.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?
```

1750. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-09 16:00:50 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <iqbrc9-e78.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1417

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:q7soc9-5s8.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>
>>> "The Hertzian dipole Consider two small spherical conductors connected by
>>> a
>>> wire. Suppose that electric charge flows periodically back and forth
>>> between
>>> the spheres."
>>>
>>> In " NASA" antennas (eg. phase radars) the each "sphere" is fed from
>>> special
>>> feeder.
>>
>> Phased radars don't use spheres for antennas.
>
> Hertz was using the spheres or plates. They both were the ends of the open
> circuit. The end can be without any "hat".

Once again, phased radars don't use spheres for antennas and Hertz was
long dead when radar was invented.

> Do you have exactly the same voltages in the both ends of your "dipole"?

Of course I do.

How many antennas have you built?
```

1751. Re: Joel question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-09 16:02:43 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <3ubrc9-e78.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1419

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> "I have a dipole with 134 feet of 20 gauge insulated copper wire. What
> would happen if I wanted to replace one leg (67 feet) with 18 gauge
> copper clad insulated steel wire but chose to keep the other leg with
> the 20 gauge wire?"
>
> It would be interesting to know what is the reason: corrosion or an
> something else.
>
> Also if the leg is the antenna or the counterpoise.

Dipoles do not have a counterpoise, you ignorant, babbling, ineducable,
idiot.

<snip meaningless babble of a moron>

1752. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-09 16:14:49 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ffb037b$0$26707$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1418

"Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w wiadomosci
news:Ou27ffLRNr+PFwk4@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
> In message <slrnjvl3c2.9c5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>, Rob <nomail@example.com>
> writes
>>Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> The "dipole" where one element is connected to "live" wire and the
>>> second
>>> to a "ground" is the monopole.
>>
>>It is your misunderstanding that:
>>
>>1. amateurs always connect coax directly to a dipole. they don't.
>> those that are in the know will use a balun.
>>
> In the past, many amateurs did connect coax directly to a dipole.

And what they do if they have the monopole?

>The reason is that - on most occasions - it worked perfectly well, and they
>'got away with it'. It was only when problems occurred (interference to TV,
>radio, Hi-Fi etc) that much thought was given to the need for a balun.

And what if somebody have the monopole with the radials?
>
> In modern times, there is a lot more opportunity for amateurs to interfere
> with - and suffer interference from - all kinds of domestic equipment, and
> the use of a balun (or twin feeder) has more-or-less become an absolute
> necessity.

The twin feeder ensure the electrical symmetry.
>
>>2. the braid of the coax is "ground". this is not true. there will
>> be voltage at the braid of the coax at the antenna end when a balun
>> is not used.
>
> Szczepan is obviously making the fundamental mistake of thinking that,
> because the coax screen is grounded at the transmitter end (or at least
> connected to the chassis of the transmitter), it is therefore at zero RF
> potential - and that it is still at RF potential at the far (antenna) end,
> where it is connected directly to the 'other' leg of the dipole. This is
> wrong.

I know that in the coax screen something is induced. But I am sure that
such "dipole" is not electrically symmetrical.
>
> He is then assuming that if the coax screen is at zero RF potential where

> it is connected to the other leg of the dipole, then the other leg of the
> dipole is also at zero RF potential (and doesn't radiate). This is wrong.

I am sure that the other leg radiate almost nothing.
In Hertz time all scientists investigate which part of the Hertz apparature radiate.
> He is therefore concluding that as both the coax screen and the other leg
> of the dipole are at zero RF potential, the only part of the antenna
> system that is 'RF live' is the leg of the dipole which is connected to
> the inner conductor of the coax - which is what happens with a monopole.
> As a result, he is then claiming that a dipole is really only a monopole.
> This is wrong.

I am only claiming that it works like the monopole.
In your literature is wrote that "monopole with the counterpoise works like the dipole". But in your literature the dipole means the mechanical symmetry.

> However, I'm still convinced that Szczepan knows far more about radio than
> he appears to, and is cunningly trying to get us to explain phenomena
> which maybe we really don't know as much about as we like to think we do!

Exactly.

But if I am right than the "counterpoise" leg of your dipole should be made of the proper material and have the proper dimenssion not necesary the same as the "live" leg.
So I start the new thread "Joels question".

The history of radio-amateur is so long that that issue is probably solved long ago.
S*

1753. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-09 16:30:37 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jtf0vc$6mt$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1420

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4ffb037b$0$26707$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> In your literature is wrote that "monopole with the counterpoise works
> like the dipole". But in your literature the dipole means the mechanical
> symmetry.

Hello Szczepan. Which amateur radio book said that "dipole" means the
"mechanical symmetry", please?
Regards, Ian.

1754. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-09 16:41:48 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <c7erc9-oh8.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1421

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:Ou27ffLRNr+PFwk4@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
>> In message <slrnjvl3c2.9c5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>, Rob <nomail@example.com>
>> writes
>>>Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>> The "dipole" where one element is connected to "live" wire and the
>>>> second
>>>> to a "ground" is the monopole.
>>>
>>>It is your misunderstanding that:
>>>
>>>1. amateurs always connect coax directly to a dipole. they don't.
>>> those that are in the know will use a balun.
>>>
>> In the past, many amateurs did connect coax directly to a dipole.
>
> And what they do if they have the monopole?

Connect it with coaxial transmission line, idiot.

>>The reason is that - on most occasions - it worked perfectly well, and they
>>'got away with it'. It was only when problems occurred (interference to TV,
>>radio, Hi-Fi etc) that much thought was given to the need for a balun.
>
> And what if somebody have the monopole with the radials?

Since a monopole with radials is an unbalanced load, there is no current
flow on the outside of the coax, idiot.

>> In modern times, there is a lot more opportunity for amateurs to interfere
>> with - and suffer interference from - all kinds of domestic equipment, and
>> the use of a balun (or twin feeder) has more-or-less become an absolute
>> necessity.
>
> The twin feeder ensure the electrical symmetry.

Yes, it does, as does a balancing device and coax transmission line, idiot.

>>>2. the braid of the coax is "ground". this is not true. there will
>>> be voltage at the braid of the coax at the antenna end when a balun
>>> is not used.
>>
>> Szczepan is obviously making the fundamental mistake of thinking that,
>> because the coax screen is grounded at the transmitter end (or at least

>> connected to the chassis of the transmitter), it is therefore at zero RF
>> potential - and that it is still at RF potential at the far (antenna) end,
>> where it is connected directly to the 'other' leg of the dipole. This is
>> wrong.
>
> I know that in the coax screen something is induced. But I am sure that
> such "dipole" is not electrically symmetrical.

That is because you are an ignorant, ineducable, idiot.

You have been told and you actually referenced a web link that shows how
a balancing device is used between a coax transmission line and and balanced
load, but no matter how many times you are told this and how many links
you post that say this, you are totally incapable of understanding any of
it.

>> He is then assuming that if the coax screen is at zero RF potential where
>> it is connected to the other leg of the dipole, then the other leg of the
>> dipole is also at zero RF potential (and doesn't radiate). This is wrong.
>
> I am sure that the other leg radiate almost nothing.

That is because you are an ignorant, ineducable, idiot.

> In Hertz time all scientists investigate which part of the Hertz apparature
> radiate.

In Hertz's time the instruments to measure the voltages, currents, and
fields didn't exist.

>> He is therefore concluding that as both the coax screen and the other leg
>> of the dipole are at zero RF potential, the only part of the antenna
>> system that is 'RF live' is the leg of the dipole which is connected to
>> the inner conductor of the coax - which is what happens with a monopole.
>> As a result, he is then claiming that a dipole is really only a monopole.
>> This is wrong.
>
> I am only claiming that it works like the monopole.

That is because you are an ignorant, ineducable, idiot.

> In your literature is wrote that "monopole with the counterpoise works like
> the dipole". But in your literature the dipole means the mechanical
> symmetry.

That is because you are an ignorant, ineducable, idiot.

What you quoted means the far field for a monopole with a counterpoise is
the same as the far field as a vertical dipole.

It does NOT mean the antenna voltages and currents are the same.

>> However, I'm still convinced that Szczepan knows far more about radio than
>> he appears to, and is cunningly trying to get us to explain phenomena

>> which maybe we really don't know as much about as we like to think we do!
>
> Exactly.

You know NOTHING about radio.

You are a babbling, ignorant, ineducable, idiot.

How many transmitters have you run in your lifetime?

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

> But if I am right than the "counterpoise" leg of your dipole should be made
> of the proper material and have the proper dimenssion not necesary the same
> as the "live" leg.

You are NOT right.

Dipoles do not have a counterpoise.

You are a babbling, ignorant, ineducable, idiot.

> So I start the new thread "Joels question".
>
> The history of radio-amateur is so long that that issue is probably solved
> long ago.

The "issue" was solved long ago, you are totally wrong about EVERYTHING
you say, and amateur radio has NOTHING to do with the issue other than
you are posting in an amatuer radio group.

Post your nonsense in sci.physics.electromag and you will get exactly the
same response, you babbling idiot.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

1755. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-09 18:13:53 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <D3qoZoEh9x+PFwEU@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 1422

```
In message <c7erc9-oh8.ln1@mail.specsol.com>, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
writes
>Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:Ou27ffLRNr+PFwk4@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
>>> In message <slrnjvl3c2.9c5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>, Rob <nomail@example.com>
>>> writes
>>>>Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>> The "dipole" where one element is connected to "live" wire and the
>>>>> second
>>>>> to a "ground" is the monopole.
>>>>
>>>>It is your misunderstanding that:
>>>>
>>>>1. amateurs always connect coax directly to a dipole. they don't.
>>>> those that are in the know will use a balun.
>>>>
>>> In the past, many amateurs did connect coax directly to a dipole.
>>
>> And what they do if they have the monopole?
>
>Connect it with coaxial transmission line, idiot.
>
I think Szczepan is using the type of logic that concludes, as cats have
four legs and dogs have four legs, then cats are dogs.

>
>

--
Ian
```

1756. Re: What exactly is radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 01:21:55 UTC
From: "John H. Guillory" <westlakegeek@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <5g0nv79p2kljd23tdfblaa8bil0e63ejns@4ax.com>
Source record: 1423

On Fri, 30 Apr 2010 22:37:58 -0500, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>>> You are really good, Art. How do you keep it up?
>>>
>>> You make new and fresh nonsense up with very many of your posts. Not
>>> every one, but you do have to carry on your themes after all.
>>>
>>> Still, it's quite an effort you put into it. How do you continue to
>>> make almost no sense? That's really tough. I mean, even random chance
>>> would say you occasionally have to be realistic.
>>>
>>> tom
>>> K0TAR
>>
>> As an engineer can't afford to act on theories alone
>> only those that have already be established.
Not knowing anything about what the two of you are talking about, just
gotta say one thing... Engineers are known for knowing all the
knowladge to pass a test, yet not a single bit of real-world usage.
Eg. An engineer can design the complete working schematic for a ham
radio, but when it comes to putting it together, he may have the
hardest time stripping the wires, soldering the connections, etc. But
gosh darn it, once it's completely together, and fired up.... The
engineer would then listen carefully and hear a distorted sounding
voice and insist that the antenna wasn't working to full potential,
while the newly licensed short order cook steps up and turns the
clarifier slightly and hears a much clearer voice, then tells the
Engineer "You go tune the antenna, while I make a connection to this
operator!"

1757. Re: What exactly is radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 01:29:18 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jtg0hg$36c$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1424

"John H. Guillory" wrote in message
news:5g0nv79p2kljd23tdfblaa8bil0e63ejns@4ax.com...

On Fri, 30 Apr 2010 22:37:58 -0500, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>>> You are really good, Art. How do you keep it up?
>>>
>>> You make new and fresh nonsense up with very many of your posts. Not
>>> every one, but you do have to carry on your themes after all.
>>>
>>> Still, it's quite an effort you put into it. How do you continue to
>>> make almost no sense? That's really tough. I mean, even random chance
>>> would say you occasionally have to be realistic.
>>>
>>> tom
>>> K0TAR
>>
>> As an engineer can't afford to act on theories alone
>> only those that have already be established.

>Not knowing anything about what the two of you are talking about, just
>gotta say one thing... Engineers are known for knowing all the
>knowladge to pass a test, yet not a single bit of real-world usage.
>Eg. An engineer can design the complete working schematic for a ham
>radio, but when it comes to putting it together, he may have the
>hardest time stripping the wires, soldering the connections, etc. But
>gosh darn it, once it's completely together, and fired up.... The
>engineer would then listen carefully and hear a distorted sounding
>voice and insist that the antenna wasn't working to full potential,
>while the newly licensed short order cook steps up and turns the
>clarifier slightly and hears a much clearer voice, then tells the
>Engineer "You go tune the antenna, while I make a connection to this
>operator!"

Cute story, but it doesn't match what I've seen in industry. Maybe I worked
for better companies than you :)

1758. Re: What exactly is radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 01:54:14 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <4ffb8b43$0$95323$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1425

On 7/9/2012 8:21 PM, John H. Guillory wrote:
> On Fri, 30 Apr 2010 22:37:58 -0500, tom<news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>
>>>> You are really good, Art. How do you keep it up?
>>>>
>>>> You make new and fresh nonsense up with very many of your posts. Not
>>>> every one, but you do have to carry on your themes after all.
>>>>
>>>> Still, it's quite an effort you put into it. How do you continue to
>>>> make almost no sense? That's really tough. I mean, even random chance
>>>> would say you occasionally have to be realistic.
>>>>
>>>> tom
>>>> K0TAR
>>>
>>> As an engineer can't afford to act on theories alone
>>> only those that have already be established.
> Not knowing anything about what the two of you are talking about, just
> gotta say one thing... Engineers are known for knowing all the
> knowladge to pass a test, yet not a single bit of real-world usage.
> Eg. An engineer can design the complete working schematic for a ham
> radio, but when it comes to putting it together, he may have the
> hardest time stripping the wires, soldering the connections, etc. But
> gosh darn it, once it's completely together, and fired up.... The
> engineer would then listen carefully and hear a distorted sounding
> voice and insist that the antenna wasn't working to full potential,
> while the newly licensed short order cook steps up and turns the
> clarifier slightly and hears a much clearer voice, then tells the
> Engineer "You go tune the antenna, while I make a connection to this
> operator!"

Fortunately I learned to solder long before I learned engineering.

"Oscillators don't, amplifiers do."

tom
K0TAR

1759. Re: What exactly is radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 02:03:29 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <h4fsc9-vrb.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1426

John H. Guillory <westlakegeek@yahoo.com> wrote:
> On Fri, 30 Apr 2010 22:37:58 -0500, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>
>>>> You are really good, Art. How do you keep it up?
>>>>
>>>> You make new and fresh nonsense up with very many of your posts. Not
>>>> every one, but you do have to carry on your themes after all.
>>>>
>>>> Still, it's quite an effort you put into it. How do you continue to
>>>> make almost no sense? That's really tough. I mean, even random chance
>>>> would say you occasionally have to be realistic.
>>>>
>>>> tom
>>>> K0TAR
>>>
>>> As an engineer can't afford to act on theories alone
>>> only those that have already be established.
> Not knowing anything about what the two of you are talking about, just
> gotta say one thing... Engineers are known for knowing all the
> knowladge to pass a test, yet not a single bit of real-world usage.
> Eg. An engineer can design the complete working schematic for a ham
> radio, but when it comes to putting it together, he may have the
> hardest time stripping the wires, soldering the connections, etc. But
> gosh darn it, once it's completely together, and fired up.... The
> engineer would then listen carefully and hear a distorted sounding
> voice and insist that the antenna wasn't working to full potential,
> while the newly licensed short order cook steps up and turns the
> clarifier slightly and hears a much clearer voice, then tells the
> Engineer "You go tune the antenna, while I make a connection to this
> operator!"

Most engineers are not technicians though a lot were a one time.

Do doctors usually know the best way to mop the floors in the hospital?

1760. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 07:32:35 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ffbda95$0$26700$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1427

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci news:jtf0vc$6mt$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4ffb037b$0$26707$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> In your literature is wrote that "monopole with the counterpoise works
>> like the dipole". But in your literature the dipole means the mechanical
>> symmetry.
>
> Hello Szczepan. Which amateur radio book said that "dipole" means the
> "mechanical symmetry", please?

"A dipole antenna is a radio antenna that can be made of a simple wire, with a center-fed driven element. It consists of two metal conductors of rod or wire, oriented parallel and collinear with each other (in line with each other), with a small space between them. "

As you see Your dipoles are mechanically symmetrical.
It can works as the monopole or as the dipole. It depends on electrical connections.

S*

1761. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 07:53:45 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ffbdf8b$0$1232$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1428

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:c7erc9-oh8.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w
>> wiadomosci
>> news:Ou27ffLRNr+PFwk4@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
>>>>
>>> In the past, many amateurs did connect coax directly to a dipole.
>>
>> And what they do if they have the monopole?
>
> Connect it with coaxial transmission line, idiot.

If the monopole has only one radial it is exactly as the your dipole.
Right?
>

>> And what if somebody have the monopole with the radials?
>
> Since a monopole with radials is an unbalanced load, there is no current
> flow on the outside of the coax, idiot.

But your "dipole" is exactly like the monopole with the one radial.
>
>> The twin feeder ensure the electrical symmetry.
>
> Yes, it does, as does a balancing device and coax transmission line,
> idiot.

Are you sure?
>

>> I know that in the coax screen something is induced. But I am sure that
>> such "dipole" is not electrically symmetrical.
>
>>> He is then assuming that if the coax screen is at zero RF potential
>>> where
>>> it is connected to the other leg of the dipole, then the other leg of
>>> the
>>> dipole is also at zero RF potential (and doesn't radiate). This is
>>> wrong.
>>
>> I am sure that the other leg radiate almost nothing.
>

>> In Hertz time all scientists investigate which part of the Hertz
>> apparature
>> radiate.
>
> In Hertz's time the instruments to measure the voltages, currents, and
> fields didn't exist.

In Faraday's time the all was measured. The only difference was in the
electrons name. Faraday's name for the electric particle was "nuclei".
S*
>

1762. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 08:10:37 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ffbe37f$0$1217$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1429

"Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w wiadomosci
news:D3qoZoEh9x+PFwEU@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
> In message <c7erc9-oh8.ln1@mail.specsol.com>, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
> writes
>>Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> "Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w
>>> wiadomosci
>>> news:Ou27ffLRNr+PFwk4@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
>>>> In message <slrnjvl3c2.9c5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>, Rob
>>>> <nomail@example.com>
>>>> writes
>>>>>Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>>> The "dipole" where one element is connected to "live" wire and the
>>>>>> second
>>>>>> to a "ground" is the monopole.
>>>>>
>>>>>It is your misunderstanding that:
>>>>>
>>>>>1. amateurs always connect coax directly to a dipole. they don't.
>>>>> those that are in the know will use a balun.
>>>>>
>>>> In the past, many amateurs did connect coax directly to a dipole.
>>>
>>> And what they do if they have the monopole?
>>
>>Connect it with coaxial transmission line, idiot.
>>
> I think Szczepan is using the type of logic that concludes, as cats have
> four legs and dogs have four legs, then cats are dogs.

Antenna with the four legs is used for the circullar polarization.

Tell us if the your dipole (the two legs and coax directly to a dipole)
radiate the polarised waves?
S*

1763. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 08:18:15 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjvnpa7.hdu.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1430

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:jtf0vc$6mt$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4ffb037b$0$26707$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>
>>> In your literature is wrote that "monopole with the counterpoise works
>>> like the dipole". But in your literature the dipole means the mechanical
>>> symmetry.
>>
>> Hello Szczepan. Which amateur radio book said that "dipole" means the
>> "mechanical symmetry", please?
>
> "A dipole antenna is a radio antenna that can be made of a simple wire, with
> a center-fed driven element. It consists of two metal conductors of rod or
> wire, oriented parallel and collinear with each other (in line with each
> other), with a small space between them. "
>
> As you see Your dipoles are mechanically symmetrical.
> It can works as the monopole or as the dipole. It depends on electrical
> connections.

It seems you are using theories that apply to DC electronics (like
"it is connected to ground so it has zero voltage") to HF.

This is wrong. Even when you feed a dipole with a coax, there still
is almost symmetrical voltage on the two connections, even though the
braid is connected to one pole and the other end of the braid may be
grounded.
The result is that there is voltage on the outside of the braid, the
coax becomes part of the antenna and the radiation pattern changes.

But it will not be a monopole. If anything, it is a tripole.

Of course, nobody in their right mind would to that. Use a balun.

1764. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 08:19:57 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjvnpdd.hdu.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1431

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:c7erc9-oh8.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> "Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w
>>> wiadomosci
>>> news:Ou27ffLRNr+PFwk4@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
>>>>>
>>>> In the past, many amateurs did connect coax directly to a dipole.
>>>
>>> And what they do if they have the monopole?
>>
>> Connect it with coaxial transmission line, idiot.
>
> If the monopole has only one radial it is exactly as the your dipole.
> Right?

No. A monopole needs many radials, not one. if it has only one radial
the voltage at the end of the radial is the same as on the monopole,
and the whole thing becomes a dipole.
```

1765. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 09:19:08 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <zohUumAMO$+PFwDL@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 1432

```
In message <4ffbe37f$0$1217$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>, Szczepan Bialek
<sz.bialek@wp.pl> writes
>
> "Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w wiadomosci
>news:D3qoZoEh9x+PFwEU@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
>> In message <c7erc9-oh8.ln1@mail.specsol.com>, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
>> writes
>>>Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>
>>>> "Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w
>>>> wiadomosci
>>>> news:Ou27ffLRNr+PFwk4@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
>>>>> In message <slrnjvl3c2.9c5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>, Rob
>>>>> <nomail@example.com>
>>>>> writes
>>>>>>Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>>>> The "dipole" where one element is connected to "live" wire and the
>>>>>>> second
>>>>>>> to a "ground" is the monopole.
>>>>>>
>>>>>>It is your misunderstanding that:
>>>>>>
>>>>>>1. amateurs always connect coax directly to a dipole. they don't.
>>>>>> those that are in the know will use a balun.
>>>>>>
>>>>> In the past, many amateurs did connect coax directly to a dipole.
>>>>
>>>> And what they do if they have the monopole?
>>>
>>>Connect it with coaxial transmission line, idiot.
>>>
>> I think Szczepan is using the type of logic that concludes, as cats have
>> four legs and dogs have four legs, then cats are dogs.
>
>Antenna with the four legs is used for the circullar polarization.
>
>Tell us if the your dipole ( the two legs and coax directly to a dipole)
>radiate the polarised waves?
>S*
>
As I've said before, I'm convinced that Szczepan is carrying out a
Turing Test.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turing_test
et al.
```

--
Ian

1766. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 09:45:11 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jtgtqu$c1j$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1434

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4ffbdf8b$0$1232$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> >
> In Faraday's time the all was measured. The only difference was in the
> electrons name. Faraday's name for the electric particle was "nuclei".
> S*

Hello Szczepan.
So, if you like old things, are you using a computer from the days of
Faraday?

Regards, Ian.

1767. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 09:48:06 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <EIXZGnBWp$+PFwmU@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 1433

In message <slrnjvnpdd.hdu.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>, Rob
<nomail@example.com> writes
>Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisaï¿½ w wiadomoï¿½ci
>> news:c7erc9-oh8.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>
>>>> "Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w
>>>> wiadomosci
>>>> news:Ou27ffLRNr+PFwk4@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
>>>>>>
>>>>> In the past, many amateurs did connect coax directly to a dipole.
>>>>
>>>> And what they do if they have the monopole?
>>>
>>> Connect it with coaxial transmission line, idiot.
>>
>> If the monopole has only one radial it is exactly as the your dipole.
>> Right?
>
>No. A monopole needs many radials, not one. if it has only one radial
>the voltage at the end of the radial is the same as on the monopole,
>and the whole thing becomes a dipole.

I think we need to avoid Szczepan's black and white (and usually
completely wrong) way of thinking about things. We need to consider
"When does a monopole become a dipole" (or vice versa).

With no actually ground connection, you could have a nominal monopole
with (say) only one radial (eg an extremely badly radiating quarterwave
radial running horizontally at ground level, and a quarterwave radiating
element going vertically (or semi-vertically) upwards. If you then raise
the radial so that it starts to radiate better - or if you raise the
whole antenna system away from the ground - it will then increasingly
become a dipole.

Of course, while a monopole with a single ground-level radial (and no
ground connection) would work quite well, it would not be as good as if
you added more (preferably spread out) radials. And the more radials you
add - especially if any overall radiation from the radials is negligible
- makes the antenna system more definitely a monopole than a dipole.
--
Ian

1768. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 09:48:57 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jtgtr1$c1j$2@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1435

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4ffbda95$0$26700$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> "A dipole antenna is a radio antenna that can be made of a simple wire,
> with a center-fed driven element. It consists of two metal conductors of
> rod or wire, oriented parallel and collinear with each other (in line with
> each other), with a small space between them. "
>
> As you see Your dipoles are mechanically symmetrical.
> It can works as the monopole or as the dipole. It depends on electrical
> connections.
>
> S*
Good morning Szczepan.
There's a few problems in your quote:
1. it is unattributed
2. it doesn't mention ham radio
3. you, not the quote, have assumed a mechanical symmetry
4. the quote describes (with an obvious and important omission) the
mechanical construction of a dipole. It doesn't describe the electrical
design of a dipole.
5. there's an implicit contradiction within the quote.

Kindest regards, Ian.

1769. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 15:15:34 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ffc4717$0$1308$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1436

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jtgtqu$c1j$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4ffbdf8b$0$1232$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>> >
>> In Faraday's time the all was measured. The only difference was in the
>> electrons name. Faraday's name for the electric particle was "nuclei".
>> S*
>
> Hello Szczepan.
> So, if you like old things, are you using a computer from the days of
> Faraday?

The same things were done with the paper and pensil.
S*

1770. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 15:27:12 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ffc49d1$0$26710$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1437

"Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w wiadomosci
news:EIXZGnBWp$+PFwmU@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
> In message <slrnjvnpdd.hdu.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>, Rob <nomail@example.com>
> writes
>>Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
>>> news:c7erc9-oh8.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>> "Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w
>>>>> wiadomosci
>>>>> news:Ou27ffLRNr+PFwk4@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>> In the past, many amateurs did connect coax directly to a dipole.
>>>>>
>>>>> And what they do if they have the monopole?
>>>>
>>>> Connect it with coaxial transmission line, idiot.
>>>
>>> If the monopole has only one radial it is exactly as the your dipole.
>>> Right?
>>
>>No. A monopole needs many radials, not one. if it has only one radial
>>the voltage at the end of the radial is the same as on the monopole,
>>and the whole thing becomes a dipole.
>
> I think we need to avoid Szczepan's black and white (and usually
> completely wrong) way of thinking about things. We need to consider "When
> does a monopole become a dipole" (or vice versa).
>
> With no actually ground connection, you could have a nominal monopole with
> (say) only one radial (eg an extremely badly radiating quarterwave radial
> running horizontally at ground level, and a quarterwave radiating element
> going vertically (or semi-vertically) upwards. If you then raise the
> radial so that it starts to radiate better - or if you raise the whole
> antenna system away from the ground - it will then increasingly become a
> dipole.

Real dipole has symmetric voltages not in phase (180).
>
> Of course, while a monopole with a single ground-level radial (and no
> ground connection) would work quite well, it would not be as good as if
> you added more (preferably spread out) radials. And the more radials you

> add - especially if any overall radiation from the radials is negligible -
> makes the antenna system more definitely a monopole than a dipole.

I have found that in Polish description the dipole used by radio-amateurs
consists of the radiator and the counterpoise.
It is explained that it is geometrically symmetric.

Does anybody use the real dipole?
S*

1771. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 15:43:52 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ffc4db8$0$1220$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1438

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjvnpdd.hdu.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>> news:c7erc9-oh8.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>
>>>> "Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w
>>>> wiadomosci
>>>> news:Ou27ffLRNr+PFwk4@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
>>>>>>
>>>>> In the past, many amateurs did connect coax directly to a dipole.
>>>>
>>>> And what they do if they have the monopole?
>>>
>>> Connect it with coaxial transmission line, idiot.
>>
>> If the monopole has only one radial it is exactly as the your dipole.
>> Right?
>
> No. A monopole needs many radials, not one. if it has only one radial
> the voltage at the end of the radial is the same as on the monopole,
> and the whole thing becomes a dipole.

"balun definition
electronics
A transformer connected between a balanced source or load and an unbalanced
source or load. A balanced line has two conductors, with equal currents in
opposite directions. The unbalanced line has just one conductor; the current
in it returns via a common ground or earth path. "

The braid of the coax and the radial are connected. They work as the ground
(or counterpoise).

Is the voltage the same as in the live conductor (at the feed points)?
S*

1772. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 15:49:46 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <qhvtc9-ovg.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1439

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> Antenna with the four legs is used for the circullar polarization.

Sometimes.

> Tell us if the your dipole (the two legs and coax directly to a dipole)
> radiate the polarised waves?

The type of transmission line used to feed an antenna has absolutely
nothing to do with what a particular antenna is or how the antenna
radiates.

You keep using the phrase "your dipole", which is utter nonsense.

A dipole is a dipole is a dipole.

A dipole will radiate circular polarization if it is not absolutely staight.

1773. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 16:00:01 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <150uc9-ovg.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1440

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:c7erc9-oh8.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> "Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w
>>> wiadomosci
>>> news:Ou27ffLRNr+PFwk4@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
>>>>>
>>>> In the past, many amateurs did connect coax directly to a dipole.
>>>
>>> And what they do if they have the monopole?
>>
>> Connect it with coaxial transmission line, idiot.
>
> If the monopole has only one radial it is exactly as the your dipole.
> Right?

Wrong.

You keep using the phrase "your dipole" which is utter nonsense.

A dipole is a dipole is a dipole.

An antenna with two elements at right angles to each other is called a
V dipole and presents a balance load at it's terminals.

>>> And what if somebody have the monopole with the radials?
>>
>> Since a monopole with radials is an unbalanced load, there is no current
>> flow on the outside of the coax, idiot.
>
> But your "dipole" is exactly like the monopole with the one radial.

No, it is not; see above idiot.

A monopole with radials presents an unbalanced load at it's terminals
while two elements at right angles to eash other present a balanced load
at it's terminals.

Also, the patterns of the two antennas are totally different.

>>> The twin feeder ensure the electrical symmetry.
>>
>> Yes, it does, as does a balancing device and coax transmission line,
>> idiot.

>
> Are you sure?

Positively as was taught in the electromagnetics classes taken to get a degree in electrical and electronic engineering and verified by about 50 years of building antennas.

What degrees do you have and how many antennas have you built?

>>> I know that in the coax screen something is induced. But I am sure that
>>> such "dipole" is not electrically symmetrical.
>>
>>>> He is then assuming that if the coax screen is at zero RF potential
>>>> where
>>>> it is connected to the other leg of the dipole, then the other leg of
>>>> the
>>>> dipole is also at zero RF potential (and doesn't radiate). This is
>>>> wrong.
>>>
>>> I am sure that the other leg radiate almost nothing.
>>
>>> In Hertz time all scientists investigate which part of the Hertz
>>> apparature
>>> radiate.
>>
>> In Hertz's time the instruments to measure the voltages, currents, and
>> fields didn't exist.
>
> In Faraday's time the all was measured. The only difference was in the
> electrons name. Faraday's name for the electric particle was "nuclei".

Total and utter babbling nonsense as the equipment to make such measurements was invented long after Faraday died.

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot.

1774. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 16:06:20 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjvokns.2f3.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1441

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> "balun definition
> electronics
> A transformer connected between a balanced source or load and an unbalanced
> source or load. A balanced line has two conductors, with equal currents in
> opposite directions. The unbalanced line has just one conductor; the current
> in it returns via a common ground or earth path. "

True

> The braid of the coax and the radial are connected. They work as the ground
> (or counterpoise).

No. There is no radial. There are two poles in a dipole and neither
of them is connected to the braid. It may be that one of them is
connected to the coax center conductor but this depends on the construction
of the balun (and the transformation ratio).

> Is the voltage the same as in the live conductor (at the feed points)?

Normally not, in a 1:1 balun.

1775. Re: What exactly is radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 16:08:59 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <h5kov79u3s9tft5mbl7a5hjvagq77bbruh@4ax.com>
Source record: 1442

On Mon, 09 Jul 2012 20:21:55 -0500, John H. Guillory
<westlakegeek@yahoo.com> wrote:

>Engineers are known for knowing all the
>knowladge to pass a test, yet not a single bit of real-world usage.

I are an engineer and I know which end of the soldering iron to grab.

>Eg. An engineer can design the complete working schematic for a ham
>radio, but when it comes to putting it together, he may have the
>hardest time stripping the wires, soldering the connections, etc.

Nope. These daze, engineers do all their design work on a computah.
The design process is called direct to manufacturer. There is no hand
built prototype stage. They don't need to strip wires or solder
anything. Worst case is they might use a hot air SMT rework station
to replace a part, or fix a layout error. If it doesn't work right,
the engineer goes back to the computah simulations, fixes it, and has
the prototype shop robots build another revision. These are todays
engineers, not the cave man variety (like me) that had to build their
own prototypes, strip their own wires, and steal parts from production
to build prototypes. Those days are long gone, except maybe in garage
operations. Open a cell phone and tell my you can build it by hand
with your soldering iron and wire stripper.

>But
>gosh darn it, once it's completely together, and fired up.... The
>engineer would then listen carefully and hear a distorted sounding
>voice and insist that the antenna wasn't working to full potential,

Baloney. It's the marketing and sales guys that evaluate how
something sounds. Engineers use test equipment that measure how it
sounds, how well it works, and whether it complies with a multitude of
specifications. The numbers are far more sensitive to anomalies than
a talk test. On a rare day, there may actually be a talk test, but
that's unusual. Incidentally, you can see distortion on a scope long
before you can hear it.

>while the newly licensed short order cook steps up and turns the
>clarifier slightly and hears a much clearer voice, then tells the
>Engineer "You go tune the antenna, while I make a connection to this
>operator!"

What's a clarifier? Is that one of those things found on a CB radio?
--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com

Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1776. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 16:11:31 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <jq0uc9-ovg.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1444

Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> wrote:

> I think we need to avoid Szczepan's black and white (and usually
> completely wrong) way of thinking about things. We need to consider
> "When does a monopole become a dipole" (or vice versa).
>
> With no actually ground connection, you could have a nominal monopole
> with (say) only one radial (eg an extremely badly radiating quarterwave
> radial running horizontally at ground level, and a quarterwave radiating
> element going vertically (or semi-vertically) upwards. If you then raise
> the radial so that it starts to radiate better - or if you raise the
> whole antenna system away from the ground - it will then increasingly
> become a dipole.

It is always a dipole no matter where it is.

The type of antenna is determined by it's geometry, not it's location
or it's transmission line.

It is the radiation pattern of the antenna that is effected by it's
location.

1777. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 16:12:07 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <eg2fcvLXRF$PFwOj@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 1443

```
In message <4ffc49d1$0$26710$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>, Szczepan
Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> writes
>
> "Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w wiadomosci
>news:EIXZGnBWp$+PFwmU@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
>> In message <slrnjvnpdd.hdu.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>, Rob <nomail@example.com>
>> writes
>>>Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>
>>>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisaï¿½ w wiadomoï¿½ci
>>>> news:c7erc9-oh8.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>>>
>>>>>> "Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w
>>>>>> wiadomosci
>>>>>> news:Ou27ffLRNr+PFwk4@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>> In the past, many amateurs did connect coax directly to a dipole.
>>>>>>
>>>>>> And what they do if they have the monopole?
>>>>>
>>>>> Connect it with coaxial transmission line, idiot.
>>>>
>>>> If the monopole has only one radial it is exactly as the your dipole.
>>>> Right?
>>>
>>>No. A monopole needs many radials, not one. if it has only one radial
>>>the voltage at the end of the radial is the same as on the monopole,
>>>and the whole thing becomes a dipole.
>>
>> I think we need to avoid Szczepan's black and white (and usually
>> completely wrong) way of thinking about things. We need to consider "When
>> does a monopole become a dipole" (or vice versa).
>>
>> With no actually ground connection, you could have a nominal monopole with
>> (say) only one radial (eg an extremely badly radiating quarterwave radial
>> running horizontally at ground level, and a quarterwave radiating element
>> going vertically (or semi-vertically) upwards. If you then raise the
>> radial so that it starts to radiate better - or if you raise the whole
>> antenna system away from the ground - it will then increasingly become a
>> dipole.
>
>Real dipole has symmetric voltages not in phase (180).
```

But what happens if the voltages are not quite absolutely symmetrical?
When does it cease to be a dipole?
>>
>> Of course, while a monopole with a single ground-level radial (and no
>> ground connection) would work quite well, it would not be as good as if
>> you added more (preferably spread out) radials. And the more radials you
>> add - especially if any overall radiation from the radials is negligible -
>> makes the antenna system more definitely a monopole than a dipole.
>
>I have found that in Polish description the dipole used by radio-amateurs
>consists of the radiator and the counterpoise.

If that is true, then that description is essentially wrong. Maybe it is
a translation problem?

>It is explained that it is geometrically symmetric.

That is essentially true. However, what happens if the symmetry is not
quite absolutely perfect? When does it cease to be a dipole?
>
>Does anybody use the real dipole?

I doubt if many who use an antenna which has a radiator and a
counterpoise would think of it as a dipole. However, as I have
suggested, it is all a matter of degree, ie how much radiation comes
from the 'counterpoise'. A counterpoise is really intended to provide an
artificial ground - especially in conditions where it difficult to get a
good ground connection, or where the conductivity of the ground is poor.
Usually, the intention is that a counterpoise does not (or does not need
to) radiate. Multiple counterpoises are effectively radials, which are
definitely not intended to radiate.

If a dipole is fed directly using coax - but without a balun, the
'counterpoise' side of the dipole (the side connected to the coax
screen) radiates considerably. Also, a lot of the current in the
'counterpoise' side flows on the outside of the coax. This means that
the coax itself radiates (even if it perfectly grounded at the
transmitter end). Depending on the particular situation, this may - or
may not - cause problems. To prevent the possibility of problems caused
by radiation from the coax, a balun should be used.
--
Ian

1778. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 16:12:37 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jthkvp$912$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1445

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4ffc4717$0$1308$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
> news:jtgtqu$c1j$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4ffbdf8b$0$1232$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>> >
>>> In Faraday's time the all was measured. The only difference was in the
>>> electrons name. Faraday's name for the electric particle was "nuclei".
>>> S*
>>
>> Hello Szczepan.
>> So, if you like old things, are you using a computer from the days of
>> Faraday?
>
> The same things were done with the paper and pensil.
> S*
>
So they sent emails in the 19th century using paper and pencil?

1779. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 16:16:58 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <q41uc9-ovg.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1446

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:EIXZGnBWp$+PFwmU@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...

>> I think we need to avoid Szczepan's black and white (and usually
>> completely wrong) way of thinking about things. We need to consider "When
>> does a monopole become a dipole" (or vice versa).
>>
>> With no actually ground connection, you could have a nominal monopole with
>> (say) only one radial (eg an extremely badly radiating quarterwave radial
>> running horizontally at ground level, and a quarterwave radiating element
>> going vertically (or semi-vertically) upwards. If you then raise the
>> radial so that it starts to radiate better - or if you raise the whole
>> antenna system away from the ground - it will then increasingly become a
>> dipole.
>
> Real dipole has symmetric voltages not in phase (180).

True but totally irrelevant to anything said here.

>> Of course, while a monopole with a single ground-level radial (and no
>> ground connection) would work quite well, it would not be as good as if
>> you added more (preferably spread out) radials. And the more radials you
>> add - especially if any overall radiation from the radials is negligible -
>> makes the antenna system more definitely a monopole than a dipole.
>
> I have found that in Polish description the dipole used by radio-amateurs
> consists of the radiator and the counterpoise.

The your Polish radio amateurs would be idiots or your understanding of
Polish is just as bad as your understanding of English.

> It is explained that it is geometrically symmetric.

Likely about the ONLY thing you have said that is both true and relevant.

> Does anybody use the real dipole?

The dipole is likely the most common type of antenna in use at frequencies
above about 2 MHz, so yes, thousands and thousand of people and organizatons
use dipoles.

How many antennas have you built and used?

1780. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 16:19:57 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <da1uc9-ovg.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1447

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:jtgtqu$c1j$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4ffbdf8b$0$1232$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>> >
>>> In Faraday's time the all was measured. The only difference was in the
>>> electrons name. Faraday's name for the electric particle was "nuclei".
>>> S*
>>
>> Hello Szczepan.
>> So, if you like old things, are you using a computer from the days of
>> Faraday?
>
> The same things were done with the paper and pensil.

The fields, currents, and voltages on an antenna can not be measuered by
paper and pensil (sic) and the methods necessary to calculated their
values didn't exist until Faraday was long dead and only became practical
after computers were invented.
```

1781. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 16:25:17 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <dk1uc9-ovg.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1448

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:slrnjvnpdd.hdu.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>>> news:c7erc9-oh8.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>> "Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w
>>>>> wiadomosci
>>>>> news:Ou27ffLRNr+PFwk4@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
>>>>>>>
>>>>>> In the past, many amateurs did connect coax directly to a dipole.
>>>>>
>>>>> And what they do if they have the monopole?
>>>>
>>>> Connect it with coaxial transmission line, idiot.
>>>
>>> If the monopole has only one radial it is exactly as the your dipole.
>>> Right?
>>
>> No. A monopole needs many radials, not one. if it has only one radial
>> the voltage at the end of the radial is the same as on the monopole,
>> and the whole thing becomes a dipole.
>
> "balun definition
> electronics
> A transformer connected between a balanced source or load and an unbalanced
> source or load. A balanced line has two conductors, with equal currents in
> opposite directions. The unbalanced line has just one conductor; the current
> in it returns via a common ground or earth path. "

Not quite correct, but close enough.

> The braid of the coax and the radial are connected. They work as the ground
> (or counterpoise).

OK.

> Is the voltage the same as in the live conductor (at the feed points)?

Gibberish.

What is a "live conductor"?

1782. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 16:39:40 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <RRAMw6MMrF$PFwNv@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 1449

In message <4ffc4db8$0$1220$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>, Szczepan Bialek
<sz.bialek@wp.pl> writes
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisaï¿½ w wiadomoï¿½ci
>news:slrnjvnpdd.hdu.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>>> news:c7erc9-oh8.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>> "Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w
>>>>> wiadomosci
>>>>> news:Ou27ffLRNr+PFwk4@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
>>>>>>>
>>>>>> In the past, many amateurs did connect coax directly to a dipole.
>>>>>
>>>>> And what they do if they have the monopole?
>>>>
>>>> Connect it with coaxial transmission line, idiot.
>>>
>>> If the monopole has only one radial it is exactly as the your dipole.
>>> Right?
>>
>> No. A monopole needs many radials, not one. if it has only one radial
>> the voltage at the end of the radial is the same as on the monopole,
>> and the whole thing becomes a dipole.
>
>"balun definition
>electronics
>A transformer connected between a balanced source or load and an unbalanced
>source or load.

Correct.

> A balanced line has two conductors, with equal currents in
>opposite directions.

Correct.

>The unbalanced line has just one conductor; the current
>in it returns via a common ground or earth path. "
>
Incorrect.

Unbalanced line (ie coax) has two conductors - the inner conductor and the screen. At RF, the go and return currents flow on the outside if the inner conductor, and on the inside of the screen. The outside of the screen should be 'RF dead'. However, when the unbalanced coax is connected directly to a balanced antenna, a lot of the screen current flows on the outside of the screen, so the coax becomes part of the antenna, and radiates.

>The braid of the coax and the radial are connected. They work as the ground
>(or counterpoise).
>
A counterpoise (or a system of radials) can provide an artificial ground. However, an artificial ground is only required for 'one-sided' monopole types of antennas. A counterpoise is not normally intended to be a radiator.

The 'counterpoise' side of a dipole - if it is connected directly to the coax screen - is not RF-dead. It is usually intended to radiate more-or-less as well as the 'RF-live' side. Unfortunately, some of the current in the 'counterpoise' side of the dipole flows down the outside of the coax screen, and this causes the coax to radiate.

>Is the voltage the same as in the live conductor (at the feed points)?

Which voltages do you mean?
--
Ian

1783. common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 16:49:52 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ffc5d2e$0$1231$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1450

"The current which flows on the outer surface of the shield is called common mode current. In other words, it is the unbalanced current not returned within the coaxial cable.
This leads to a very important question. If the current isn't returned in the cable, where does it go? The answer is, it radiates! In fact, the amount of radiation from the coax cable is directly proportional to the common-mode current on that cable." From: http://www.k0bg.com/common.html

"In fact, the amount of radiation from the coax cable is directly proportional to the common-mode current on that cable."

The currents consists of electrons.

Does it means that the electrons jump off from the end of the radiator?

In Faraday time no such meters but Faraday had know that electrons (nuclei) jump off from the end of the open circuit.

Also L. Lorenz known that the light is the oscillatory flow of electrons.

S*

1784. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 18:05:17 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <tf7uc9-grh.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1251

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> "The current which flows on the outer surface of the shield is called common
> mode current. In other words, it is the unbalanced current not returned
> within the coaxial cable.
> This leads to a very important question. If the current isn't returned in
> the cable, where does it go? The answer is, it radiates! In fact, the amount
> of radiation from the coax cable is directly proportional to the common-mode
> current on that cable." From: http://www.k0bg.com/common.html
>
> "In fact, the amount of radiation from the coax cable is directly
> proportional to the common-mode current on that cable."
>
> The currents consists of electrons.
>
> Does it means that the electrons jump off from the end of the radiator?

No, it does not mean that.

There are no jumping electrons involved in radiation and you are an ineducable
idiot.

>
> In Faraday time no such meters but Faraday had know that electrons (nuclei)
> jump off from the end of the open circuit.

No, Faraday did NOT know that as it doesn't happen that way and you are
an ineducable idiot.

> Also L. Lorenz known that the light is the oscillatory flow of electrons.

No, Lorenz did NOT know that as it doesn't happen that way and you are
an ineducable idiot.

1785. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 21:08:08 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <UQ0Lr.489767$Xo4.82965@en-nntp-13.dc1.easynews.com>
Source record: 1252

On 7/10/2012 1:05 PM, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> "The current which flows on the outer surface of the shield is called common
>> mode current. In other words, it is the unbalanced current not returned
>> within the coaxial cable.
>> This leads to a very important question. If the current isn't returned in
>> the cable, where does it go? The answer is, it radiates! In fact, the amount
>> of radiation from the coax cable is directly proportional to the common-mode
>> current on that cable." From: http://www.k0bg.com/common.html
>>
>> "In fact, the amount of radiation from the coax cable is directly
>> proportional to the common-mode current on that cable."
>>
>> The currents consists of electrons.
>>
>> Does it means that the electrons jump off from the end of the radiator?
>
> No, it does not mean that.
>
> There are no jumping electrons involved in radiation and you are an ineducable
> idiot.
>
>>
>> In Faraday time no such meters but Faraday had know that electrons (nuclei)
>> jump off from the end of the open circuit.
>
> No, Faraday did NOT know that as it doesn't happen that way and you are
> an ineducable idiot.
>
>> Also L. Lorenz known that the light is the oscillatory flow of electrons.
>
> No, Lorenz did NOT know that as it doesn't happen that way and you are
> an ineducable idiot.
>
>

I looked at my antenna the other day while I was talking. I saw some
jumping off. Szczepan has been right all along. Or maybe it was bird do
do I saw falling. Anyway, something was coming down from my antenna.

Michael

1786. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 21:27:08 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jti6mc$lg6$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1253

"Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> wrote in message
news:UQ0Lr.489767$Xo4.82965@en-nntp-13.dc1.easynews.com...
>> I looked at my antenna the other day while I was talking. I saw some
> jumping off. Szczepan has been right all along. Or maybe it was bird do do
> I saw falling. Anyway, something was coming down from my antenna.
>
> Michael

Hello Michael.

The do do has been extinct for centuries. Have I misunderstood your email?

73, Ian.

1787. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-10 22:03:23 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <beluc9-bbj.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1254

Boomer <boomer@nospam.com> wrote:

> I looked at my antenna the other day while I was talking. I saw some
> jumping off. Szczepan has been right all along. Or maybe it was bird do
> do I saw falling. Anyway, something was coming down from my antenna.

Me too but I know what it is; the insulation from the cheap Home Depot house
wire I used to make the antenna.

The damn insulation is hard to strip off when it is new but falls off all
by itself after a couple of years in the sun.

1788. HOT VIDEOS 2 HOT PEOPLE AND ACTRESSES NEVER SEEN PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 01:44:13 UTC
From: LPWS <3ghfhfffgg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <8f027e41-dd19-4f06-9f46-9e8a3a935a92@f9g2000pbd.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1255

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

jobs
http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

mobile

mobile games free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-games-free-download.html

mobile ringtones free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-ringtones-free-download.html

1789. Re: What exactly is radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 03:14:56 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <almarsoft.2717372552542866925@news.eternal-september.org>
Source record: 1256

On Tue, 10 Jul 2012 02:03:29 -0000, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
> John H. Guillory <westlakegeek@yahoo.com> wrote:
> > On Fri, 30 Apr 2010 22:37:58 -0500, tom <news4792@taring.org>
wrote:
> >
> >>>> You are really good, Art. How do you keep it up?
> >>>>
> >>>> You make new and fresh nonsense up with very many of your
posts. Not
> >>>> every one, but you do have to carry on your themes after all.
> >>>>
> >>>> Still, it's quite an effort you put into it. How do you
continue to
> >>>> make almost no sense? That's really tough. I mean, even
random chance
> >>>> would say you occasionally have to be realistic.
> >>>>
> >>>> tom
> >>>> K0TAR
> >>>
> >>> As an engineer can't afford to act on theories alone
> >>> only those that have already be established.
> > Not knowing anything about what the two of you are talking about,
just
> > gotta say one thing... Engineers are known for knowing all the
> > knowladge to pass a test, yet not a single bit of real-world
usage.
> > Eg. An engineer can design the complete working schematic for a
ham
> > radio, but when it comes to putting it together, he may have the
> > hardest time stripping the wires, soldering the connections, etc.
But
> > gosh darn it, once it's completely together, and fired up.... The
> > engineer would then listen carefully and hear a distorted sounding
> > voice and insist that the antenna wasn't working to full
potential,
> > while the newly licensed short order cook steps up and turns the
> > clarifier slightly and hears a much clearer voice, then tells the
> > Engineer "You go tune the antenna, while I make a connection to
this
> > operator!"

> Most engineers are not technicians though a lot were a one time.

> Do doctors usually know the best way to mop the floors in the hospital?

Quite possibly, yes.

1790. Re: What exactly is radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 04:02:26 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <1iupv7t2m9o1og1hpd1seqbao2c02cvla6@4ax.com>
Source record: 1257

On Tue, 10 Jul 2012 02:03:29 -0000, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:

>Do doctors usually know the best way to mop the floors in the hospital?

The 11th Dr Who knows how to use a mop.
<http://www.toplessrobot.com/fez.png>
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/15265256@N03/5143518610/>

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1791. Re: What exactly is radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 05:13:31 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <rkevc9-ftl.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1258

Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> wrote:
> On Tue, 10 Jul 2012 02:03:29 -0000, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:

>> Do doctors usually know the best way to mop the floors in the
> hospital?
>
> Quite possibly, yes.

I highly doubt most doctors have any knowledge of the floor cleaning
products available on the market or their efficacious.

1792. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 06:14:06 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjvq6de.kgm.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1259

jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote:
> Boomer <boomer@nospam.com> wrote:
>
>> I looked at my antenna the other day while I was talking. I saw some
>> jumping off. Szczepan has been right all along. Or maybe it was bird do
>> do I saw falling. Anyway, something was coming down from my antenna.
>
> Me too but I know what it is; the insulation from the cheap Home Depot house
> wire I used to make the antenna.
>
> The damn insulation is hard to strip off when it is new but falls off all
> by itself after a couple of years in the sun.

Maybe the insulation is falling off because of all the electrons that
have tried to jump off the wire when you were transmitting, and became
trapped inside the insulation?

1793. Re: What exactly is radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 15:04:43 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <b9h0d9-0ip.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1260

Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote:
> On Mon, 09 Jul 2012 20:21:55 -0500, John H. Guillory
> <westlakegeek@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>>Engineers are known for knowing all the
>>knowladge to pass a test, yet not a single bit of real-world usage.
>
> I are an engineer and I know which end of the soldering iron to grab.
>
>>Eg. An engineer can design the complete working schematic for a ham
>>radio, but when it comes to putting it together, he may have the
>>hardest time stripping the wires, soldering the connections, etc.
>
> Nope. These daze, engineers do all their design work on a computah.
> The design process is called direct to manufacturer. There is no hand
> built prototype stage. They don't need to strip wires or solder
> anything. Worst case is they might use a hot air SMT rework station
> to replace a part, or fix a layout error. If it doesn't work right,
> the engineer goes back to the computah simulations, fixes it, and has
> the prototype shop robots build another revision. These are todays
> engineers, not the cave man variety (like me) that had to build their
> own prototypes, strip their own wires, and steal parts from production
> to build prototypes. Those days are long gone, except maybe in garage
> operations. Open a cell phone and tell my you can build it by hand
> with your soldering iron and wire stripper.

Unless you were in a very small operation or talking about REALLY ancient
times, engineers as a general rule never did mundane tasks.

Those were left to other, lesser paid people, like technicians, draftsmen,
and typists.

No one in their right mind would pay an engineer to build and test a
prototype, draw up the formal schematics, or type up the documentation
when there are other people who could do that faster and at a much lower
hourly rate.

>>But
>>gosh darn it, once it's completely together, and fired up.... The
>>engineer would then listen carefully and hear a distorted sounding
>>voice and insist that the antenna wasn't working to full potential,
>
> Baloney. It's the marketing and sales guys that evaluate how
> something sounds. Engineers use test equipment that measure how it
> sounds, how well it works, and whether it complies with a multitude of

> specifications. The numbers are far more sensitive to anomalies than
> a talk test. On a rare day, there may actually be a talk test, but
> that's unusual. Incidentally, you can see distortion on a scope long
> before you can hear it.

Most of the places I worked, the testing was done by techicians who
wrote up a test results report for the engineers and the engineers
only got involved if something was hinky in the test results.

1794. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 15:16:28 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <c8dc6aa7-1e2c-4784-a8ba-15354c572c21@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1261

On Tuesday, July 10, 2012 11:49:52 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> The currents consists of electrons.

Sorry, electrons cannot move fast enough to support RF current which cannot flow inside a wire. The RF EM wave flow is supported by photons moving at the speed of light in a cloud surrounding the wire.

> Does it means that the electrons jump off from the end of the radiator?

Electrons are known to "jump off from the end of the radiator". It's called corona and it is visible at night. Fortunately, it happens only under special conditions because that energy is not coherently radiated, i.e. not useful for anything except melting the ends of an antenna.

> In Faraday time no such meters but Faraday had know that electrons (nuclei)
> jump off from the end of the open circuit.

Yes, arcing is a common occurrence. Unfortunately, nowadays it is useless (and illegal) for RF communications. BTW, nuclei is plural for nucleus and there are no electrons in the nucleus.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1795. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 15:56:08 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ffda21b$0$26694$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1262

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjvq6de.kgm.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote:
>> Boomer <boomer@nospam.com> wrote:
>>
>>> I looked at my antenna the other day while I was talking. I saw some
>>> jumping off. Szczepan has been right all along. Or maybe it was bird do
>>> do I saw falling. Anyway, something was coming down from my antenna.
>>
>> Me too but I know what it is; the insulation from the cheap Home Depot
>> house
>> wire I used to make the antenna.
>>
>> The damn insulation is hard to strip off when it is new but falls off all
>> by itself after a couple of years in the sun.
>
> Maybe the insulation is falling off because of all the electrons that
> have tried to jump off the wire when you were transmitting, and became
> trapped inside the insulation?

Your antennas are the diwire.
From the radiating wire the electrons jump off and penetrate into the
counterpoise wire.
It would be interesting to know if is any difference in behavior of the
different wires.
S*

1796. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 16:03:38 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjvr8uq.hes.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1264

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:slrnjvq6de.kgm.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote:
>>> Boomer <boomer@nospam.com> wrote:
>>>
>>>> I looked at my antenna the other day while I was talking. I saw some
>>>> jumping off. Szczepan has been right all along. Or maybe it was bird do
>>>> do I saw falling. Anyway, something was coming down from my antenna.
>>>
>>> Me too but I know what it is; the insulation from the cheap Home Depot
>>> house
>>> wire I used to make the antenna.
>>>
>>> The damn insulation is hard to strip off when it is new but falls off all
>>> by itself after a couple of years in the sun.
>>
>> Maybe the insulation is falling off because of all the electrons that
>> have tried to jump off the wire when you were transmitting, and became
>> trapped inside the insulation?
>
> Your antennas are the diwire.
> From the radiating wire the electrons jump off and penetrate into the
> counterpoise wire.
> It would be interesting to know if is any difference in behavior of the
> different wires.

From experience we all know that there is no difference between te
behaviour of insulated or blank wires when used as an antenna. We use
what is convenient.
This sort of contradicts your claim that electrons jump off the wire,
as this would not work as well with an insulated wire as with a blank
wire.

1797. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 16:03:52 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jtk83b$7to$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1263

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4ffda21b$0$26694$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> Your antennas are the diwire.
> From the radiating wire the electrons jump off and penetrate into the
> counterpoise wire.
> It would be interesting to know if is any difference in behavior of the
> different wires.
> S*

Hello Szczepan.
"Diwire"? What's that?
"From the radiating wire the electrons jump off and penetrate into the
counterpoise wire."
Sounds like a rather short circuit. Not much chance of a QSO.

Regards, Ian.

1798. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 16:06:35 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ffda48b$0$1228$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1265

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:c8dc6aa7-1e2c-4784-a8ba-15354c572c21@googlegroups.com...
On Tuesday, July 10, 2012 11:49:52 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> The currents consists of electrons.

>Sorry, electrons cannot move fast enough to support RF current which cannot
>flow inside a wire. The RF EM wave flow is supported by photons moving at
>the speed of light in a cloud surrounding the wire.

Photons are the energy portions. Like the tons in sound.

>> Does it means that the electrons jump off from the end of the radiator?

>Electrons are known to "jump off from the end of the radiator". It's called
>corona and it is visible at night. Fortunately, it happens only under
>special conditions because that energy is not coherently radiated, i.e. not
>useful for anything except melting the ends of an antenna.

Before melting the end is lighting. Before shine it is hot. In the all
stadiums the electrons jump off (from transmitting antennas).

>> In Faraday time no such meters but Faraday had know that electrons
>> (nuclei)
>> jump off from the end of the open circuit.

>Yes, arcing is a common occurrence. Unfortunately, nowadays it is useless
>(and illegal) for RF communications. BTW, nuclei is plural for nucleus and
>there are no electrons in the nucleus.

In Faraday time no nucleus. Now the Faradays nuclei have name electrons.
Maxwell name is "electric particles".
All of them are in space. The last names are "Dirac electron sea" and the
"rare plasma".
S*

1799. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 16:14:00 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jtk8m4$9kj$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1266

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4ffda48b$0$1228$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> In Faraday time no nucleus. Now the Faradays nuclei have name electrons.
> Maxwell name is "electric particles".
> All of them are in space. The last names are "Dirac electron sea" and the
> "rare plasma".
> S*
Hello Szczepan.
I am a tad concerned that atoms in Mr Faraday's time didn't have the
nucleus. I wonder when the nucleus was added to the atom, who added it and
how much power was needed for this nuclear (fusion?) work.

I think we may be wearing out Mr Bialek's circuits. A lack of electrons,
perhaps? Didn't he have problems with insulators which didn't insulate.

May I suggest a new newsgroup for these postings? Something along the line
of rec.radio.amateur.humour ?

73, Ian.

1800. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 16:14:15 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <nbl0d9-62q.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1267

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:slrnjvq6de.kgm.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote:
>>> Boomer <boomer@nospam.com> wrote:
>>>
>>>> I looked at my antenna the other day while I was talking. I saw some
>>>> jumping off. Szczepan has been right all along. Or maybe it was bird do
>>>> do I saw falling. Anyway, something was coming down from my antenna.
>>>
>>> Me too but I know what it is; the insulation from the cheap Home Depot
>>> house
>>> wire I used to make the antenna.
>>>
>>> The damn insulation is hard to strip off when it is new but falls off all
>>> by itself after a couple of years in the sun.
>>
>> Maybe the insulation is falling off because of all the electrons that
>> have tried to jump off the wire when you were transmitting, and became
>> trapped inside the insulation?
>
> Your antennas are the diwire.

What do you mean by "Your antennas"?

An antenna is an antenna, there is no yours, mine, and theirs.

What is "diwire"; there is no such word in English?

If you are trying to babble about the construction material of and anteena,
the material used only effects the ohmic losses of the antenna.

> From the radiating wire the electrons jump off and penetrate into the
> counterpoise wire.

There are no electrons jumping anywhere.

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable, idiot.

> It would be interesting to know if is any difference in behavior of the
> different wires.

It would be interesting to know if you will EVER be able to understand
anything.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong?

1801. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 16:17:42 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjvr9p6.hes.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1268

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> In Faraday time no nucleus. Now the Faradays nuclei have name electrons.
> Maxwell name is "electric particles".
> All of them are in space. The last names are "Dirac electron sea" and the
> "rare plasma".
> S*

And today we have the Higgs bosons. How do they fit in?

1802. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 16:29:21 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ffda9e1$0$1318$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1269

U&#65533;ytkownik "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci news:jtk83b$7to$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:4ffda21b$0$26694$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> Your antennas are the diwire.
>> From the radiating wire the electrons jump off and penetrate into the
>> counterpoise wire.
>> It would be interesting to know if is any difference in behavior of the
>> different wires.
>> S*
>
> Hello Szczepan.
> "Diwire"? What's that?

In English the Ham dipole is the same as the two wires where one is
connected to the live conductor and the second to the bride.
In Polish the Ham dipole consist of the radiator and counterpoise.
So the correct name for such aerial is "diwire".

> "From the radiating wire the electrons jump off and penetrate into the
> counterpoise wire."
> Sounds like a rather short circuit. Not much chance of a QSO.

From Maxwell time all circuits are closed (displacemment current).
See at that: http://educypedia.karadimov.info/library/Dipolentstehung.gif

The short circuit would be if the radiator and the counterpoise are close to
itself.
They are in such cofiguration in the transmitting line.
Have you QSO with the line alone?
S*

1803. Re: loop antennas and noise suppresion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 16:32:31 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <e7b9ba25-d116-4aad-850e-ab2149efb339@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1270

On Tuesday, July 3, 2012 2:38:07 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> Could you give us the one prove (for example).

Looks like they have finally detected the real aether and its not electrons.

http://detroit.cbslocal.com/2012/07/09/dark-matter-scaffolding-of-universe-detected-for-first-time/

1804. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 16:35:34 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ffdab55$0$26705$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1271

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjvr8uq.hes.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>> news:slrnjvq6de.kgm.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>> jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote:
>>>> Boomer <boomer@nospam.com> wrote:
>>>>
>>>>> I looked at my antenna the other day while I was talking. I saw some
>>>>> jumping off. Szczepan has been right all along. Or maybe it was bird
>>>>> do
>>>>> do I saw falling. Anyway, something was coming down from my antenna.
>>>>
>>>> Me too but I know what it is; the insulation from the cheap Home Depot
>>>> house
>>>> wire I used to make the antenna.
>>>>
>>>> The damn insulation is hard to strip off when it is new but falls off
>>>> all
>>>> by itself after a couple of years in the sun.
>>>
>>> Maybe the insulation is falling off because of all the electrons that
>>> have tried to jump off the wire when you were transmitting, and became
>>> trapped inside the insulation?
>>
>> Your antennas are the diwire.
>> From the radiating wire the electrons jump off and penetrate into the
>> counterpoise wire.
>> It would be interesting to know if is any difference in behavior of the
>> different wires.
>
> From experience we all know that there is no difference between te
> behaviour of insulated or blank wires when used as an antenna. We use
> what is convenient.
> This sort of contradicts your claim that electrons jump off the wire,
> as this would not work as well with an insulated wire as with a blank
> wire.

As you know the insulators do not stop the "oscillatory flow of electrons"
(radio waves) at your frequency.

But you can order in NASA proper insulator.
S*

1805. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 16:46:18 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ffdaddb$0$1311$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1272

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:nbl0d9-62q.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>
> How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?
>
> Why do you refuse to answer the question?

I was writting many times that a radio was/is/and will be the black box.
>
> Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all
> the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong?

Each area has their own language.
Simply same of you do not know that "dipole" is a radiator and counterpoise.

So you are right that the "dipole" do not need the ground.
Do not need, because the ground (counterpoise) is the integral part of the
"dipole".

In summary Marconi is right.
S*

1806. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 16:56:42 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ffdb04a$0$1219$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1273

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnjvr9p6.hes.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> In Faraday time no nucleus. Now the Faradays nuclei have name electrons.
>> Maxwell name is "electric particles".
>> All of them are in space. The last names are "Dirac electron sea" and the
>> "rare plasma".
>> S*
>
> And today we have the Higgs bosons. How do they fit in?

```
The whole knowledge on waves are now the top secret.
In place of the knowledge are the Heavisde's equations.

But the fundamentals are now on line.
In XIX century scientists were sure that everything on electricity and waves
are explained.
Now the microphysics is a top secret.
S*
```

1807. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 17:28:15 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jtkd3e$l9g$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1274

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4ffda9e1$0$1318$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
>
> In English the Ham dipole is the same as the two wires where one is
> connected to the live conductor and the second to the bride.
> In Polish the Ham dipole consist of the radiator and counterpoise.
> So the correct name for such aerial is "diwire".
>
>
"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:4ffdaddb$0$1311$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> In summary Marconi is right.
> S*

Hello Szczepan.
Oh dear! A dipole is a dipole regardless of the country in which it is used, be it the UK, the USA or Poland. Seems that you still do not understand a dipole.

If you want to believe that radio hasn't progressed since the days of Marconi then that is fine by me. You'll be wrong but I can live with that.

Regards, Ian.

1808. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 17:29:30 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <qop0d9-ejq.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1275

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> As you know the insulators do not stop the "oscillatory flow of electrons"
> (radio waves) at your frequency.

Radio waves are NOT "oscillatory flow of electrons", you babbling, ignorant, ineducable, idiot.

> But you can order in NASA proper insulator.

NASA is not a store and you can not order anything from NASA, you babbling, ignorant, ineducable, idiot.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

1809. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 17:33:48 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <s0q0d9-ejq.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1277

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> U?ytkownik "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:jtk83b$7to$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:4ffda21b$0$26694$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>
>>> Your antennas are the diwire.
>>> From the radiating wire the electrons jump off and penetrate into the
>>> counterpoise wire.
>>> It would be interesting to know if is any difference in behavior of the
>>> different wires.
>>> S*
>>
>> Hello Szczepan.
>> "Diwire"? What's that?
>
> In English the Ham dipole is the same as the two wires where one is
> connected to the live conductor and the second to the bride.

There is no "Ham dipole", there are only dipoles.

There is no "live conductor" and there is no "bridge".

> In Polish the Ham dipole consist of the radiator and counterpoise.

There is no "Ham dipole", there are only dipoles.

A dipole does not have a counterpoise.

> So the correct name for such aerial is "diwire".

Pure babble.

>
>> "From the radiating wire the electrons jump off and penetrate into the
>> counterpoise wire."
>> Sounds like a rather short circuit. Not much chance of a QSO.
>
> From Maxwell time all circuits are closed (displacemment current).
> See at that: http://educypedia.karadimov.info/library/Dipolentstehung.gif

This picture has nothing to do with what is being discussed.

> The short circuit would be if the radiator and the counterpoise are close to
> itself.

Pure babble.

> They are in such cofiguration in the transmitting line.

Pure babble.

> Have you QSO with the line alone?
> S*

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime that you continue to argue with and ignore people that have build hundreds of antennas?

1810. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 17:36:37 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <56q0d9-ejq.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1278

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:nbl0d9-62q.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>
>> How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?
>>
>> Why do you refuse to answer the question?
>
> I was writting many times that a radio was/is/and will be the black box.

Babble; why do you refuse to answer the question?

>> Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all
>> the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong?
>
> Each area has their own language.

So what?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

> Simply same of you do not know that "dipole" is a radiator and counterpoise.

A dipole does NOT have a counterpoise.

> So you are right that the "dipole" do not need the ground.
> Do not need, because the ground (counterpoise) is the integral part of the
> "dipole".

Pure babble.

> In summary Marconi is right.

Marconi was wrong.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all
the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong
and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

1811. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 17:38:56 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <gaq0d9-ejq.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1279

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:c8dc6aa7-1e2c-4784-a8ba-15354c572c21@googlegroups.com...
> On Tuesday, July 10, 2012 11:49:52 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> The currents consists of electrons.
>
>>Sorry, electrons cannot move fast enough to support RF current which cannot
>>flow inside a wire. The RF EM wave flow is supported by photons moving at
>>the speed of light in a cloud surrounding the wire.
>
> Photons are the energy portions. Like the tons in sound.
>
>>> Does it means that the electrons jump off from the end of the radiator?
>
>>Electrons are known to "jump off from the end of the radiator". It's called
>>corona and it is visible at night. Fortunately, it happens only under
>>special conditions because that energy is not coherently radiated, i.e. not
>>useful for anything except melting the ends of an antenna.
>
> Before melting the end is lighting. Before shine it is hot. In the all
> stadiums the electrons jump off (from transmitting antennas).
>
>>> In Faraday time no such meters but Faraday had know that electrons
>>> (nuclei)
>>> jump off from the end of the open circuit.
>
>>Yes, arcing is a common occurrence. Unfortunately, nowadays it is useless
>>(and illegal) for RF communications. BTW, nuclei is plural for nucleus and
>>there are no electrons in the nucleus.
>
> In Faraday time no nucleus. Now the Faradays nuclei have name electrons.
> Maxwell name is "electric particles".
> All of them are in space. The last names are "Dirac electron sea" and the
> "rare plasma".
> S*

All of this is pure, babbling, nonsense.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all
the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong

and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

1812. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 17:39:43 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjvreiv.hes.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1276

jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote:
>> But you can order in NASA proper insulator.
>
> NASA is not a store and you can not order anything from NASA, you babbling,
> ignorant, ineducable, idiot.

I remember well that in the past the domain nasa.com was in use by
some mail order store. I don't know if that store still exists, it
seems difficult to find any details about it. The nasa.com domain
now appears to be in the hands of a cybersquatter.

(of course the domain for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration
is nasa.gov, but I doubt you can order insulators there)

1813. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 17:41:26 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <6fq0d9-ejq.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1280

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:slrnjvr9p6.hes.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> In Faraday time no nucleus. Now the Faradays nuclei have name electrons.
>>> Maxwell name is "electric particles".
>>> All of them are in space. The last names are "Dirac electron sea" and the
>>> "rare plasma".
>>> S*
>>
>> And today we have the Higgs bosons. How do they fit in?
>
> The whole knowledge on waves are now the top secret.

Yeah, to you and to you alone.

All the rest of us know what is going on.

<snip babbling nonsense>

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all
the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong
and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

1814. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 17:54:52 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <c8r0d9-dpq.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1282

Rob <nomail@example.com> wrote:
> jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote:
>>> But you can order in NASA proper insulator.
>>
>> NASA is not a store and you can not order anything from NASA, you babbling,
>> ignorant, ineducable, idiot.
>
> I remember well that in the past the domain nasa.com was in use by
> some mail order store. I don't know if that store still exists, it
> seems difficult to find any details about it. The nasa.com domain
> now appears to be in the hands of a cybersquatter.
>
> (of course the domain for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration
> is nasa.gov, but I doubt you can order insulators there)

As a general rule, US government agencies are forbidden by law from selling
"stuff" and particularly fobidden from selling anything commercially
available.

1815. Re: What exactly is radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 17:55:34 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <n6erv7lna76jthakie8g9dikcdl6rm6mo3@4ax.com>
Source record: 1281

On Wed, 11 Jul 2012 15:04:43 -0000, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:

>Unless you were in a very small operation or talking about REALLY ancient
>times, engineers as a general rule never did mundane tasks.
>
>Those were left to other, lesser paid people, like technicians, draftsmen,
>and typists.
>
>No one in their right mind would pay an engineer to build and test a
>prototype, draw up the formal schematics, or type up the documentation
>when there are other people who could do that faster and at a much lower
>hourly rate.

True for most companies, but not true for every place that I've worked. One such small company made it a point of having the engineer personally perform every step of the production cycle from incoming inspection to shipping. At some point, I did incoming inspection (QA), parts stuffing, wave soldering, lead trimming, final assembly, cable harnesses, production test, QA test, burn-in setup, and shipping. There was no attempt utilize expensive engineering talent for these jobs. It was a very necessary learning experience that paid off handsomely in improved efficiency. It's one thing to stand aside and just watch someone do their job. It's quite another to actually sit down and do it. For example, we had a small 3 turn coil that was hand wound on a form. Production people could average about 5 coils per hour, which stunk. I sat down for several hours, made numerous changes, found numerous problems that nobody bothered to identify, and was able to crank out about 40 coils per hour. However, my fingers felt like they were going to fall off after about an hour. This wasn't going to work. The experience was sufficient to justify the design and construction of an automatic coil winder, that could do about 200 coils per hour.

When I worked for larger companies, I did much the same thing. I experienced some initial resistance but got the attention of production by breaking a few rules, but which dramatically improved efficiency. I arranged to have the drawings and assembly instructions translated into several languages. While assemblers were expected to know English, they were not proficient in technical English. From then on, the suggestions and changes came quickly. Unfortunately, I still had products to finish, but was allowed about 25% of my time to do the production engineering function.

An engineer (or manager) that sits behind a computer, never leaves the office, never sits on the production line, never understands how

things are built, and never has an understanding of anyone elses job, will eventually make some rather nasty mistakes. Using engineering talent for these functions is not a good idea for extended periods, but is a good idea for the short periods needed to gain the necessary experience.

Incidentally, in the distant past, one of my consulting jobs was cleaning up the computerized RF board layouts produced by an assortment of PCB designers, that didn't seem to understand that RF travels in roughly straight lines, and that bypassing requires a low impedance ground, not a mass of spaghetti wiring.

>Most of the places I worked, the testing was done by techicians who
>wrote up a test results report for the engineers and the engineers
>only got involved if something was hinky in the test results.

Likewise. Unfortunately, production test was reluctant to call engineering for help because we would tend to be rather disruptive. When I had to fix things using paper reports (usually incoherent) and ECO's (engineering change orders), it took much longer and many tries to fix it correctly. When I sat down and saw the problem for myself, it was usually fixed the first time, and usually without attendant piles of paper going in both directions. I couldn't do much of that at larger companies, but when I was asked for an overnight solution, that was the only way.

--
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150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1816. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 18:11:49 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jtkfkorui1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1283

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
news:qop0d9-ejq.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>
>> But you can order in NASA proper insulator.
>
> NASA is not a store and you can not order anything from NASA, you
> babbling,
> ignorant, ineducable, idiot.

Hello chaps.
Szczepan thinks that "NASA" is a store, like Radio Shack. He may be the sort of person who thinks that the Bank Of England is an ordinary commercial bank (I get spam purporting to be from the Bank Of England and asking me to verify my account).
I also suspect that Szczepan is happy to sit at a keyboard, type some nonsense and watch how we respond.
I'll happily help anyone who is willing to listen/read and learn but Szczepan clearly is not capable of, or does not wish to learn. I could also take his odd views as being indicative of someone "not quite with it". There are other things which can be inferred ... but not on a public newsgroup.

73, Ian.

1817. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 18:25:38 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjvrh92.hes.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1284

jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote:
> Rob <nomail@example.com> wrote:
>> jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote:
>>>> But you can order in NASA proper insulator.
>>>
>>> NASA is not a store and you can not order anything from NASA, you babbling,
>>> ignorant, ineducable, idiot.
>>
>> I remember well that in the past the domain nasa.com was in use by
>> some mail order store. I don't know if that store still exists, it
>> seems difficult to find any details about it. The nasa.com domain
>> now appears to be in the hands of a cybersquatter.
>>
>> (of course the domain for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration
>> is nasa.gov, but I doubt you can order insulators there)
>
> As a general rule, US government agencies are forbidden by law from selling
> "stuff" and particularly fobidden from selling anything commercially
> available.

I call bullshit. You can order lots of things at the National Aeronautics
and Space Administration. It is primarily promo material.

1818. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 18:33:27 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <P7uraBC3bc$PFwda@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 1285

In message <56q0d9-ejq.ln1@mail.specsol.com>, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
writes
>Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>

>
>> Simply same of you do not know that "dipole" is a radiator and counterpoise.
>
>A dipole does NOT have a counterpoise.
>
As I keep saying, I'm convinced that Szczepan is thinking of a situation
where a dipole fed directly with coax. He may have seen diagrams which
show this, and they have become fixed in his mind.

Then, because the coax is (usually) grounded at the TX end, he believes
that the leg of the dipole, which is connected to the coax screen, is
also grounded - and therefore it serves the function of a counterpoise -
like you might use in a situation where the antenna is a directly-fed
end-fed wire situations, and it is not possible to get a good ground
connection.

In a way, Szczepan is sort of right. Consider the situation where a
dipole (no balun) is connected to the TX via essentially zero length
coax, and the TX chassis is not well grounded. [For example, possibly
there is a physical safety ground connection, but it is too long to be
effective at RF.] The 'ground' side of the of the dipole would indeed
function as a counterpoise, which might - or might not - radiate
effectively (depending on its height, its physical relationship relative
to the 'live' leg etc).

Now increase the length of the coax. At some stage, we would no longer
consider the 'ground' leg as a counterpoise, and think of it simply as
the other leg of the (directly connected) dipole.

However, while Szczepan may have a point if he is thinking of a
directly-connected dipole, he is obviously talking total nonsense if he
is referring to a dipole fed via a balun, or from a balanced tuner via
twin feeder. I fear that he is incapable of taking a rational, lateral
view of things, and therefore will continue to repeat his essentially
incorrect mantra.
--
Ian

1819. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 19:42:20 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <pGkLr.77424$Rs1.2530@en-nntp-01.dc1.easynews.com>
Source record: 1286

On 7/10/2012 4:27 PM, Ian wrote:
> "Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> wrote in message
> news:UQ0Lr.489767$Xo4.82965@en-nntp-13.dc1.easynews.com...
>>> I looked at my antenna the other day while I was talking. I saw some
>> jumping off. Szczepan has been right all along. Or maybe it was bird do do
>> I saw falling. Anyway, something was coming down from my antenna.
>>
>> Michael
>
> Hello Michael.
>
> The do do has been extinct for centuries. Have I misunderstood your email?
>
> 73, Ian.
>
>
>
There was a bird on my antenna wire. I think he may have crapped about
the time I was looking. It was either that or a huge bunch of electrons
all fell off at once.

Michael

1820. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 19:45:55 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jtkl5a$a7d$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1287

"Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> wrote in message
news:pGkLr.77424$Rs1.2530@en-nntp-01.dc1.easynews.com...
> On 7/10/2012 4:27 PM, Ian wrote:
>> "Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> wrote in message
>> news:UQ0Lr.489767$Xo4.82965@en-nntp-13.dc1.easynews.com...
>>>> I looked at my antenna the other day while I was talking. I saw some
>>> jumping off. Szczepan has been right all along. Or maybe it was bird do
>>> do
>>> I saw falling. Anyway, something was coming down from my antenna.
>>>
>>> Michael
>>
>> Hello Michael.
>>
>> The do do has been extinct for centuries. Have I misunderstood your
>> email?
>>
>> 73, Ian.
>>
>>
>>
> There was a bird on my antenna wire. I think he may have crapped about the
> time I was looking. It was either that or a huge bunch of electrons all
> fell off at once.
>
> Michael

I prefer to think of the do-do. Keeping birds off aerials could be a
rewarding topic. I think the pigeons that perch on my HF beam nibble at the
trap end caps. Not good news.

73 Ian.
>

1821. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 19:50:23 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <ZNkLr.413911$%Q3.314685@en-nntp-15.dc1.easynews.com>
Source record: 1288

```
On 7/11/2012 12:33 PM, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> U?ytkownik "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
>> news:jtk83b$7to$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>>> news:4ffda21b$0$26694$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>>
>>>> Your antennas are the diwire.
>>>> From the radiating wire the electrons jump off and penetrate into the
>>>> counterpoise wire.
>>>> It would be interesting to know if is any difference in behavior of the
>>>> different wires.
>>>> S*
>>>
>>> Hello Szczepan.
>>> "Diwire"? What's that?
>>
>> In English the Ham dipole is the same as the two wires where one is
>> connected to the live conductor and the second to the bride.
>
> There is no "Ham dipole", there are only dipoles.
>
> There is no "live conductor" and there is no "bridge".
>
>> In Polish the Ham dipole consist of the radiator and counterpoise.
>
> There is no "Ham dipole", there are only dipoles.
>
> A dipole does not have a counterpoise.
>
>
>> So the correct name for such aerial is "diwire".
>
> Pure babble.
>
>>
>>> "From the radiating wire the electrons jump off and penetrate into the
>>> counterpoise wire."
>>> Sounds like a rather short circuit. Not much chance of a QSO.
>>
>> From Maxwell time all circuits are closed (displacemment current).
>> See at that: http://educypedia.karadimov.info/library/Dipolentstehung.gif
>
```

> This picture has nothing to do with what is being discussed.
>
>> The short circuit would be if the radiator and the counterpoise are close to
>> itself.
>
> Pure babble.
>
>> They are in such cofiguration in the transmitting line.
>
> Pure babble.
>
>> Have you QSO with the line alone?
>> S*
>
> How many antennas have you built in your lifetime that you continue to argue
> with and ignore people that have build hundreds of antennas?
>
>

Hey it is not all babble. I had my bride hold one end of my dipole once for a quick check of SWR. It sounds as if I would get out a lot better if I had her up there holding one end all the time. The bad news is that she said she was not going to help me any more with climbing trees and fastening my antennas. She has done this for me for 50 years and now suddenly she gets cold feet at going up in a little 90 foot fir tree. What they say is true, "nothing good lasts forever".

She helps with antenna construction but will not climb a tree. I don't know if this is legal grounds for divorce in Michigan. If it is, I could show her the statute and ask her again about that 90 foot tree I want her to climb. She started climbing trees for my antennas when she was 11 years old. How could she stop now????

Michael

1822. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 20:03:42 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jtkm7tcol1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1289

"Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> wrote in message
news:ZNkLr.413911$%Q3.314685@en-nntp-15.dc1.easynews.com...
> Hey it is not all babble. I had my bride hold one end of my dipole once
> for a quick check of SWR. It sounds as if I would get out a lot better if
> I had her up there holding one end all the time. The bad news is that she
> said she was not going to help me any more with climbing trees and
> fastening my antennas. She has done this for me for 50 years and now
> suddenly she gets cold feet at going up in a little 90 foot fir tree. What
> they say is true, "nothing good lasts forever".
>
> She helps with antenna construction but will not climb a tree. I don't
> know if this is legal grounds for divorce in Michigan. If it is, I could
> show her the statute and ask her again about that 90 foot tree I want her
> to climb. She started climbing trees for my antennas when she was 11 years
> old. How could she stop now????
>
> Michael
>
Hello Michael. Over here, in the old country, we attach the wire to a
sapling and we wait. We're good at waiting. As the sapling grows we pay out
a little more wire. Eventually, we have our wire at the height we want.
Caution - if your bride offers to climb a tree for you, do not let her carry
anything heavy.
Stay away from the tree. Wear a hard hat. Tell her that your life insurance
does not pay out for injury or death due to falling objects (for falling
objects are due to gravity and that's an act of nature).

73, Ian.
ps. It has been unduly sunny over here to-day. The sun affects we Brits as
we don't see it very often. In fact, it's probably easier here in Britain to
see an electron shoot past than to see the sun.
73 agn.

1823. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 20:04:44 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jtkm8icpj1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1290

"Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> wrote in message
news:ZNkLr.413911$%Q3.314685@en-nntp-15.dc1.easynews.com...
> Hey it is not all babble. I had my bride hold one end of my dipole once
> for a quick check of SWR. It sounds as if I would get out a lot better if
> I had her up there holding one end all the time. The bad news is that she
> said she was not going to help me any more with climbing trees and
> fastening my antennas. She has done this for me for 50 years and now
> suddenly she gets cold feet at going up in a little 90 foot fir tree. What
> they say is true, "nothing good lasts forever".
>
> She helps with antenna construction but will not climb a tree. I don't
> know if this is legal grounds for divorce in Michigan. If it is, I could
> show her the statute and ask her again about that 90 foot tree I want her
> to climb. She started climbing trees for my antennas when she was 11 years
> old. How could she stop now????
>
> Michael
>
Hello Michael. Over here, in the old country, we attach the wire to a
sapling and we wait. We're good at waiting. As the sapling grows we pay out
a little more wire. Eventually, we have our wire at the height we want.
Caution - if your bride offers to climb a tree for you, do not let her carry
anything heavy. Stay away from the tree. Wear a hard hat. Tell her that your
life insurance
does not pay out for injury or death due to falling objects (for falling
objects are due to gravity and that's an act of nature).

73, Ian.
ps. It has been unduly sunny over here to-day. The sun affects we Brits as
we don't see it very often. In fact, it's probably easier here in Britain to
see an electron shoot past than to see the sun.
73 agn.

1824. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 20:08:55 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <l3lLr.77946$Mp1.36492@en-nntp-04.dc1.easynews.com>
Source record: 1291

On 7/11/2012 2:45 PM, Ian wrote:
> "Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> wrote in message
> news:pGkLr.77424$Rs1.2530@en-nntp-01.dc1.easynews.com...
>> On 7/10/2012 4:27 PM, Ian wrote:
>>> "Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> wrote in message
>>> news:UQ0Lr.489767$Xo4.82965@en-nntp-13.dc1.easynews.com...
>>>>> I looked at my antenna the other day while I was talking. I saw some
>>>> jumping off. Szczepan has been right all along. Or maybe it was bird do
>>>> do
>>>> I saw falling. Anyway, something was coming down from my antenna.
>>>>
>>>> Michael
>>>
>>> Hello Michael.
>>>
>>> The do do has been extinct for centuries. Have I misunderstood your
>>> email?
>>>
>>> 73, Ian.
>>>
>>>
>>>
>> There was a bird on my antenna wire. I think he may have crapped about the
>> time I was looking. It was either that or a huge bunch of electrons all
>> fell off at once.
>>
>> Michael
>
> I prefer to think of the do-do. Keeping birds off aerials could be a
> rewarding topic. I think the pigeons that perch on my HF beam nibble at the
> trap end caps. Not good news.
>
> 73 Ian.
>>
>
>
Ian, I am pretty advanced in years. I am 69. I can remember a comedian
whose name escapes me. He got paid good money for coming on stage and
talking just like Szczepan. I think it would be a gas for him to address
a large gathering of amateur radio operators. He could have us all in
stitches in a few seconds.

I get a fair amount of entertainment value just reading his posts. Some
of them are laugh out loud moments for me. I don't know whether his is

truly that ignorant or is just having fun with us. It doesn't matter. He is funny.

BTW Szczepan, I have a loop antenna for low band. The electrons go around in a circle and I recycle them. This saves a huge amount on my electric bill.

Michael

Michael

1825. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 20:17:43 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <7k31d9-elr.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1293

```
Rob <nomail@example.com> wrote:
> jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote:
>> Rob <nomail@example.com> wrote:
>>> jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote:
>>>>> But you can order in NASA proper insulator.
>>>>
>>>> NASA is not a store and you can not order anything from NASA, you babbling,
>>>> ignorant, ineducable, idiot.
>>>
>>> I remember well that in the past the domain nasa.com was in use by
>>> some mail order store. I don't know if that store still exists, it
>>> seems difficult to find any details about it. The nasa.com domain
>>> now appears to be in the hands of a cybersquatter.
>>>
>>> (of course the domain for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration
>>> is nasa.gov, but I doubt you can order insulators there)
>>
>> As a general rule, US government agencies are forbidden by law from selling
>> "stuff" and particularly fobidden from selling anything commercially
>> available.
>
> I call bullshit. You can order lots of things at the National Aeronautics
> and Space Administration. It is primarily promo material.

What part of "general rule" and "commercially available" do I need to
explain to you in minute detail?

How commercially available is promo material for NASA?

Can I get it at Walmart?
```

1826. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 20:18:22 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jtkn1v$er1$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1292

"Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> wrote in message
news:l3lLr.77946$Mp1.36492@en-nntp-04.dc1.easynews.com...
> Ian, I am pretty advanced in years. I am 69. I can remember a comedian
> whose name escapes me. He got paid good money for coming on stage and
> talking just like Szczepan. I think it would be a gas for him to address a
> large gathering of amateur radio operators. He could have us all in
> stitches in a few seconds.
>
> I get a fair amount of entertainment value just reading his posts. Some of
> them are laugh out loud moments for me. I don't know whether his is truly
> that ignorant or is just having fun with us. It doesn't matter. He is
> funny.
>
> BTW Szczepan, I have a loop antenna for low band. The electrons go around
> in a circle and I recycle them. This saves a huge amount on my electric
> bill.
>
> Michael
>
> Michael
>
Hello Michael. From where I am sitting, 69 isn't all that old. I have
friends heading for 90 who are definitely not showing their age.
Was the comedian a Brit named Stanley Unwin or an American named Fred ???
73, Ian.

1827. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 20:20:45 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <tp31d9-elr.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1294

Boomer <boomer@nospam.com> wrote:

> Hey it is not all babble. I had my bride hold one end of my dipole once
> for a quick check of SWR. It sounds as if I would get out a lot better
> if I had her up there holding one end all the time. The bad news is that
> she said she was not going to help me any more with climbing trees and
> fastening my antennas. She has done this for me for 50 years and now
> suddenly she gets cold feet at going up in a little 90 foot fir tree.
> What they say is true, "nothing good lasts forever".
>
> She helps with antenna construction but will not climb a tree. I don't
> know if this is legal grounds for divorce in Michigan. If it is, I could
> show her the statute and ask her again about that 90 foot tree I want
> her to climb. She started climbing trees for my antennas when she was 11
> years old. How could she stop now????
>
> Michael

I think you should be grateful for the free ride you got and leave it at that.

1828. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-11 20:30:50 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <qc41d9-elr.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1295

Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> wrote:
> In message <56q0d9-ejq.ln1@mail.specsol.com>, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
> writes
>>Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>
>
>
>>
>>> Simply same of you do not know that "dipole" is a radiator and counterpoise.
>>
>>A dipole does NOT have a counterpoise.
>>
> As I keep saying, I'm convinced that Szczepan is thinking of a situation
> where a dipole fed directly with coax. He may have seen diagrams which
> show this, and they have become fixed in his mind.

I think he is totally unable to understand that an antenna and a transmission
line are two different things.

> Then, because the coax is (usually) grounded at the TX end, he believes
> that the leg of the dipole, which is connected to the coax screen, is
> also grounded - and therefore it serves the function of a counterpoise -
> like you might use in a situation where the antenna is a directly-fed
> end-fed wire situations, and it is not possible to get a good ground
> connection.
>
> In a way, Szczepan is sort of right. Consider the situation where a
> dipole (no balun) is connected to the TX via essentially zero length
> coax, and the TX chassis is not well grounded. [For example, possibly
> there is a physical safety ground connection, but it is too long to be
> effective at RF.] The 'ground' side of the of the dipole would indeed
> function as a counterpoise, which might - or might not - radiate
> effectively (depending on its height, its physical relationship relative
> to the 'live' leg etc).

That does not change a dipole into anything other than a dipole.

Feeding an antenna with any transmission line ill suited for the antenna
will of course lead to unwanted currents which will radiate to some
degree.

However, the antenna is defined by the geometry of the antenna and the
transmission line does not change the radiation of the antenna unless
you are doing something really stupid like taping the transmission line
to one of the elements of the antenna, which changes the antenna

geometry.

Feeding an unbalanced load such as a ground plane with balanced line
will also lead to unwanted currents which will radiate to some degree,
but the ground plane antenna is still a ground plane antenna.

1829. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-12 03:13:02 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.a441258@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.a441258@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 1296

It appears to me that someone has been reading too many Wikipedia
articles - especially the ones that I wrote a long time ago.
Not to mention too many old editions of S9 and CQ magazine.

In the mid 60's - we talked about Tower Lighting - where the energy
emitted from the antenna was being asorbed and reflected and radiated by
the tower - which technicially was being electrostatically charged.

This was also the reason why HY Gain came up with the little egg beater
/ colineariator on top of their vertical antenna's such as the Super
Magnum 117..

I think someone forgot to give Sheldon his medications today and he has
gotten a little out of hand and the other techo geeks on this forum
decided to attack.

Would everyone please take a chill pill and just calm down and relax.

I'm sure you can display your Pedant knowledge to someone a little less
bright then you, say maybe the check out girl at the grocery store or
the guy that pumps your gasoline into your vehicle at the gas station.

--
Channel Jumper

1830. HOT HOT NEWS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-12 06:24:56 UTC
From: ANJI782 <bvmuramanda9@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <26ac7938-cf1c-4f33-a276-daf2c5f7b596@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1297

Dear Neighbor,

Something important:

While going through some files, we've been fortunate to have

the opportunity to review some of our customers' old insurance policies.

Here's what we discovered: Over the past few years, many insurance

rates have actually gone down.

· More types of insurance are available
You can get specific coverage - insuring just

what you need - which provides a lower rate.

· More deductibles are now available

Smart options in deductibles can save you plenty!

· More options in coverage amounts are available

Get rid of excessive coverages and save even more!

· Additional Savings are available for meeting specific requirements

For example, if you're a good driver, we have added bonus

savings for you with our good driver rates.

· You can often lower your premiums with broader coverage

Everyone wants your business. When you place more insurance,

(car, home, life, business) your overall premiums

can go down.

We've made a lot of friends - by saving people money. Here's

what we'd like to do for you: While we can't guarantee every client

will save money, the chances are great that we'll SAVE YOU MONEY.

Please see my website http://insuranceinformationtoall.blogspot.com

reviewed in a while.

thinking of it!

Thank you.

Kindest regards,
http://insuranceinformationtoall.blogspot.com

1831. HOT HOT NEWS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-12 06:26:15 UTC
From: ANJI782 <bvmuramanda9@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <40f48ab0-dbdd-4fb2-a6cc-cc30be2e3008@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1298

Dear Neighbor,

Something important:

While going through some files, we've been fortunate to have

the opportunity to review some of our customers' old insurance policies.

Here's what we discovered: Over the past few years, many insurance

rates have actually gone down.

· More types of insurance are available
You can get specific coverage - insuring just

what you need - which provides a lower rate.

· More deductibles are now available

Smart options in deductibles can save you plenty!

· More options in coverage amounts are available

Get rid of excessive coverages and save even more!

· Additional Savings are available for meeting specific requirements

For example, if you're a good driver, we have added bonus

savings for you with our good driver rates.

· You can often lower your premiums with broader coverage

Everyone wants your business. When you place more insurance,

(car, home, life, business) your overall premiums

can go down.

We've made a lot of friends - by saving people money. Here's

what we'd like to do for you: While we can't guarantee every client

will save money, the chances are great that we'll SAVE YOU MONEY.

Please see my website http://insuranceinformationtoall.blogspot.com

reviewed in a while.

thinking of it!

Thank you.

Kindest regards,
http://insuranceinformationtoall.blogspot.com

1832. Re: What exactly is radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-12 07:36:52 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ffe7e95$0$1316$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1299

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:n6erv7lna76jthakie8g9dikcdl6rm6mo3@4ax.com...
> On Wed, 11 Jul 2012 15:04:43 -0000, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>
>>Unless you were in a very small operation or talking about REALLY ancient
>>times, engineers as a general rule never did mundane tasks.
>>
>>Those were left to other, lesser paid people, like technicians, draftsmen,
>>and typists.
>>
>>No one in their right mind would pay an engineer to build and test a
>>prototype, draw up the formal schematics, or type up the documentation
>>when there are other people who could do that faster and at a much lower
>>hourly rate.
>
> True for most companies, but not true for every place that I've
> worked.

It is not true for every R&D place.

There no "draw up the formal schematics, or type up the documentation"

The each prototype is simmillar to something older.
The R&D people take the copy of the simmillar documentation and change the
identification number and dimensions, materials etc..
The new prototype documentation is ready in a few hours.

> One such small company made it a point of having the engineer
> personally perform every step of the production cycle from incoming
> inspection to shipping. At some point, I did incoming inspection
> (QA), parts stuffing, wave soldering, lead trimming, final assembly,
> cable harnesses, production test, QA test, burn-in setup, and
> shipping. There was no attempt utilize expensive engineering talent
> for these jobs. It was a very necessary learning experience that paid
> off handsomely in improved efficiency. It's one thing to stand aside
> and just watch someone do their job. It's quite another to actually
> sit down and do it. For example, we had a small 3 turn coil that was
> hand wound on a form. Production people could average about 5 coils
> per hour, which stunk. I sat down for several hours, made numerous
> changes, found numerous problems that nobody bothered to identify, and
> was able to crank out about 40 coils per hour. However, my fingers
> felt like they were going to fall off after about an hour. This
> wasn't going to work. The experience was sufficient to justify the
> design and construction of an automatic coil winder, that could do
> about 200 coils per hour.

>
> When I worked for larger companies, I did much the same thing. I
> experienced some initial resistance but got the attention of
> production by breaking a few rules, but which dramatically improved
> efficiency. I arranged to have the drawings and assembly instructions
> translated into several languages. While assemblers were expected to
> know English, they were not proficient in technical English. From
> then on, the suggestions and changes came quickly. Unfortunately, I
> still had products to finish, but was allowed about 25% of my time to
> do the production engineering function.
>
> An engineer (or manager) that sits behind a computer, never leaves the
> office, never sits on the production line, never understands how
> things are built, and never has an understanding of anyone elses job,
> will eventually make some rather nasty mistakes. Using engineering
> talent for these functions is not a good idea for extended periods,
> but is a good idea for the short periods needed to gain the necessary
> experience.
>
> Incidentally, in the distant past, one of my consulting jobs was
> cleaning up the computerized RF board layouts produced by an
> assortment of PCB designers, that didn't seem to understand that RF
> travels in roughly straight lines, and that bypassing requires a low
> impedance ground, not a mass of spaghetti wiring.
>
>>Most of the places I worked, the testing was done by techicians who
>>wrote up a test results report for the engineers and the engineers
>>only got involved if something was hinky in the test results.
>
> Likewise. Unfortunately, production test was reluctant to call
> engineering for help because we would tend to be rather disruptive.
> When I had to fix things using paper reports (usually incoherent) and
> ECO's (engineering change orders), it took much longer and many tries
> to fix it correctly. When I sat down and saw the problem for myself,
> it was usually fixed the first time, and usually without attendant
> piles of paper going in both directions. I couldn't do much of that
> at larger companies, but when I was asked for an overnight solution,
> that was the only way.

It is obvious that you was working in R&D places.

If a prototype is a succes then the formal documentation is made by another
staff.
S*

1833. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-12 08:02:28 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <4ffe8495$0$26710$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1300

"Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:l3lLr.77946$Mp1.36492@en-nntp-04.dc1.easynews.com...
> >
> BTW Szczepan, I have a loop antenna for low band. The electrons go around
> in a circle and I recycle them. This saves a huge amount on my electric
> bill.

"I prefer to feed them directly with coax at a corner and situated in a
diamond configuration when hung verticle but, you can feed them in the
center of either side.
"A little known fact is that you can add a half wavelength of wire behind
the loop instead of the closed loop. This comes in handy where supports are
not abundant."

From: http://ku4ay.net/loop.html

The electrons oscillate in the loop and collide in the nodes.

In that places the voltage is doubled and the electrons jump off.

Somebody wrote here that the current radiate.

In all AC circuits the same current if flowing in the live conductor and in
the ground (return).

Can 0V radiate?

S*

1834. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-12 08:30:02 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnjvt2oa.tse.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1351

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> Somebody wrote here that the current radiate.
>
> In all AC circuits the same current if flowing in the live conductor and in
> the ground (return).
>
> Can 0V radiate?

That is why it only radiates when the currents do not flow in the
opposite direction!

So, a balanced feeder line with two parallel wires carrying the HF current
(in opposite directions) does not radiate.

But in a dipole antenna, the currents in the two wires do flow in the
same direction. So a dipole radiates.

1835. Re: What exactly is radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-12 08:44:33 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <km2tv7l44ak0861o63k86p2o1l9cvaabcg@4ax.com>
Source record: 1352

On Thu, 12 Jul 2012 09:36:52 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

>It is obvious that you was working in R&D places.

Wrong. I worked for several manufacturers as an employee and as a
consultant. There was no R&D and I have never done any R&D.

>If a prototype is a succes then the formal documentation is made by another
>staff.

I never produced any formal documentation at any company. I did what
was needed to get a product into production and occasionally to
scribble something for trade journals and advertising.

The prototype and documentation were a parallel effort in order to
save time. It was quite common to do the prototype in stages, with
sections of the design being frozen before the final product had been
tested. This allowed some of the documentation to be completed before
the prototype was completed.

The closest approximation of something formal were two radio direction
finders for the US Coast Guard. The documentation was done by a
professional tech manual writer. I wrote most of the raw text and
sketched some of the drawings.
<http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/AN-SRD-21/>
<http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/AN-SRD-22/>

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1836. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-12 13:30:27 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <d571bb11-bee4-4f90-b8dd-ef469e8d0583@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1353

On Thursday, July 12, 2012 3:30:02 AM UTC-5, Rob wrote:
> But in a dipole antenna, the currents in the two wires do flow in the
> same direction. So a dipole radiates.

Sorry, there are two currents, forward and reflected, flowing in opposite directions on a standing wave antenna. A 1/2WL dipole is a standing wave antenna where the SWR at the ends is infinite and the SWR at the feedpoint is ~20:1. There is forward and reflected wave energy flow on each element of the dipole. At the ends of the 1/2WL dipole the forward and reflected currents are 180 degrees out of phase and equal in magnitude so they phasor add to zero, i.e. a standing wave current minimum (null). Since the forward and reflected current phasors rotate in opposite directions, they are in phase at the feedpoint and phasor add (constructively interfere) to a standing wave current maximum (loop) and most of the radiation is from the center of the antenna.

The feedpoint impedance of a dipole is Zfp = (Vfor+Vref)/(Ifor+Iref) phasor math.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1837. Re: What exactly is radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-12 14:30:17 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <pk33d9-j45.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1354

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>

> It is not true for every R&D place.

No one said anything about "R&D".

> There no "draw up the formal schematics, or type up the documentation"

Utter nonsense.

> The each prototype is simmillar to something older.
> The R&D people take the copy of the simmillar documentation and change the
> identification number and dimensions, materials etc..
> The new prototype documentation is ready in a few hours.

More utter nonsense.

> It is obvious that you was working in R&D places.

No, to someone that actually knows something, it is obvious he was mostly
working in places that manufactured products.

> If a prototype is a succes then the formal documentation is made by another
> staff.

Formal documentation is usually produced by a tech writter with inputs from
engineering and marketing.

Well, now we have another subject that you know absolutely nothing about
and just babble nonsense.

You really are a babbling, ignorant, ineducable, idiot.

1838. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-12 14:33:51 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <fr33d9-j45.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1355

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:l3lLr.77946$Mp1.36492@en-nntp-04.dc1.easynews.com...
>> >
>> BTW Szczepan, I have a loop antenna for low band. The electrons go around
>> in a circle and I recycle them. This saves a huge amount on my electric
>> bill.
>
> "I prefer to feed them directly with coax at a corner and situated in a
> diamond configuration when hung verticle but, you can feed them in the
> center of either side.
> "A little known fact is that you can add a half wavelength of wire behind
> the loop instead of the closed loop. This comes in handy where supports are
> not abundant."
>
> From: http://ku4ay.net/loop.html
>
> The electrons oscillate in the loop and collide in the nodes.

Electrons don't collide; you are a babbling idiot.

> In that places the voltage is doubled and the electrons jump off.

Electrons don't jump off; you are a babbling idiot.

> Somebody wrote here that the current radiate.

Nobody here wrote that; you are a babbling idiot.

> In all AC circuits the same current if flowing in the live conductor and in
> the ground (return).

Utter, meaningless, babble.

> Can 0V radiate?

Voltages don't radiate; you are a babbling idiot.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all
the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong
and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

1839. Re: What exactly is radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-12 17:05:31 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <50004030$0$1310$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1361

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:km2tv7l44ak0861o63k86p2o1l9cvaabcg@4ax.com...
> On Thu, 12 Jul 2012 09:36:52 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>>It is obvious that you was working in R&D places.
>
> Wrong. I worked for several manufacturers as an employee and as a
> consultant. There was no R&D and I have never done any R&D.

"New product design and development is more often than not a crucial factor
in the survival of a company. In an industry that is changing fast, firms
must continually revise their design and range of products. .
"In general, R&D activities are conducted by specialized units or centers
belonging to companies"

Each manufacturer has such specialized units or centers belonging to
companies.

S*

1840. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-13 01:15:42 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <VEKLr.155262$xK2.152947@en-nntp-11.dc1.easynews.com>
Source record: 1356

On 7/11/2012 3:18 PM, Ian wrote:
> "Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> wrote in message
> news:l3lLr.77946$Mp1.36492@en-nntp-04.dc1.easynews.com...
>> Ian, I am pretty advanced in years. I am 69. I can remember a comedian
>> whose name escapes me. He got paid good money for coming on stage and
>> talking just like Szczepan. I think it would be a gas for him to address a
>> large gathering of amateur radio operators. He could have us all in
>> stitches in a few seconds.
>>
>> I get a fair amount of entertainment value just reading his posts. Some of
>> them are laugh out loud moments for me. I don't know whether his is truly
>> that ignorant or is just having fun with us. It doesn't matter. He is
>> funny.
>>
>> BTW Szczepan, I have a loop antenna for low band. The electrons go around
>> in a circle and I recycle them. This saves a huge amount on my electric
>> bill.
>>
>> Michael
>>
>> Michael
>>
> Hello Michael. From where I am sitting, 69 isn't all that old. I have
> friends heading for 90 who are definitely not showing their age.
> Was the comedian a Brit named Stanley Unwin or an American named Fred ???
> 73, Ian.
>
>
>
I just can't remember Ian.

Michael

1841. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-13 05:14:37 UTC
From: Brett Crapser <cmdrcody@nospampharowtcom.invalid>
Message-ID: <ten4d9-sct.ln1@websmyths.org>
Source record: 1357

Boomer <boomer@nospam.com> wrote:
> On 7/11/2012 3:18 PM, Ian wrote:
>> "Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> wrote in message
>> news:l3lLr.77946$Mp1.36492@en-nntp-04.dc1.easynews.com...
>>> Ian, I am pretty advanced in years. I am 69. I can remember a comedian
>>> whose name escapes me. He got paid good money for coming on stage and
>>> talking just like Szczepan. I think it would be a gas for him to address a
>>> large gathering of amateur radio operators. He could have us all in
>>> stitches in a few seconds.
>>>
[snip]
>>> Michael
>>>
>> Hello Michael. From where I am sitting, 69 isn't all that old. I have
>> friends heading for 90 who are definitely not showing their age.
>> Was the comedian a Brit named Stanley Unwin or an American named Fred ???
>> 73, Ian.
>
> I just can't remember Ian.
>
> Michael
>
Pretty sure you are talking about Professor Irwin Corey "The World's Foremost Authority".

http://www.irwincorey.org

He's 95 and still working - I'd hurry if you want him...

Brett

1842. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-13 14:07:10 UTC
From: Gaius <bin@127.0.0.1>
Message-ID: <MPG.2a6a3bea3f57cf389896b1@news.zen.co.uk>
Source record: 1358

In article <VEKLr.155262$xK2.152947@en-nntp-11.dc1.easynews.com>,
boomer@nospam.com says...
>
> > Was the comedian a Brit named Stanley Unwin or an American named
Fred ???
> > 73, Ian.
> >
> >
> >
> I just can't remember Ian.
>
> Michael

Stanley Unwin's your man. Before he became a comedian, he was a BBC
transmitter engineer, so he was one of us...

http://www.stanleyunwin.com/home2.htm

By us, of course, I don't include Szczepan. My feeing is that he's
either :

1 Far gone with senile dementia OR
2 An academic troll who's been winding up Usenet groups for years

I think (2) is more likely - dementia is progressive, and I'd expect
Szczepan's ramblings to get gradually more and more incoherent. Instead
there is a strangely consistent quality to them.

Anyway, I killfiled him years ago.

1843. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-13 14:15:17 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <FFBJlSA11CAQFw6+@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 1359

In message <MPG.2a6a3bea3f57cf389896b1@news.zen.co.uk>, Gaius
<bin@127.0.0.1> writes
>In article <VEKLr.155262$xK2.152947@en-nntp-11.dc1.easynews.com>,
>boomer@nospam.com says...
>>
>> > Was the comedian a Brit named Stanley Unwin or an American named
>Fred ???
>> > 73, Ian.
>> >
>> >
>> >
>> I just can't remember Ian.
>>
>> Michael
>
>Stanley Unwin's your man. Before he became a comedian, he was a BBC
>transmitter engineer, so he was one of us...
>
>http://www.stanleyunwin.com/home2.htm
>
>By us, of course, I don't include Szczepan. My feeing is that he's
>either :
>
>1 Far gone with senile dementia OR
>2 An academic troll who's been winding up Usenet groups for years
>
>I think (2) is more likely - dementia is progressive, and I'd expect
>Szczepan's ramblings to get gradually more and more incoherent. Instead
>there is a strangely consistent quality to them.
>
So you don't reckon he could also be a computer, programmed to carry out
the Turing Test?

>Anyway, I killfiled him years ago.

Where's the fun in that? In this sad world, we often need a bit of
light-hearted relief and amusement.
--
ian

1844. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-13 14:52:21 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <5ap5d9-83e.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1360

Gaius <bin@127.0.0.1> wrote:
> In article <VEKLr.155262$xK2.152947@en-nntp-11.dc1.easynews.com>,
> boomer@nospam.com says...
>>
>> > Was the comedian a Brit named Stanley Unwin or an American named
> Fred ???
>> > 73, Ian.
>> >
>> >
>> >
>> I just can't remember Ian.
>>
>> Michael
>
> Stanley Unwin's your man. Before he became a comedian, he was a BBC
> transmitter engineer, so he was one of us...
>
> http://www.stanleyunwin.com/home2.htm
>
> By us, of course, I don't include Szczepan. My feeing is that he's
> either :
>
> 1 Far gone with senile dementia OR
> 2 An academic troll who's been winding up Usenet groups for years
>
> I think (2) is more likely - dementia is progressive, and I'd expect
> Szczepan's ramblings to get gradually more and more incoherent. Instead
> there is a strangely consistent quality to them.
>
> Anyway, I killfiled him years ago.

Possiblility 3; he's not very bright and he's bat shit crazy.

1845. Re: What exactly is radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-13 15:59:12 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <g7t5d9-dge.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1363

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:km2tv7l44ak0861o63k86p2o1l9cvaabcg@4ax.com...
>> On Thu, 12 Jul 2012 09:36:52 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
>> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>>It is obvious that you was working in R&D places.
>>
>> Wrong. I worked for several manufacturers as an employee and as a
>> consultant. There was no R&D and I have never done any R&D.
>
> "New product design and development is more often than not a crucial factor
> in the survival of a company. In an industry that is changing fast, firms
> must continually revise their design and range of products. .
> "In general, R&D activities are conducted by specialized units or centers
> belonging to companies"
>
> Each manufacturer has such specialized units or centers belonging to
> companies.

No, they don't.

You read some generalized statement about something from somewhere, then
leap to the conclusion that the statement is always true everywhere.

You read that a ground mounted, end fed monopole requires a ground, so you
leap to the conclusion that all antennas require a ground.

You read that an end fed monopole requires a counterpoise of some kind,
so you leap to the conclusion that all antennas require a counterpoise.

You read that some companies have R&D centers, so you leap to the conclusion
that all companies have R&D centers.

You are a stupid, ignorant, babbling, ineducable, idiot.

1846. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-13 15:59:38 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <500045eb$0$26685$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1362

"Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w wiadomosci
news:FFBJlSA11CAQFw6+@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
> In message <MPG.2a6a3bea3f57cf389896b1@news.zen.co.uk>, Gaius
> <bin@127.0.0.1> writes
>
>>Anyway, I killfiled him years ago.
>
> Where's the fun in that? In this sad world, we often need a bit of
> light-hearted relief and amusement.

I am here to learn. To learn English.
I do my best.
But I do not understand why in your antennas no electrons.
S*

1847. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-13 16:30:11 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <j1v5d9-rme.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1364

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:FFBJlSA11CAQFw6+@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
>> In message <MPG.2a6a3bea3f57cf389896b1@news.zen.co.uk>, Gaius
>> <bin@127.0.0.1> writes
>>
>>>Anyway, I killfiled him years ago.
>>
>> Where's the fun in that? In this sad world, we often need a bit of
>> light-hearted relief and amusement.
>
> I am here to learn. To learn English.

Learn this English; you are a stupid, ignorant, argumentative, babbling,
ineducable idiot.

If you really want to learn English, read newspapers, magazines, and watch
TV and movies in English.

> I do my best.

I would hate to see what your less than best is.

> But I do not understand why in your antennas no electrons.

That is because you are a stupid, ignorant, argumentative, babbling,
ineducable idiot than instead of listening and learning argues with people
with hundreds of years of combined experience.

You also refuse to read, and reread until you really understand it, any
modern material on electromagnetics, whether from Wiki or University
level textbooks, in ANY language.

You are a joke and a laughingstock.

1848. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-13 16:48:44 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5000516c$0$26710$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1365

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:j1v5d9-rme.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>
>> But I do not understand why in your antennas no electrons.
>
> That is because you are a stupid, ignorant, argumentative, babbling,
> ineducable idiot than instead of listening and learning argues with people
> with hundreds of years of combined experience.
>
> You also refuse to read, and reread until you really understand it, any
> modern material on electromagnetics,

In electromagnetics also no electrons. Why?
S*

1849. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-13 17:08:04 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jtpkllnk1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1366

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
news:5ap5d9-83e.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Gaius <bin@127.0.0.1> wrote:

>> By us, of course, I don't include Szczepan. My feeing is that he's
>> either :
>>
>> 1 Far gone with senile dementia OR
>> 2 An academic troll who's been winding up Usenet groups for years
>>
>> I think (2) is more likely - dementia is progressive, and I'd expect
>> Szczepan's ramblings to get gradually more and more incoherent. Instead
>> there is a strangely consistent quality to them.
>>
>> Anyway, I killfiled him years ago.
>
>
> Possiblility 3; he's not very bright and he's bat shit crazy.

Hello chaps.

Regardless of the reason for his postings, Szczepan is good for a laugh (and
I don't mean that in a nasty way) and the occasional good discussion amongst
those of us who care to think about radio and electronics.
Anyone else notice that his command of English varies from posting to
posting?

73, Ian.

1850. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-13 17:21:11 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <7126d9-d1f.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1367

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:j1v5d9-rme.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>
>>> But I do not understand why in your antennas no electrons.
>>
>> That is because you are a stupid, ignorant, argumentative, babbling,
>> ineducable idiot than instead of listening and learning argues with people
>> with hundreds of years of combined experience.
>>
>> You also refuse to read, and reread until you really understand it, any
>> modern material on electromagnetics,
>
> In electromagnetics also no electrons. Why?
> S*

If your were to read, and reread until you really understand it, any modern
material on electromagnetics, you would then know what role electons play
in electromagnetics and electromagnetic fields.

Yes, electrons are involved in electromagnetic fields, but no, electrons do
NOT jump off antenna elements.

Why are you incapable of getting a University level textbook, in any
language, on electromagnetics and reading it?
```

1851. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-13 17:39:08 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <s236d9-u5f.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1368

Ian <nospam@nospam-please-i-am-veggie.net> wrote:
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
> news:5ap5d9-83e.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Gaius <bin@127.0.0.1> wrote:
>
>>> By us, of course, I don't include Szczepan. My feeing is that he's
>>> either :
>>>
>>> 1 Far gone with senile dementia OR
>>> 2 An academic troll who's been winding up Usenet groups for years
>>>
>>> I think (2) is more likely - dementia is progressive, and I'd expect
>>> Szczepan's ramblings to get gradually more and more incoherent. Instead
>>> there is a strangely consistent quality to them.
>>>
>>> Anyway, I killfiled him years ago.
>>
>>
>> Possiblility 3; he's not very bright and he's bat shit crazy.
>
> Hello chaps.
>
> Regardless of the reason for his postings, Szczepan is good for a laugh (and
> I don't mean that in a nasty way) and the occasional good discussion amongst
> those of us who care to think about radio and electronics.
> Anyone else notice that his command of English varies from posting to
> posting?
>
> 73, Ian.

Looking at his posts from years ago, I don't see a lot of difference.

It appears his ability to learn English is just as bad as his ability
to learn anything else.

He is ineducable.

1852. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-13 18:57:09 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <%b_Lr.336059$Ub2.320721@en-nntp-02.dc1.easynews.com>
Source record: 1369

On 7/13/2012 12:14 AM, Brett Crapser wrote:
> Boomer <boomer@nospam.com> wrote:
>> On 7/11/2012 3:18 PM, Ian wrote:
>>> "Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> wrote in message
>>> news:l3lLr.77946$Mp1.36492@en-nntp-04.dc1.easynews.com...
>>>> Ian, I am pretty advanced in years. I am 69. I can remember a comedian
>>>> whose name escapes me. He got paid good money for coming on stage and
>>>> talking just like Szczepan. I think it would be a gas for him to address a
>>>> large gathering of amateur radio operators. He could have us all in
>>>> stitches in a few seconds.
>>>>
> [snip]
>>>> Michael
>>>>
>>> Hello Michael. From where I am sitting, 69 isn't all that old. I have
>>> friends heading for 90 who are definitely not showing their age.
>>> Was the comedian a Brit named Stanley Unwin or an American named Fred ???
>>> 73, Ian.
>>
>> I just can't remember Ian.
>>
>> Michael
>>
> Pretty sure you are talking about Professor Irwin Corey "The World's Foremost Authority".
>
> http://www.irwincorey.org
>
> He's 95 and still working - I'd hurry if you want him...
>
> Brett
>
Yes Brett, it came back to me. It is so good to know he was an engineer.
YES professor Irwin Corey. Szczepan needs to polish up his act a
little to match the professor. He is just not quite there. I suspect he
never will be. However, he is still funny, just not as funny as the
professor. God, 95 and still working, bless his heart.

Michael

1853. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-13 19:32:36 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jtpt3aloa1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1370

"Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> wrote in message
news:%b_Lr.336059$Ub2.320721@en-nntp-02.dc1.easynews.com...
> On 7/13/2012 12:14 AM, Brett Crapser wrote:
>> Boomer <boomer@nospam.com> wrote:
>>> On 7/11/2012 3:18 PM, Ian wrote:
>>>> "Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> wrote in message
>>>> news:l3lLr.77946$Mp1.36492@en-nntp-04.dc1.easynews.com...
>>>>> Ian, I am pretty advanced in years. I am 69. I can remember a comedian
>>>>> whose name escapes me. He got paid good money for coming on stage and
>>>>> talking just like Szczepan. I think it would be a gas for him to
>>>>> address a
>>>>> large gathering of amateur radio operators. He could have us all in
>>>>> stitches in a few seconds.
>>>>>
>> [snip]
>>>>> Michael
>>>>>
>>>> Hello Michael. From where I am sitting, 69 isn't all that old. I have
>>>> friends heading for 90 who are definitely not showing their age.
>>>> Was the comedian a Brit named Stanley Unwin or an American named Fred
>>>> ???
>>>> 73, Ian.
>>>
>>> I just can't remember Ian.
>>>
>>> Michael
>>>
>> Pretty sure you are talking about Professor Irwin Corey "The World's
>> Foremost Authority".
>>
>> http://www.irwincorey.org
>>
>> He's 95 and still working - I'd hurry if you want him...
>>
>> Brett
>>
> Yes Brett, it came back to me. It is so good to know he was an engineer.
> YES professor Irwin Corey. Szczepan needs to polish up his act a little to
> match the professor. He is just not quite there. I suspect he never will
> be. However, he is still funny, just not as funny as the professor. God,
> 95 and still working, bless his heart.
>
> Michael
>

Hello chaps.
Michael - thank you for the link to Irwin Corey. I've not heard of him at all so I will spend some time watching the videos on his web site.
Best wishes to all for a good weekend. If you're coming to the UK for the Olympics then I suggest some decent waterproof clothing.

73 Ian.

1854. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-14 02:00:58 UTC
From: "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net>
Message-ID: <8emdnSie0chFT53NnZ2dnUVZ_qmdnZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 1371

Some 110 responses have been made to the fellow who may, or may not, be in Poland. This does not count a similar number of messages from the fellow, as those are blocked.

Why, oh why, do you continue to be the mechanics described so well by Mr. O'Nella?

Stop feeding the fellow. 73, Mac N8TT

"Sal M. O'Nella" wrote in message news:jta8dc$3is$1@dont-email.me...

Which is why I made my reference to Allen Funt of "Candid Camera." Funt created preposterous situations and yet people tried their darndest to make something real out of it.

I recall a car with no engine whose driver rolled it downhill into a service station. The driver, Funt's attractive co-host, insisted that she had driven around town all day and wanted the mechanic to check the car because it didn't seem to have much power. In a perfect world, when the mechanic popped the hood, he would have laughed and the "bit" would be spoiled. But no! He tried eight ways to explain to her that she COULDN'T have been driving around town. She just sweetly continued the hoax as several other mechanics came over to check out the action. Classic!

Szczepan is that car with no engine and we are those mechanics. :-)

73,
"Sal"

J. C. Mc Laughlin
Michigan U.S.A.
Home: JCM@Power-Net.Net

1855. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-14 02:12:11 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <r417d9-gai.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1372

J. C. Mc Laughlin <jcm@power-net.net> wrote:
> Some 110 responses have been made to the fellow who may, or may not, be in
> Poland. This does not count a similar number of messages from the fellow,
> as those are blocked.
>
> Why, oh why, do you continue to be the mechanics described so well by Mr.
> O'Nella?

The same reason police chases get high viewership.

1856. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-14 07:38:16 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <500121ec$0$1296$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1373

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:7126d9-d1f.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
>> news:j1v5d9-rme.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>
>>>
>>>> But I do not understand why in your antennas no electrons.
>>>
>>> That is because you are a stupid, ignorant, argumentative, babbling,
>>> ineducable idiot than instead of listening and learning argues with
>>> people
>>> with hundreds of years of combined experience.
>>>
>>> You also refuse to read, and reread until you really understand it, any
>>> modern material on electromagnetics,
>>
>> In electromagnetics also no electrons. Why?
>> S*
>
> If your were to read, and reread until you really understand it, any
> modern
> material on electromagnetics, you would then know what role electons play
> in electromagnetics and electromagnetic fields.
>
> Yes, electrons are involved in electromagnetic fields, but no, electrons
> do
> NOT jump off antenna elements.
>
> Why are you incapable of getting a University level textbook, in any
> language, on electromagnetics and reading it?

" modern material on electromagnetics," is wrote by Heaviside"

"I remember my first look at the great treatise of Maxwell's when I was a
young man... I saw that it was great, greater and greatest, with prodigious
possibilities in its power... I was determined to master the book and set to
work. I was very ignorant. I had no knowledge of mathematical analysis
(having learned only school algebra and trigonometry which I had largely
forgotten) and thus my work was laid out for me. It took me several years
before I could understand as much as I possibly could. Then I set Maxwell
aside and followed my own course. And I progressed much more quickly... It

will be understood that I preach the gospel according to my interpretation
of Maxwell.[4] From: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oliver_Heaviside

His "own course" is without the "electric particles". In Maxwell model were
such.
What "role electons play" in antennas (not in fields)?
S*

>
>
>

1857. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-14 08:33:29 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jtrath$k0p$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1374

"J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net> wrote in message
news:8emdnSie0chFT53NnZ2dnUVZ_qmdnZ2d@bright.net...
> Some 110 responses have been made to the fellow who may, or may not, be in
> Poland. This does not count a similar number of messages from the fellow,
> as those are blocked.
>
> Why, oh why, do you continue to be the mechanics described so well by Mr.
> O'Nella?
>
> Stop feeding the fellow. 73, Mac N8TT

Hello Mac.

As I've said before, it is fun and we do have some interesting discussions amongst ourselves about aerials. I've a feeling that Szczepan is looking for the engine and we're telling him that he is looking at a trolley and not a car. Please don't push the analogy too far; some of us may say that we rolled the car downhill and Szczepan can't understand that gravity moved the car so an engine wasn't needed at all.

73 Ian.

1858. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-14 12:55:41 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <e85b0c1d-08b8-449c-b531-ac0086b277d4@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1375

On Saturday, July 14, 2012 2:38:16 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> What "role electons play" in antennas (not in fields)?

You should forgive Maxwell's ignorance and join us in the 21st century. Free electrons act as a "bucket brigade" for the coherent photons which make up the quantized fields/waves surrounding the antenna conductor. If Maxwell were alive today, he would have rewritten his works to correct his ignorant mistakes. Would you still be studying his obsolete works or his new corrected works?
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1859. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-14 16:26:03 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <50019d9d$0$26694$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1376

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:e85b0c1d-08b8-449c-b531-ac0086b277d4@googlegroups.com...
On Saturday, July 14, 2012 2:38:16 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> What "role electons play" in antennas (not in fields)?

>You should forgive Maxwell's ignorance and join us in the 21st century.
>Free electrons act as a "bucket brigade" for the coherent photons which
>make up the quantized fields/waves surrounding the antenna conductor. If
>Maxwell were alive today, he would have rewritten his works to correct his
>ignorant mistakes. Would you still be studying his obsolete works or his
>new corrected works?

I do not studying Maxwell, Heaviside's and his new corrected works. Jimp do
it and recommend it to me.
I am in the 21st century. It is the plazma time.
S*

1860. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-14 17:13:30 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <qul8d9-b7o.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1377

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> " modern material on electromagnetics," is wrote by Heaviside"

Modern material on electromagnetics was written LONG after Heaviside died,
you babbling, ineducable idiot.

<snip 100 year old quote>

> His "own course" is without the "electric particles". In Maxwell model were
> such.
> What "role electons play" in antennas (not in fields)?

The analysis of antennas is about the analysis of fields, you babbbling,
ineducable idiot.

If your were to read, and reread until you really understand it, any
MODERN material on electromagnetics, you would then know what role electons
play in electromagnetics and electromagnetic fields.

Yes, electrons are involved in electromagnetic fields, but no, electrons
do NOT jump off antenna elements.

Why are you incapable of getting a University level textbook, in any
language, on electromagnetics and reading it?

1861. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-14 17:17:14 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <q5m8d9-b7o.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1378

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:e85b0c1d-08b8-449c-b531-ac0086b277d4@googlegroups.com...
> On Saturday, July 14, 2012 2:38:16 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> What "role electons play" in antennas (not in fields)?
>
>>You should forgive Maxwell's ignorance and join us in the 21st century.
>>Free electrons act as a "bucket brigade" for the coherent photons which
>>make up the quantized fields/waves surrounding the antenna conductor. If
>>Maxwell were alive today, he would have rewritten his works to correct his
>>ignorant mistakes. Would you still be studying his obsolete works or his
>>new corrected works?
>
> I do not studying Maxwell, Heaviside's and his new corrected works. Jimp do
> it and recommend it to me.

You babbling, ignorant, stupid, ineducable, idiot, I reccommended you read
MODERN texts, that is texts written LONG after Heaviside died.

> I am in the 21st century. It is the plazma time.

You are in the 19th century and "plazma" is not a word.

Why are you incapable of getting a current University level textbook, in any
language, on electromagnetics and reading it?

1862. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-14 18:01:42 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5001b409$0$26695$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1379

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:q5m8d9-b7o.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> I do not studying Maxwell, Heaviside's and his new corrected works. Jimp
>> do
>> it and recommend it to me.
>
> You babbling, ignorant, stupid, ineducable, idiot, I reccommended you read
> MODERN texts, that is texts written LONG after Heaviside died.

MODERN texts use the Biot-Savart law.
"1825 - Ampere publishes his collected results on magnetism. His
expression for the magnetic field produced by a small segment of current is
different from that which follows naturally from the Biot-Savart law by an
additive term which integrates to zero around closed circuit. It is
unfortunate that electrodynamics and relativity decide in favor of Biot and
Savart rather than for the much more sophisticated Ampere, whose memoir
contains both mathematical analysis and experimentation, artfully blended
together. In this memoir are given some special instances of the result we
now call Stokes theorem or as we usually write it. Maxwell describes this
work as ``one of the most brilliant achievements in science. The whole,
theory and experiment, seems as if it had leaped, full-grown and full-armed,
from the brain of the `Newton of electricity'. It is perfect in form and
unassailable in accuracy; and it is summed up in a formula from which all
the phenomena may be deduced, and which must always remain the cardinal
formula of electrodynamics.''

>> I am in the 21st century. It is the plazma time.
>
> Why are you incapable of getting a current University level textbook, in
> any
> language, on electromagnetics and reading it?

Electromagnetics is a piece to teach (for children).

For adults are electrodynamics. In a current University level textbook are
many chapters.
The fields are only a math tool. Completly useless for electrons.
S*

1863. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-14 18:15:58 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <nHiMr.337575$L13.245165@en-nntp-06.dc1.easynews.com>
Source record: 1380

On 7/14/2012 3:33 AM, Ian wrote:
> "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net> wrote in message
> news:8emdnSie0chFT53NnZ2dnUVZ_qmdnZ2d@bright.net...
>> Some 110 responses have been made to the fellow who may, or may not, be in
>> Poland. This does not count a similar number of messages from the fellow,
>> as those are blocked.
>>
>> Why, oh why, do you continue to be the mechanics described so well by Mr.
>> O'Nella?
>>
>> Stop feeding the fellow. 73, Mac N8TT
>
> Hello Mac.
>
> As I've said before, it is fun and we do have some interesting discussions
> amongst ourselves about aerials. I've a feeling that Szczepan is looking for
> the engine and we're telling him that he is looking at a trolley and not a
> car. Please don't push the analogy too far; some of us may say that we
> rolled the car downhill and Szczepan can't understand that gravity moved the
> car so an engine wasn't needed at all.
>
> 73 Ian.
>
>
Don't forget, this stunt was done later with a much more effective punch
line. They installed an electric motor in the rear and had batteries in
the trunk. She would hear that her engine could not be fixed because it
was missing. She would get mad and tell them she was not going to be
tricked into unnecessary repairs.

The punch line was when she rolled away and the hidden camera recorded
the looks on the faces of the mechanics.

Michael

1864. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-14 18:51:55 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jtsf7gaqg1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1381

"Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> wrote in message
news:nHiMr.337575$L13.245165@en-nntp-06.dc1.easynews.com...
> On 7/14/2012 3:33 AM, Ian wrote:
>> "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net> wrote in message
>> news:8emdnSie0chFT53NnZ2dnUVZ_qmdnZ2d@bright.net...
>>> Some 110 responses have been made to the fellow who may, or may not, be
>>> in
>>> Poland. This does not count a similar number of messages from the
>>> fellow,
>>> as those are blocked.
>>>
>>> Why, oh why, do you continue to be the mechanics described so well by
>>> Mr.
>>> O'Nella?
>>>
>>> Stop feeding the fellow. 73, Mac N8TT
>>
>> Hello Mac.
>>
>> As I've said before, it is fun and we do have some interesting
>> discussions
>> amongst ourselves about aerials. I've a feeling that Szczepan is looking
>> for
>> the engine and we're telling him that he is looking at a trolley and not
>> a
>> car. Please don't push the analogy too far; some of us may say that we
>> rolled the car downhill and Szczepan can't understand that gravity moved
>> the
>> car so an engine wasn't needed at all.
>>
>> 73 Ian.
>>
>>
> Don't forget, this stunt was done later with a much more effective punch
> line. They installed an electric motor in the rear and had batteries in
> the trunk. She would hear that her engine could not be fixed because it
> was missing. She would get mad and tell them she was not going to be
> tricked into unnecessary repairs.
>
> The punch line was when she rolled away and the hidden camera recorded the
> looks on the faces of the mechanics.
>
> Michael
>

I like it.

73, Ian.

1865. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-14 21:04:23 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <nf39d9-4jp.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1382

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:q5m8d9-b7o.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> I do not studying Maxwell, Heaviside's and his new corrected works. Jimp
>>> do
>>> it and recommend it to me.
>>
>> You babbling, ignorant, stupid, ineducable, idiot, I reccommended you read
>> MODERN texts, that is texts written LONG after Heaviside died.
>
> MODERN texts use the Biot-Savart law.

You babbling, ignorant, stupid, ineducable, idiot, Biot-Savart applies
to magnetostatics, which has NOTHING to do with how antennas work.

Jefimenko's equations are the basis of modern electromagnetic field analysis.

Jefimenko's equations first appeared in print in 1962.

<snip qoute from 187 years ago>

> Electromagnetics is a piece to teach (for children).

Gibberish.

> For adults are electrodynamics. In a current University level textbook are
> many chapters.

More gibberish.

> The fields are only a math tool. Completly useless for electrons.

Yet more gibberish.

All the above is the meaningless, ignorant babble of a moron.

You are a babbling, ignorant, stupid, ineducable, idiot.

Why are you unable to obtain and read a modern, university text and
read it in any language?

1866. UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-15 02:20:02 UTC
From: "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net>
Message-ID: <CPWdnVLd6YINtZ_NnZ2dnUVZ_rWdnZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 1383

OK Gentlemen: I am now more wise. Entertainment comes in multiple forms.

A question that is indirectly related to antennas: I was explaining to an attorney how the common North American 60 Hz electrical system is configured for residences (240 VAC, center taped secondary, with the neutral connected to earth and to the green wire [only] at the service entrance) He observed that in the UK he was told that schemes for supplying 240 VAC 50 Hz had earthling being done, if at all, several different ways.

So, educate us please: when we travel to the UK what are the schemes we will find. I always used an isolation transformer that was only connected while equipment was being used.

In a similar manner to what several of you have observed about yourselves, I too have had a fascination with antennas (RF type, not 60 Hz) for close to 60 years. W8JK's 1950 book was a life changer - as I expect it was for many.

73, Mac N8TT

"Ian" wrote in message news:jtsf7gaqg1@speranza.aioe.org...

"Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> wrote in message
news:nHiMr.337575$L13.245165@en-nntp-06.dc1.easynews.com...
> On 7/14/2012 3:33 AM, Ian wrote:
>> "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net> wrote in message
>> news:8emdnSie0chFT53NnZ2dnUVZ_qmdnZ2d@bright.net...
>>> Some 110 responses have been made to the fellow who may, or may not, be
>>> in
>>> Poland. This does not count a similar number of messages from the
>>> fellow,
>>> as those are blocked.
>>>
>>> Why, oh why, do you continue to be the mechanics described so well by
>>> Mr.
>>> O'Nella?
>>>
>>> Stop feeding the fellow. 73, Mac N8TT
>>
>> Hello Mac.
>>
>> As I've said before, it is fun and we do have some interesting
>> discussions
>> amongst ourselves about aerials. I've a feeling that Szczepan is looking
>> for
>> the engine and we're telling him that he is looking at a trolley and not

>> a
>> car. Please don't push the analogy too far; some of us may say that we
>> rolled the car downhill and Szczepan can't understand that gravity moved
>> the
>> car so an engine wasn't needed at all.
>>
>> 73 Ian.
>>
>>
> Don't forget, this stunt was done later with a much more effective punch
> line. They installed an electric motor in the rear and had batteries in
> the trunk. She would hear that her engine could not be fixed because it
> was missing. She would get mad and tell them she was not going to be
> tricked into unnecessary repairs.
>
> The punch line was when she rolled away and the hidden camera recorded the
> looks on the faces of the mechanics.
>
> Michael
>

I like it.

73, Ian.

J. C. Mc Laughlin
Michigan U.S.A.
Home: JCM@Power-Net.Net

1867. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-15 09:15:20 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <50028a2b$0$1229$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1384

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:nf39d9-4jp.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>
>> MODERN texts use the Biot-Savart law.
>
> You babbling, ignorant, stupid, ineducable, idiot, Biot-Savart applies
> to magnetostatics, which has NOTHING to do with how antennas work.
>
> Jefimenko's equations are the basis of modern electromagnetic field
> analysis.
>
> Jefimenko's equations first appeared in print in 1962.

"Jackson characterizes the equations as "Jefimenko's generalization of the
Coulomb and Biot-Savart Laws".

Heaviside and Jefimenko assumed that: "That a moving charge is equivalent to
an electric current-element is undoubted, and to call it a
convection-current. as Prof. S. P. Thompson does, seems reasonable." From:
https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Electromagnetic_effects_of_a_moving_charge

It is not reasonable. In current are many charges (electrons). No
experimental evidences what the magnetic field is in the case of the one
charge.

The reasonable aproach is the Faraday's:
" Whatever the view adopted respecting them may be, we can, at all events,
affect these lines of force in a manner which may be conceived as partaking
of the nature of a shake or lateral vibration. For suppose two bodies, A B,
distant from each other and under mutual action, and therefore connected by
lines of force, and let us fix our attention upon one resultant of force,
having an invariable direction as regards space; if one of the bodies move
in the least degree right or left, or if its power be shifted for a moment
within the mass (neither of these cases being difficult to realise if A and
B be either electric or magnetic bodies), then an effect equivalent to a
lateral disturbance will take place in the resultant upon which we are
fixing our attention; for, either it will increase in force whilst the
neighboring results are diminishing, or it will fall in force as they are
increasing."

Here the oscillating charge causes the lateral disturbances.
In Biot-Savart are the rotational disturbances.
S*

1868. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-15 14:50:49 UTC
From: "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net>
Message-ID: <ff2dnZATuYtRRZ_NnZ2dnUVZ_uOdnZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 1385

Dear Jeff: Many thanks.

It is especially interesting to learn that the expectation of encountering a floating (no earthing) system is zero.

Expanding a bit on what you have communicated:
It appears that the transformer used between one phase of a HV 3 phase line and distribution "wires" is 440VAC, center tapped. The distribution "wires" to a house (or the like) are one side of the aforementioned transformer's secondary and the transformer's center tap, which is labeled as neutral. It is expected that another house (or the like) is fed from the other side of the transformer's secondary and its center tap.

At the service entrance: one scheme connects the neutral to an earthing. An alternative (called 'protective multiple earthing' (PME)) does not connect the neutral to an earthing, but connects exposed metal in the house to an earthing. Wow! The latter scheme is expected in new construction.

It is not immediately clear what the advantage of the PME scheme might be. Your caution about RF grounds is well placed.

In the North American scheme, for the last 60 or more years, a third wire is involved - the green wire that is connected to an earthing only at the service entrance and then to touchable surfaces of an appliance. The green wire maintains what a human can touch at ground potential without relying on anything else. In sub distribution boxes, the green wire is isolated from neutral so the green wire provides a straight path for current to an earthing.

Please correct any errors that have crept into my restatement. I once had a G5 license and, in my radio astronomy days, spent a brief time at U. of Manchester.

Warm regards, Mac N8TT

"Jeff" wrote in message news:jtu21l$ct1$2@speranza.aioe.org...

On 15/07/2012 10:10, Jeff wrote:
> On 15/07/2012 03:20, J. C. Mc Laughlin wrote:
>> OK Gentlemen: I am now more wise. Entertainment comes in multiple
>> forms.
>>
>> A question that is indirectly related to antennas: I was explaining to
>> an attorney how the common North American 60 Hz electrical system is
>> configured for residences (240 VAC, center taped secondary, with the
>> neutral connected to earth and to the green wire [only] at the service
>> entrance) He observed that in the UK he was told that schemes for

>> supplying 240 VAC 50 Hz had earthling being done, if at all, several
>> different ways.
>>
>> So, educate us please: when we travel to the UK what are the schemes we
>> will find. I always used an isolation transformer that was only
>> connected while equipment was being used.
>
>
> The UK distribution and home installation systems are paranoid about
> earthing, true it can be done in several way but it it *always* done.
>
> The primary distribution is 3 phase, the last leg being 3 phase at 440V
> with 220V between each phase and neutral, normally only 1 phase is feed
> to domestic premises.
>
> Earthing is normally done locally by an earth stake at the home (or
> formally bonding to water pipes, or the sheath of the incoming supply),
> the neutral is bonded to earth at the sub-station and at other intervals
> on the feed. Another system is where the incoming neutral conductor is
> used as the earth, with no earth stake, BUT all exposed metalwork in the
> home such as taps, water pipes etc have to be bonded to the earth
> connection. There is a problem with this system if there is a break in
> the supply neutral then the 'earth' will float to supply voltage. This
> is not a problem as long as there is no connection to a real earth and
> there is no path to earth hence no shock danger, and is why all exposed
> conductors have to be bonded together. HOWEVER, this does pose a problem
> for antenna earths as they would be a dangerous connection to a 'real'
> earth with 230V between it and the local protective earth in the event
> of a fault. Also if the rf earth has any sort of connection to the mains
> earth there is a fire risk as that connection could carry the current
> for every home between it and the neutral break.
> This system is commonly known as 'protective multiple earthing' (PME)
> and is common in new installations. It is imperative that you know what
> system is in use before any additional rf earths are added.
>
> Jeff
>

Forgot to add that except in very rural locations the feed to premises
from the sub-station is nearly always underground.

Jeff

J. C. Mc Laughlin
Michigan U.S.A.
Home: JCM@Power-Net.Net

1869. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-15 16:35:33 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk05sal.apm.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1386

J. C. Mc Laughlin <jcm@power-net.net> wrote:
> Dear Jeff: Many thanks.
>
> It is especially interesting to learn that the expectation of encountering a
> floating (no earthing) system is zero.
>
> Expanding a bit on what you have communicated:
> It appears that the transformer used between one phase of a HV 3 phase line
> and distribution "wires" is 440VAC, center tapped. The distribution "wires"
> to a house (or the like) are one side of the aforementioned transformer's
> secondary and the transformer's center tap, which is labeled as neutral. It
> is expected that another house (or the like) is fed from the other side of
> the transformer's secondary and its center tap.

This is not what a 3-phase system is. What you describe is a 2-phase system.

A 3-phase system has 3 live wires, a neutral, and possibly a ground.
The 3 phases are 120 degrees apart, not 180.
Each phase has a voltage (230V here), and there is sqrt-3 times that
voltage between the phase wires (400V here). All three phases are
used in some electrical motors and in highpower applications like
electrical heating, and one of the phases is sufficient for a normal
house connection.

> At the service entrance: one scheme connects the neutral to an earthing.
> An alternative (called 'protective multiple earthing' (PME)) does not
> connect the neutral to an earthing, but connects exposed metal in the house
> to an earthing. Wow! The latter scheme is expected in new construction.

Why "Wow!" ?
It is the only safe system.

Here in the Netherlands we have the same situation. Power is distributed
over 4 wires (3 live phases plus neutral) and a 5th wire is locally
distributed for safety ground. It is connected to the safety ground
connections of all reeceptacles and to metal structures in the house,
like water and central heating pipes. The neutral is only connected
to ground at the substation, and usually has a couple of volts on it
when measured at the receptacles.

1870. Re: common mode current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-15 17:21:32 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <spabd9-vk3.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1387

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:nf39d9-4jp.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>
>>> MODERN texts use the Biot-Savart law.
>>
>> You babbling, ignorant, stupid, ineducable, idiot, Biot-Savart applies
>> to magnetostatics, which has NOTHING to do with how antennas work.
>>
>> Jefimenko's equations are the basis of modern electromagnetic field
>> analysis.
>>
>> Jefimenko's equations first appeared in print in 1962.
>
> "Jackson characterizes the equations as "Jefimenko's generalization of the
> Coulomb and Biot-Savart Laws".

Yes, but you haven't a clue what that really means.

> Heaviside and Jefimenko assumed that: "That a moving charge is equivalent to
> an electric current-element is undoubted, and to call it a
> convection-current. as Prof. S. P. Thompson does, seems reasonable." From:
> https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Electromagnetic_effects_of_a_moving_charge

Irrelevant to the discussion and Heaviside did not fully understand
electromagnetic fields.

> It is not reasonable. In current are many charges (electrons). No
> experimental evidences what the magnetic field is in the case of the one
> charge.

Yes, you ignorant moron, there is LOTS of evidence about the magnetic
field of individual charges, not the least of which is the operation
of the cathode ray tube, possibly known to you as a TV picture tube.

> The reasonable aproach is the Faraday's:
> " Whatever the view adopted respecting them may be, we can, at all events,
> affect these lines of force in a manner which may be conceived as partaking
> of the nature of a shake or lateral vibration. For suppose two bodies, A B,
> distant from each other and under mutual action, and therefore connected by
> lines of force, and let us fix our attention upon one resultant of force,
> having an invariable direction as regards space; if one of the bodies move
> in the least degree right or left, or if its power be shifted for a moment

> within the mass (neither of these cases being difficult to realise if A and
> B be either electric or magnetic bodies), then an effect equivalent to a
> lateral disturbance will take place in the resultant upon which we are
> fixing our attention; for, either it will increase in force whilst the
> neighboring results are diminishing, or it will fall in force as they are
> increasing."

You haven't a clue what that really means.

> Here the oscillating charge causes the lateral disturbances.
> In Biot-Savart are the rotational disturbances.
> S*

Biot-Savart applies magnetostatics, which has NOTHING to do with how
antennas work.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all
the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong
and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

Why do you refuse to read a university level textbook on electromagnetics?

Is it because you are too ignorant and stupid to understand the contents
in any language?

1871. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-15 23:31:03 UTC
From: "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net>
Message-ID: <LaCdncY0wIAmz57NnZ2dnUVZ_sidnZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 1388

Dear Rob: Of course I know what a three phase system is. In North America, most high voltage (HV) is distributed using three phase. In a residential area, a transformer's primary is connected to one of the phases (with secondary producing what you call a 2-phase, 120VAC - 240VAC system). At the next house, or group of houses, down the road another transformer is connected to a different phase - and so on. Because the net power factor of a residential area is inductive, periodically one will see a platform on a pole holding three sets of capacitors each connected to a phase.

However, some businesses, farms, and essentially all industrial sites receive all three phases mostly to avail themselves of the certain torque and efficiency of three-phase-motors. [I told my students that the first rule of 3-phase is never to lock the shaft of a new motor until one verifies which way the shaft actually turns - because it will turn.]

It is most interesting to learn that in the Netherlands it is common to deliver three phase to a residence. That is a surprise. My dormitory at university distributed three phase with outlets on facing walls in some rooms being on a different phase. This facilitated fast heating of hot-dog sausages - not that I ever did such a thing. I have known about sqrt-of-3 for a very long time.

The use in the Netherlands of a fifth grounding wire - the green wire in North America - is truly a good idea.

The "Wow" is prompted by the less than belt-and-suspender nature of a house distribution system not using a green (earthing) wire. Steve pointed out that things can go wrong. The system you described being used in the Netherlands, while at 240 VAC, does not rely on all of the bonding staying effective - and that is good. It also has the advantage of being able to provide 3-phase to the few motors expected in a house.

Rob - many thanks for expanding my knowledge. Every engineer from the Netherlands with whom I have worked has impressed me most favorably. Can not say that for engineers from some countries.
73, Mac N8TT

"Rob" wrote in message news:slrnk05sal.apm.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...

J. C. Mc Laughlin <jcm@power-net.net> wrote:
> Dear Jeff: Many thanks.
>
> It is especially interesting to learn that the expectation of encountering
> a
> floating (no earthing) system is zero.
>

> Expanding a bit on what you have communicated:
> It appears that the transformer used between one phase of a HV 3 phase
> line
> and distribution "wires" is 440VAC, center tapped. The distribution
> "wires"
> to a house (or the like) are one side of the aforementioned transformer's
> secondary and the transformer's center tap, which is labeled as neutral.
> It
> is expected that another house (or the like) is fed from the other side of
> the transformer's secondary and its center tap.

This is not what a 3-phase system is. What you describe is a 2-phase
system.

A 3-phase system has 3 live wires, a neutral, and possibly a ground.
The 3 phases are 120 degrees apart, not 180.
Each phase has a voltage (230V here), and there is sqrt-3 times that
voltage between the phase wires (400V here). All three phases are
used in some electrical motors and in highpower applications like
electrical heating, and one of the phases is sufficient for a normal
house connection.

> At the service entrance: one scheme connects the neutral to an earthing.
> An alternative (called 'protective multiple earthing' (PME)) does not
> connect the neutral to an earthing, but connects exposed metal in the
> house
> to an earthing. Wow! The latter scheme is expected in new construction.

Why "Wow!" ?
It is the only safe system.

Here in the Netherlands we have the same situation. Power is distributed
over 4 wires (3 live phases plus neutral) and a 5th wire is locally
distributed for safety ground. It is connected to the safety ground
connections of all reeceptacles and to metal structures in the house,
like water and central heating pipes. The neutral is only connected
to ground at the substation, and usually has a couple of volts on it
when measured at the receptacles.

J. C. Mc Laughlin
Michigan U.S.A.
Home: JCM@Power-Net.Net

1872. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-16 07:54:28 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk07i5k.5mq.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1389

J. C. Mc Laughlin <jcm@power-net.net> wrote:
> Dear Rob: Of course I know what a three phase system is. In North
> America, most high voltage (HV) is distributed using three phase. In a
> residential area, a transformer's primary is connected to one of the phases
> (with secondary producing what you call a 2-phase, 120VAC - 240VAC system).
> At the next house, or group of houses, down the road another transformer is
> connected to a different phase - and so on. Because the net power factor of
> a residential area is inductive, periodically one will see a platform on a
> pole holding three sets of capacitors each connected to a phase.

Like in the UK, we don't have low and medium voltage power distribution
on poles.
All local distribution is underground. Only high voltage is distrubuted
(between cities) on overhead cables.

> It is most interesting to learn that in the Netherlands it is common to
> deliver three phase to a residence. That is a surprise.

It is common, but not everyone has it. However, it is the normal situation
to distribute 3-phase power to every residence and then connect only a
single phase to a meter, picking another phase at each residence. On
request, the connection can be upgraded to 3-phase by exchanging the
meter and adding two more fuses to the already present 3-fuse box.

1873. HOT ROMANTIC STILLS & TOP INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-16 10:07:43 UTC
From: sowmya <sowmya9030@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <e04fe5e3-5252-40be-bb66-5db9a4760c1e@h8g2000pbt.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1390

FOR HOT ACTRESS PHOTOS
http://southindianactressphotos9.blogspot.in/
THEATRE LO MOVIE SPICY STILLS
http://southindianactressphotos9.blogspot.in/2012/07/theatre-lo-movie-stills.html
THANDAVAM MOVIE STILLS
http://southindianactressphotos9.blogspot.in/2012/07/siva-thandavam-movie-stills.html

DESIGN PATTERN INTERVIEW
QUESTIONS
http://newdotnetinterviewquestions.blogspot.in/2012/05/design-patterns-interview-questions
.html
JQUERY INTERVIEW QUESTIONS
http://newdotnetinterviewquestions.blogspot.in/2012/05/jquery-interview-questions.html
WCF LATEST INTERVIEW QUESTIONS
http://newdotnetinterviewquestions.blogspot.in/2012/04/wcf-latest-interview-questions.html
SQL INTERVIEW QUESTIONS
http://newdotnetinterviewquestions.blogspot.in/2012/05/sql-interview-questions-answers.htm
l
JAVA LATEST INTERVIEW QUESTIONS
http://newdotnetinterviewquestions.blogspot.in/2012/06/java-interview-questions.html
EEE 2012 LATEST INTERVIEW QUESTIONS
http://newdotnetinterviewquestions.blogspot.in/2012/06/electrical-electronics-engineeringe
ee.html
ELECTRONICS CIRCUITS SIMULATION
http://newdotnetinterviewquestions.blogspot.in/2012/04/electronic-circuits-simulation-lab.
html

1874. talks about porn star

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-16 12:47:24 UTC
From: Jainee Singh <singhjainee01@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <73c0f185-99fe-40bb-a634-1d58cbfdbe4d@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1391

your five favourite porns...and talks about night fall... must watch video...

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o9QWL8SwMQ8

subscribe for more ungli jigal footages...

1875. talks about porn star

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-16 12:48:05 UTC
From: Jainee Singh <singhjainee01@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <037e50fc-410d-4235-bd92-e51574a689dd@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1392

your five favourite porns...and talks about night fall... must watch video...

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o9QWL8SwMQ8

subscribe for more ungli jigal footages...

1876. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-17 01:06:42 UTC
From: "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net>
Message-ID: <c-SdnYeewdc6J5nNnZ2dnUVZ_gadnZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 1393

Dear Rob: That is amazing. Very forward thinking. However, it seems to use a lot of copper, some of which is latent waiting to be used. On the other hand, the cost of running the 3 phase cable underground probably is much more than the cost of the cable.

In the North American scheme, most HV and LV cables are "in the air." This tends to minimize the cost of running the cable and, too often, advantage is taken of air-cooling to use what I believe to be wire that is too small. Some newer, crowded residential areas do bury everything. The wires to my house are buried both as a means to provide safety (antennas can not touch wires) and, because of the reduced cooling, as a means to have the right gauge of wire used. I had to pay extra to have the pole to house connection be as I think it should be.

Each of the disclosed systems has advantages and costs. It is fascinating to see how different systems value the costs.
Thank you for expanding my knowledge. One wonders if you are a radio amateur. 73, Mac N8TT

"Rob" wrote in message news:slrnk07i5k.5mq.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...

J. C. Mc Laughlin <jcm@power-net.net> wrote:
> Dear Rob: Of course I know what a three phase system is. In North
> America, most high voltage (HV) is distributed using three phase. In a
> residential area, a transformer's primary is connected to one of the
> phases
> (with secondary producing what you call a 2-phase, 120VAC - 240VAC
> system).
> At the next house, or group of houses, down the road another transformer
> is
> connected to a different phase - and so on. Because the net power factor
> of
> a residential area is inductive, periodically one will see a platform on a
> pole holding three sets of capacitors each connected to a phase.

Like in the UK, we don't have low and medium voltage power distribution on poles.
All local distribution is underground. Only high voltage is distrubuted (between cities) on overhead cables.

> It is most interesting to learn that in the Netherlands it is common to
> deliver three phase to a residence. That is a surprise.

It is common, but not everyone has it. However, it is the normal situation to distribute 3-phase power to every residence and then connect only a single phase to a meter, picking another phase at each residence. On

request, the connection can be upgraded to 3-phase by exchanging the meter and adding two more fuses to the already present 3-fuse box.

J. C. Mc Laughlin
Michigan U.S.A.
Home: JCM@Power-Net.Net

1877. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-17 01:57:35 UTC
From: "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net>
Message-ID: <56udnU34pPYMW5nNnZ2dnUVZ_hadnZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 1394

Dear Jeff: OK No tap on the LV side of the (3 phase) transformer. One 230 VAC wire and neutral wire go to house from the transformer.

The non-PME scheme: neutral is "earthed" only at the sub-station AND a local earthing of a separate wire that seems to serve the same function as the North American green wire is provided.

The PME scheme: no earthing takes place; at the house entrance, the neutral is connected to what seems to serve as the green wire (the "local protective earth wire").

Thinking now about installing an antenna and radio: with the PME scheme the radio's case is connected to the "local protective earth wire" and yet the outside of the coax is often going to be connected to an actual earthing. I expect some current.

When I do the same thing here with the green wire connected to the radio's case and the outside of the coax well attached to an extensive earthing system, nothing happens because all of the earthings are connected together. Most important of all, if I grab an exposed bit of the radio while holding the unattached coax connector, no tickle is felt.

It sounds as if a standard part of each radio amateur faced with a PME system is to use an isolation transformer.

Thanks too to you Jeff for significantly expanding my understanding of how different people arrive at a solution to the same issue. By the way, are you a radio amateur?

73, Mac N8TT

"Jeff" wrote in message news:ju0vs6$4bo$1@speranza.aioe.org...

On 15/07/2012 15:50, J. C. Mc Laughlin wrote:
> Dear Jeff: Many thanks.
>
> It is especially interesting to learn that the expectation of
> encountering a floating (no earthing) system is zero.
>
> Expanding a bit on what you have communicated:
> It appears that the transformer used between one phase of a HV 3 phase
> line and distribution "wires" is 440VAC, center tapped. The
> distribution "wires" to a house (or the like) are one side of the
> aforementioned transformer's secondary and the transformer's center tap,
> which is labeled as neutral. It is expected that another house (or the
> like) is fed from the other side of the transformer's secondary and its
> center tap.

No, there is no centre tapping, the supply is direct from one of the 3
phases at 230V+/- wrt neutral.

> At the service entrance: one scheme connects the neutral to an
> earthing. An alternative (called 'protective multiple earthing' (PME))
> does not connect the neutral to an earthing, but connects exposed metal
> in the house to an earthing. Wow! The latter scheme is expected in new
> construction.

No, one scheme leaves the neutral floating (at the consumer's end,
grounded at the sub-station) and provides an additional protective earth
wire locally via an earth stake (or in the past bonding to water pipes etc).

PME bonds the local protective earth wire to the neutral at the
consumer's end, and all exposed metal is bonded to that wire. NO
external earths are allowed (without modification of the scheme).

> It is not immediately clear what the advantage of the PME scheme might
> be. Your caution about RF grounds is well placed.

The claim is that because the earth is provided by the supply company is
it more reliable than a local earth stake. Personally I am not convinced
by the whole scheme.

Have a look at:
<electrical.theiet.org/wiring-matters/16/earthing-questions.cfm?type=pdf>

for more info
Jeff

J. C. Mc Laughlin
Michigan U.S.A.
Home: JCM@Power-Net.Net

1878. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-17 08:10:04 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk0a7es.604.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1395

J. C. Mc Laughlin <jcm@power-net.net> wrote:
> Dear Rob: That is amazing. Very forward thinking. However, it seems to
> use a lot of copper, some of which is latent waiting to be used. On the
> other hand, the cost of running the 3 phase cable underground probably is
> much more than the cost of the cable.

I would not be surprised if this system would be abandoned.
The operating companies of the electric grid have been changed from
state-owned into private companies, and we are already seeing the
deterioration resulting from such changes. This combined with the
high copper prices of today could surely mean that new connections
will be made single-phase.

> In the North American scheme, most HV and LV cables are "in the air." This
> tends to minimize the cost of running the cable and, too often, advantage is
> taken of air-cooling to use what I believe to be wire that is too small.

We consider such systems ugly and unsafe. Even HV cables are sometimes
run underground, although this costs a lot of money. It is mainly done
in cases where residential areas have expanded to places where HV overhead
cables already existed.

> Each of the disclosed systems has advantages and costs. It is fascinating
> to see how different systems value the costs.

I think an important difference is "who is the decisionmaker".
Commercial companies tend to look only at costs, state-owned companies
tend to look more at environmental issues.

> Thank you for expanding my knowledge. One wonders if you are a radio
> amateur. 73, Mac N8TT

Yes I am, but I am not very active and only on VHF/UHF.

1879. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-18 04:05:00 UTC
From: "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net>
Message-ID: <Zu6dnbCeXJhzqJvNnZ2dnUVZ_vOdnZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 1396

Dear Rob: It certainly seems that you have well described the considerations.

Our houses tend to be farther apart, and low cost wins over potential ugliness. Lack of safety is not believed. An earthed wire is run above the HV 3-phase and does a good job of providing a low impedance path for lighting. One side of the HV to LV transformer is earthed as well as the center tap of the secondary (Neutral). The neutral is again earthed at the service entrance as is one end of the green wire running unimpeded to every human touchable conductor. Additionally, the house wiring is run at half the voltage common in Europe. Plugs and receptacles are standardized, which makes almost certain the appliances are properly connected. (In the UK it appears that appliances are sold without a plug and rely on the consumer to do the right thing.)

You have so well said, in effect, that every group of people have a different set of values that they place on things. If the money is available, the system in the Netherlands is invisible, flexible (with 3-phase ready when needed), and with the use of the equivalence of a green wire only diminished in safety from the NA system by using twice the voltage.

Indeed, if I were planning the electrical distribution system for a research laboratory, I would seriously consider using the Netherland scheme with half the voltage.

Afraid VHF will not reach to the Netherlands. Warm regards and thanks,
Mac N8TT

"Rob" wrote in message news:slrnk0a7es.604.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...

J. C. Mc Laughlin <jcm@power-net.net> wrote:
> Dear Rob: That is amazing. Very forward thinking. However, it seems to
> use a lot of copper, some of which is latent waiting to be used. On the
> other hand, the cost of running the 3 phase cable underground probably is
> much more than the cost of the cable.

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> In the North American scheme, most HV and LV cables are "in the air."
> This
> tends to minimize the cost of running the cable and, too often, advantage

> is
> taken of air-cooling to use what I believe to be wire that is too small.

We consider such systems ugly and unsafe. Even HV cables are sometimes
run underground, although this costs a lot of money. It is mainly done
in cases where residential areas have expanded to places where HV overhead
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> to see how different systems value the costs.

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tend to look more at environmental issues.

> Thank you for expanding my knowledge. One wonders if you are a radio
> amateur. 73, Mac N8TT

Yes I am, but I am not very active and only on VHF/UHF.

J. C. Mc Laughlin
Michigan U.S.A.
Home: JCM@Power-Net.Net

1880. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-18 08:04:15 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk0crfv.5ch.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1397

Jeff <jeff@asystems.com> wrote:
>> Plugs and
>> receptacles are standardized, which makes almost certain the appliances
>> are properly connected. (In the UK it appears that appliances are sold
>> without a plug and rely on the consumer to do the right thing.)
>
>
> Not so, it has been illegal to sell mains devices without an attached
> plug for many years now in the UK. There is only 1 type of plug,
> (excluding shavers sockets which are transformer isolated), which is
> non-reversible and always has the provision for an earth (Not always
> used with double insulated devices, but still the pin must be there,
> sometimes in plastic). The sockets are shuttered to prevent accidental
> 'prodding' by little fingers.

Sure, and I think the plugs/sockets in use in the UK and those used
in the remainder of Europe are also much safer than the ones used
in the USA.
The USA types have the tendency to expose live pins when the plug is
partly removed, something that does not happen here.

"half the voltage" also doesn't matter much when the voltage is unsafe
to touch anyway. And it means "double the current" as well, which
increases the problem of overheating of bad contacts.

I'm sure the USA would go for a system like the European when it had
the chance to change. This is something that has been decided in the
past and is not so easy to change later, which is why it remains as it
is.

1881. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-18 08:44:55 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <50067789$0$1318$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1398

"J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net> napisal w wiadomosci
news:Zu6dnbCeXJhzqJvNnZ2dnUVZ_vOdnZ2d@bright.net...
>
> An earthed wire is run above the HV 3-phase and does a good job of
> providing a low impedance path for lighting. One side of the HV to LV
> transformer is earthed as well as the center tap of the secondary
> (Neutral). The neutral is again earthed at the service entrance as is one
> end of the green wire running unimpeded to every human touchable
> conductor.

Is something flowing in the all earth wires?
S*

1882. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-18 16:48:06 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <6v5jd9-dg.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1399

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:Zu6dnbCeXJhzqJvNnZ2dnUVZ_vOdnZ2d@bright.net...
>>
>> An earthed wire is run above the HV 3-phase and does a good job of
>> providing a low impedance path for lighting. One side of the HV to LV
>> transformer is earthed as well as the center tap of the secondary
>> (Neutral). The neutral is again earthed at the service entrance as is one
>> end of the green wire running unimpeded to every human touchable
>> conductor.
>
> Is something flowing in the all earth wires?

If you actually knew anything about electricity, which you don't, you
would know that under normal circumstances there is no current in the
earth ground connection.

The earth ground connection is for safety and current will only flow if
something is wrong.

This is also why radios powered by AC are connected to earth ground; it is
for safety against electrocution if something in the equipment breaks and
has NOTHING to do with the operation of the radio as a radio.

1883. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-18 17:50:29 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5006f768$0$1296$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1400

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:6v5jd9-dg.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:Zu6dnbCeXJhzqJvNnZ2dnUVZ_vOdnZ2d@bright.net...
>>>
>>> An earthed wire is run above the HV 3-phase and does a good job of
>>> providing a low impedance path for lighting. One side of the HV to LV
>>> transformer is earthed as well as the center tap of the secondary
>>> (Neutral). The neutral is again earthed at the service entrance as is
>>> one
>>> end of the green wire running unimpeded to every human touchable
>>> conductor.
>>
>> Is something flowing in the all earth wires?
>
> If you actually knew anything about electricity, which you don't, you
> would know that under normal circumstances there is no current in the
> earth ground connection.

In Poland under normal circumstances always is the electrons net flow into
the ground.
>
> The earth ground connection is for safety and current will only flow if
> something is wrong.

Where is such situation?
>
> This is also why radios powered by AC are connected to earth ground; it is
> for safety against electrocution if something in the equipment breaks and
> has NOTHING to do with the operation of the radio as a radio.

In Poland in the all power AC lines is an exccess of electrons.
The ground is necessary.

The details are such that more electrons is gain in one half of the cycle
than jump off in the second.

What the things are in your country?
S*

1884. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-18 18:07:16 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <kjajd9-e21.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1301

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:6v5jd9-dg.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net> napisal w wiadomosci
>>> news:Zu6dnbCeXJhzqJvNnZ2dnUVZ_vOdnZ2d@bright.net...
>>>>
>>>> An earthed wire is run above the HV 3-phase and does a good job of
>>>> providing a low impedance path for lighting. One side of the HV to LV
>>>> transformer is earthed as well as the center tap of the secondary
>>>> (Neutral). The neutral is again earthed at the service entrance as is
>>>> one
>>>> end of the green wire running unimpeded to every human touchable
>>>> conductor.
>>>
>>> Is something flowing in the all earth wires?
>>
>> If you actually knew anything about electricity, which you don't, you
>> would know that under normal circumstances there is no current in the
>> earth ground connection.
>
> In Poland under normal circumstances always is the electrons net flow into
> the ground.

In Poland is ignorant morons that know nothing about electricity babbling
stupid nonsense.

In the rest of the world it is as described above, i.e. there is no current
flow into ground unless something is broken.

Maybe in Poland everything is broken.

>> The earth ground connection is for safety and current will only flow if
>> something is wrong.
>
> Where is such situation?

When something fails.

>> This is also why radios powered by AC are connected to earth ground; it is
>> for safety against electrocution if something in the equipment breaks and
>> has NOTHING to do with the operation of the radio as a radio.
>
> In Poland in the all power AC lines is an exccess of electrons.
```

> The ground is necessary.

In Poland is ignorant morons that know nothing about electricity babbling
stupid nonsense.

> The details are such that more electrons is gain in one half of the cycle
> than jump off in the second.
>
> What the things are in your country?

Like all the rest of the world except Poland where nothing works correctly.

If you actually knew anything about electricity, which you don't, you
would know that under normal circumstances there is no current in the
earth ground connection.

1885. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-18 18:21:55 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <eI9fmFBD7vBQFwgi@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 1302

```
In message <5006f768$0$1296$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>, Szczepan Bialek
<sz.bialek@wp.pl> writes
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisaï¿½ w wiadomoï¿½ci
>news:6v5jd9-dg.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net> napisal w wiadomosci
>>> news:Zu6dnbCeXJhzqJvNnZ2dnUVZ_vOdnZ2d@bright.net...
>>>>
>>>> An earthed wire is run above the HV 3-phase and does a good job of
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>>>> (Neutral). The neutral is again earthed at the service entrance as is
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>>>> end of the green wire running unimpeded to every human touchable
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>> would know that under normal circumstances there is no current in the
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>the ground.
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>> something is wrong.
>
>Where is such situation?
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>> This is also why radios powered by AC are connected to earth ground; it is
>> for safety against electrocution if something in the equipment breaks and
>> has NOTHING to do with the operation of the radio as a radio.
>
>In Poland in the all power AC lines is an exccess of electrons.
>The ground is necessary.
>
>The details are such that more electrons is gain in one half of the cycle
>than jump off in the second.
>
>What the things are in your country?
>S*
```

And what colour is the sky in your world?
--
Ian

1886. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-18 18:36:05 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <l9cjd9-f91.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1303

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:6v5jd9-dg.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net> napisal w wiadomosci
>>> news:Zu6dnbCeXJhzqJvNnZ2dnUVZ_vOdnZ2d@bright.net...
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>> If you actually knew anything about electricity, which you don't, you
>> would know that under normal circumstances there is no current in the
>> earth ground connection.
>
> In Poland under normal circumstances always is the electrons net flow into
> the ground.

I did something you are incapable of doing; I looked up the electrical
distribution system in Poland.

The distribution system in Poland is the same as the rest of Europe
and conforms to IEC 60446, which means, you babbling idiot, there is
no current in the ground connection unless there is a fault.

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot that knows absolutely
nothing about anything related to electricity.

Eveything you post is stupid, utter, nonsesne.

1887. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 08:11:27 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5007c132$0$26697$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1304

"Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w wiadomosci
news:eI9fmFBD7vBQFwgi@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
> In message <5006f768$0$1296$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>, Szczepan Bialek
> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> writes
>>
>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
>>news:6v5jd9-dg.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
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>>>> "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net> napisal w wiadomosci
>>>> news:Zu6dnbCeXJhzqJvNnZ2dnUVZ_vOdnZ2d@bright.net...
>>>>>
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>>The ground is necessary.
>>

>>The details are such that more electrons is gain in one half of the cycle
>>than jump off in the second.
>>
>>What the things are in your country?
>>S*
>
> And what colour is the sky in your world?

It is not easy to describe it.
But in Poland the amateur-radio dipoles consists of the one radiator and the
counterpoise.
Simply speaking it is the Marconi antenna with the one radial.
S*
> --
> Ian

1888. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 09:21:24 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <ju8jifplh1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1305

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:5007c132$0$26697$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> > But in Poland the amateur-radio dipoles consists of the one radiator and
> > the
> counterpoise.
> Simply speaking it is the Marconi antenna with the one radial.
> S*
Good morning Szczepan.
Oh dear! No, in Poland (and everywhere else for that matter) a dipole does not consist of a radiator and a counterpoise. An aerial of that description would not be called a dipole. I said this in a posting back on 8th July.

I shall have to doubt your claim of being "here to learn". It seems to me that all you intend to do is repeat statements which you believe are true and which the rest of us know to be false.

Over a period of several months you seem not to have made any progress in understanding the dipole which is a basic aerial. I suggest that, instead of wasting your time on this newsgroup, you visit an amateur radio station or acquire a book on basis aerial theory. As I wrote in my posting of 8th July: The ARRL (http://www.arrl.org/shop/Antennas/) and RSGB (http://www.rsgbshop.org/acatalog/Online_Catalogue_Antennas_37.html) both sell helpful books on aerials.

I hope you are able to understand this posting.
Best wishes, Ian.

ps: To the other Ian - yes, S* could be a computer program but I thought the purpose of the Turing test was to simulate a human being. S* seems incapable of learning. I wouldn't discount your theory but I also think that S* could be an elderly person who has poor short term memory or could be a young person having a (protracted) laugh or could be an alter ego of one of the people who posts replies. I can't tell which is correct but I am happy to try to help in a courteous and respectful manner. 73, Ian.

1889. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 09:23:24 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5007d211$0$26708$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1306

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:l9cjd9-f91.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
>> news:6v5jd9-dg.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
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>>>> "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net> napisal w wiadomosci
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>>
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>
> The distribution system in Poland is the same as the rest of Europe
> and conforms to IEC 60446, which means, you babbling idiot, there is
> no current in the ground connection unless there is a fault.

Yes. The leakages are also unsymmetric:
"Coronas may be positive or negative. This is determined by the polarity of the voltage on the highly-curved electrode. If the curved electrode is positive with respect to the flat electrode we say we have a positive corona, if negative we say we have a negative corona. (See below for more details.) The physics of positive and negative coronas are strikingly different. This asymmetry is a result of the great difference in mass between electrons and positively charged ions, with only the electron having

the ability to undergo a significant degree of ionising inelastic collision
at common temperatures and pressures."
From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corona_discharge

In a power lines are also the counterpoise:
"Overhead power lines are often equipped with a ground conductor (shield
wire or overhead earth wire). A ground conductor is a conductor that is
usually grounded (earthed) at the top of the supporting structure to
minimize the likelihood of direct lightning strikes to the phase conductors.
The ground wire is also a parallel path with the earth for fault currents in
earthed neutral circuits. Very high-voltage transmission lines may have two
ground conductors."

The only difference between country are the textbooks.
You should know that before the IIWW in the Soviet Union, Germany and US
were quite different phisics.
Now are the same in the whole "free" world but the older books are also
avaiable.
S*
S*

1890. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 09:35:00 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <ju8kbrrgr1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1307

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:5007d211$0$26708$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>> Yes. The leakages are also unsymmetric:
> "Coronas may be positive or negative. This is determined by the polarity
> of the voltage on the highly-curved electrode.
> In a power lines are also the counterpoise:
> "Overhead power lines are often equipped with a ground conductor (shield
> wire or overhead earth wire). A ground conductor is a conductor that is
> usually grounded (earthed) at the top of the supporting structure to
> minimize the likelihood of direct lightning strikes to the phase
> conductors. The ground wire is also a parallel path with the earth for
> fault currents in earthed neutral circuits. You should know that before
> the IIWW in the Soviet Union, Germany and US were quite different phisics.
> Now are the same in the whole "free" world but the older books are also
> avaiable.
> S*
Hello chaps. I've solved the puzzle of the what S* is. He's an out-of-work
comedy writer.
He says that in Poland they have a power supply that
operates with corona discharge as normal (I assume into the house) and
operates with lightning strikes as the norm.
Of most interest to us all will be S*'s assertion that physics varied from
country to country before WWII. Anyone know (or care to guess) who unified
physics around the world?
It's dull and drizzling here in my part of the UK. That posting from S* made
me smile so it did have a positive use (pun intended).

73 to all, Ian.

1891. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 10:38:17 UTC
From: David <no@spam.please>
Message-ID: <ju8o2o$60j$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1308

On Thu, 19 Jul 2012 10:35:00 +0100, Ian wrote:

> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:5007d211$0$26708$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>> Yes. The leakages are also unsymmetric:
>> "Coronas may be positive or negative. This is determined by the
>> polarity of the voltage on the highly-curved electrode.
>> In a power lines are also the counterpoise:
>> "Overhead power lines are often equipped with a ground conductor
>> (shield wire or overhead earth wire). A ground conductor is a conductor
>> that is usually grounded (earthed) at the top of the supporting
>> structure to minimize the likelihood of direct lightning strikes to the
>> phase conductors. The ground wire is also a parallel path with the
>> earth for fault currents in earthed neutral circuits. You should know
>> that before the IIWW in the Soviet Union, Germany and US were quite
>> different phisics.
>> Now are the same in the whole "free" world but the older books are also
>> avaiable.
>> S*
> Hello chaps. I've solved the puzzle of the what S* is. He's an
> out-of-work comedy writer.
> He says that in Poland they have a power supply that
> operates with corona discharge as normal (I assume into the house) and
> operates with lightning strikes as the norm.
> Of most interest to us all will be S*'s assertion that physics varied
> from country to country before WWII. Anyone know (or care to guess) who
> unified physics around the world?
> It's dull and drizzling here in my part of the UK. That posting from S*
> made me smile so it did have a positive use (pun intended).
>
> 73 to all, Ian.

No, he's just stupid.

1892. Two QRP HF beacons, One antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 12:49:48 UTC
From: Richard Ferryman <richardferryman@btinternet.com>
Message-ID: <-P-dnbx4-fzxn5XNnZ2dnUVZ7rWdnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 1309

I want to run two or even three QRP (200mW) HF beacons to one antenna. Is it possible to build a duplexer to combine 8M and 40M or 30M and 40M or 30M and 20M. Does anyone have a pointer to a web site where I might get some tips?
Dick G4BBH

1893. Re: Two QRP HF beacons, One antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 13:39:17 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <QoWdnWzUO9mfk5XNnZ2dnUVZ_vednZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 1310

"Richard Ferryman" <richardferryman@btinternet.com> wrote in message
news:-P-dnbx4-fzxn5XNnZ2dnUVZ7rWdnZ2d@bt.com...
>I want to run two or even three QRP (200mW) HF beacons to one antenna. Is
>it possible to build a duplexer to combine 8M and 40M or 30M and 40M or 30M
>and 20M. Does anyone have a pointer to a web site where I might get some
>tips?
> Dick G4BBH

Sure you can and the power is not limiated to QRP either. There are two
ways to go about it. Band pass filters or low pass/high pass filters. Look
up diplexers.

Here is an example and may be close to what you want.
http://yu1lm.qrpradio.com/HF%20MULTIBAND%20DIPLEXER%20FILTERS-%20YU1LM.pdf

1894. Re: Two QRP HF beacons, One antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 15:17:55 UTC
From: "J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <ju98f6$4r8$1@ra.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 1311

On 07/19/2012 09:39 AM, Ralph Mowery wrote:

> Sure you can and the power is not limiated to QRP either. There are two
> ways to go about it. Band pass filters or low pass/high pass filters. Look
> up diplexers.
>
> Here is an example and may be close to what you want.
> http://yu1lm.qrpradio.com/HF%20MULTIBAND%20DIPLEXER%20FILTERS-%20YU1LM.pdf
>
>
Hello, and I would just add that while hams tend to use "duplexer" a lot
of others use "diplexer". Just something to keep in mind for Google et
al searches. Sincerely, and 73s from N4GGO,

--
J. B. Wood e-mail: arl_123234@hotmail.com

1895. Re: Two QRP HF beacons, One antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 15:35:51 UTC
From: Audio1 <Audio1@where.net>
Message-ID: <sPVNr.2214$Zl3.906@newsfe06.iad>
Source record: 1312

On 7/19/2012 11:17 AM, J.B. Wood wrote:
> On 07/19/2012 09:39 AM, Ralph Mowery wrote:
>
>> Sure you can and the power is not limiated to QRP either. There are two
>> ways to go about it. Band pass filters or low pass/high pass filters.
>> Look
>> up diplexers.
>>
>> Here is an example and may be close to what you want.
>> http://yu1lm.qrpradio.com/HF%20MULTIBAND%20DIPLEXER%20FILTERS-%20YU1LM.pdf
>>
>>
>>
> Hello, and I would just add that while hams tend to use "duplexer" a lot
> of others use "diplexer". Just something to keep in mind for Google et
> al searches. Sincerely, and 73s from N4GGO,
>

They're different animals,

http://www.microwaves101.com/encyclopedia/diplexers.cfm
http://www.microwaves101.com/encyclopedia/duplexers.cfm

1896. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 15:55:04 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <o7nld9-m59.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1313

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> It is not easy to describe it.
> But in Poland the amateur-radio dipoles consists of the one radiator and the
> counterpoise.
> Simply speaking it is the Marconi antenna with the one radial.

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely
NOTHING about antennas or how they work, or for that matter, anything
else.

A dipole is a dipole whether it is used by a Polish amateur or a Tibetan
monk.

You don't even understand what an antenna is or the difference between
an electric field, a magnetic field, and an electromagnetic field.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all
the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong
and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on electromagntics
in any language?

Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

1897. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 16:02:35 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <rlnld9-m59.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1314

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:l9cjd9-f91.ln1@mail.specsol.com...

>> The distribution system in Poland is the same as the rest of Europe
>> and conforms to IEC 60446, which means, you babbling idiot, there is
>> no current in the ground connection unless there is a fault.
>
> Yes. The leakages are also unsymmetric:
> "Coronas may be positive or negative. This is determined by the polarity of
> the voltage on the highly-curved electrode. If the curved electrode is
> positive with respect to the flat electrode we say we have a positive
> corona, if negative we say we have a negative corona. (See below for more
> details.) The physics of positive and negative coronas are strikingly
> different. This asymmetry is a result of the great difference in mass
> between electrons and positively charged ions, with only the electron having
> the ability to undergo a significant degree of ionising inelastic collision
> at common temperatures and pressures."
> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corona_discharge

This has absolutely NOTHING to do with electrical distribution systems,
you stupid, babbling, moron.

> In a power lines are also the counterpoise:

A counterpoise has absolutely NOTHING to do with electrical distribution
systems, you stupid, babbling, moron.

> "Overhead power lines are often equipped with a ground conductor (shield
> wire or overhead earth wire). A ground conductor is a conductor that is
> usually grounded (earthed) at the top of the supporting structure to
> minimize the likelihood of direct lightning strikes to the phase conductors.
> The ground wire is also a parallel path with the earth for fault currents in
> earthed neutral circuits. Very high-voltage transmission lines may have two
> ground conductors."

As you have been told several times, the earth ground in an electrical
distribution system is for safety if something goes wrong or breaks.

On of the things that can go wrong is lightning striking the wires.

> The only difference between country are the textbooks.

The difference between the textbooks is the language they are written in.

> You should know that before the IIWW in the Soviet Union, Germany and US
> were quite different phisics.

No, you babbling moron, the physics was ALWAYS the same; it was the
politics that was different.

> Now are the same in the whole "free" world but the older books are also
> avaiable.

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely
NOTHING about antennas or how they work, or how ANYTHING works for that
matter.

You don't even understand what an antenna is or the difference between
an electric field, a magnetic field, and an electromagnetic field.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all
the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong
and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on electromagntics
in any language?

Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

1898. Re: Two QRP HF beacons, One antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 16:44:03 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <VKydnVcXHufNpJXNnZ2dnUVZ_rGdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 1315

"Audio1" <Audio1@where.net> wrote in message
news:sPVNr.2214$Zl3.906@newsfe06.iad...
>> Hello, and I would just add that while hams tend to use "duplexer" a lot
>> of others use "diplexer". Just something to keep in mind for Google et
>> al searches. Sincerely, and 73s from N4GGO,
>>
>
> They're different animals,
>
> http://www.microwaves101.com/encyclopedia/diplexers.cfm
> http://www.microwaves101.com/encyclopedia/duplexers.cfm

Not picking on you, but here we go again with that damn diplexer\duplexer thing. Even the people that make them will sometimes call the diplexer a duplexer. Just look at the ads in the ham catalogs. I do know the differance, but the terms have been used wrong so much that it is no use trying to correct them here.

Maybe we can get Szczepan Bialek to chime in here so the thread can reach about 50 messages about the differance.

1899. Re: Two QRP HF beacons, One antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 16:56:04 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk0gf14.nsk.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1316

Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote:
> Not picking on you, but here we go again with that damn diplexer\duplexer
> thing. Even the people that make them will sometimes call the diplexer a
> duplexer. Just look at the ads in the ham catalogs. I do know the
> differance, but the terms have been used wrong so much that it is no use
> trying to correct them here.
>
> Maybe we can get Szczepan Bialek to chime in here so the thread can reach
> about 50 messages about the differance.

Are the electrons flowing into the diplexer? Do the diplexer have
the counterpoise? What did Marconi write about it?

1900. Re: Two QRP HF beacons, One antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 17:41:17 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <ju9grr$6ae$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1317

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> wrote in message
news:slrnk0gf14.nsk.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote:
>> Not picking on you, but here we go again with that damn diplexer\duplexer
>> thing. Even the people that make them will sometimes call the diplexer a
>> duplexer. Just look at the ads in the ham catalogs. I do know the
>> differance, but the terms have been used wrong so much that it is no use
>> trying to correct them here.
>>
>> Maybe we can get Szczepan Bialek to chime in here so the thread can reach
>> about 50 messages about the differance.
>
> Are the electrons flowing into the diplexer? Do the diplexer have
> the counterpoise? What did Marconi write about it?

Diplexer?
Duplexer?
Complex-ier?
:-)

Couldn't resist. It's a dull, damp day here in the UK. Someone will make a
lot of money selling souvenir umbrellas to the Olympic crowds.
73, Ian.

1901. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 18:13:03 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <50084e31$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1318

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci news:ju8kbrrgr1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:5007d211$0$26708$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>> Yes. The leakages are also unsymmetric:
>> "Coronas may be positive or negative. This is determined by the polarity
>> of the voltage on the highly-curved electrode.

> Hello chaps. I've solved the puzzle of the what S* is. He's an
> out-of-work comedy writer.
> He says that in Poland they have a power supply that
> operates with corona discharge as normal (I assume into the house) and
> operates with lightning strikes as the norm.

"Outside this region of ionization and conductivity, the charged particles
slowly find their way to an oppositely charged object and are neutralized."

As a normal in the all country is leakage. Corona is from time to time.

"Physics, Electricity . the loss of all or part of a useful agent, as of the
electric current that flows through an insulator"

In overhead power supply the air is an insulator.

The both (corona and leakage) are nonsymmetric in AC.
So the ground is the only remedy.
S*

1902. Re: Two QRP HF beacons, One antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 18:30:36 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <cb0md9-q5a.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1319

Jeff <jeff@asystems.com> wrote:
>>
>> They're different animals,
>>
>> http://www.microwaves101.com/encyclopedia/diplexers.cfm
>> http://www.microwaves101.com/encyclopedia/duplexers.cfm
>
>
> That site is wrong!! What they describe as a 'duplexer' in radar is in
> fact a circulator, although it is acting as a duplexer.
>
> The term duplexer is generally used for a device that permits
> simultaneously transmission and reception on a single antenna, but a
> duplexer can be a diplexer where the transmit and receive bands differ.
> That is, a diplexer that splits an antenna into 2 isolated ports at
> different frequencies is being used as a duplexer. A circulator that
> isolates a transmit and receive port at the same or similar frequencies
> is also a duplexer but not a diplexer.
>
> Jeff

The definitions I've found generally seem to say a duplexer isolates two ports on the same, or very close to the same, frequency and that a diplexer isolates two ports on different bands.

The definitions I've found also generally seem to say a circulator is a 3 or 4 port device in which a signal to a port is directed to only the next port in order and says nothing about frequencies. And, as you said, is often used at microwave to act as a duplexer.

I would guess the definative definitions would be what the IEEE dictionary says, but I don't currently have access to that.

1903. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 18:33:04 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <ju9jt0$e43$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1320

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:50084e31$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> As a normal in the all country is leakage. Corona is from time to time.
>
> "Physics, Electricity . the loss of all or part of a useful agent, as of
> the electric current that flows through an insulator"
>
> In overhead power supply the air is an insulator.
>
> The both (corona and leakage) are nonsymmetric in AC.
> So the ground is the only remedy.
> S*
Hello Szczepan.
Neither you nor I would want to be near any "leaky" insulator. You appear not to understand the definition and meaning of "insulator". Your past behaviour indicates that there is no pint in trying to explain it to you. All I will suggest is that you try to acquire and read a textbook on the subject.

Regards, Ian.

ps: In the Subject line of this thread, who is the "UK earthling"?

1904. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 18:34:00 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <oh0md9-q5a.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1323

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:ju8kbr$rgr$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:5007d211$0$26708$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>> Yes. The leakages are also unsymmetric:
>>> "Coronas may be positive or negative. This is determined by the polarity
>>> of the voltage on the highly-curved electrode.
>
>> Hello chaps. I've solved the puzzle of the what S* is. He's an
>> out-of-work comedy writer.
>> He says that in Poland they have a power supply that
>> operates with corona discharge as normal (I assume into the house) and
>> operates with lightning strikes as the norm.
>
> "Outside this region of ionization and conductivity, the charged particles
> slowly find their way to an oppositely charged object and are neutralized."
>
> As a normal in the all country is leakage. Corona is from time to time.
>
> "Physics, Electricity . the loss of all or part of a useful agent, as of the
> electric current that flows through an insulator"
>
> In overhead power supply the air is an insulator.
>
> The both (corona and leakage) are nonsymmetric in AC.
> So the ground is the only remedy.
> S*

Yet more babbling gibberish from our resident Polish clown who hasn't a
clue what his quoted material actually means.

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely
NOTHING about antennas or anything else for that matter.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all
the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong
and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on electromagntics
in any language?
```

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on electricity
in any language?

Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

1905. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 18:36:43 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <ju9k3memj1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1321

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:50084e31$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> As a normal in the all country is leakage. Corona is from time to time.
>
> "Physics, Electricity . the loss of all or part of a useful agent, as of
> the electric current that flows through an insulator"
>
> In overhead power supply the air is an insulator.
>
> The both (corona and leakage) are nonsymmetric in AC.
> So the ground is the only remedy.
> S*
Hello Szczepan.
Neither you nor I would want to be near any "leaky" insulator. You appear not to understand the definition and meaning of "insulator". Your past behaviour indicates that there is no point in trying to explain it to you. All I will suggest is that you try to acquire and read a textbook on the subject.

Regards, Ian.

ps: In the Subject line of this thread, who is the "UK earthling"?

1906. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 18:42:52 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <YSV+gjDsUFCQFw4s@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 1322

In message <ju9jt0$e43$1@speranza.aioe.org>, Ian
<nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> writes
>"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>news:50084e31$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> As a normal in the all country is leakage. Corona is from time to time.
>>
>> "Physics, Electricity . the loss of all or part of a useful agent, as of
>> the electric current that flows through an insulator"
>>
>> In overhead power supply the air is an insulator.
>>
>> The both (corona and leakage) are nonsymmetric in AC.
>> So the ground is the only remedy.
>> S*
>Hello Szczepan.
>Neither you nor I would want to be near any "leaky" insulator. You appear
>not to understand the definition and meaning of "insulator". Your past
>behaviour indicates that there is no pint in trying to explain it to you.
>All I will suggest is that you try to acquire and read a textbook on the
>subject.
>
>Regards, Ian.
>
>ps: In the Subject line of this thread, who is the "UK earthling"?
>
That is yet further evidence that he is on another world (if not even in
another universe) where the Laws of Physics are quite different from
here. Maybe that's why I was subconsciously prompted to ask him what
colour the sky was in his world.
--
Ian

1907. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 19:13:50 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <50085c70$0$26700$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1324

"Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w wiadomosci
news:YSV+gjDsUFCQFw4s@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
> In message <ju9jt0$e43$1@speranza.aioe.org>, Ian
> <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> writes
>>"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>>news:50084e31$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>
>>> As a normal in the all country is leakage. Corona is from time to time.
>>>
>>> "Physics, Electricity . the loss of all or part of a useful agent, as of
>>> the electric current that flows through an insulator"
>>>
>>> In overhead power supply the air is an insulator.
>>>
>>> The both (corona and leakage) are nonsymmetric in AC.
>>> So the ground is the only remedy.
>>> S*
>>Hello Szczepan.
>>Neither you nor I would want to be near any "leaky" insulator. You appear
>>not to understand the definition and meaning of "insulator". Your past
>>behaviour indicates that there is no pint in trying to explain it to you.
>>All I will suggest is that you try to acquire and read a textbook on the
>>subject.
>>
>>Regards, Ian.
>>
>>ps: In the Subject line of this thread, who is the "UK earthling"?
>>
> That is yet further evidence that he is on another world (if not even in
> another universe) where the Laws of Physics are quite different from here.

What means "here"?
All the Laws of Physics I "cope and paste" from Wiki. I am in "Wiki's
world".

> Maybe that's why I was subconsciously prompted to ask him what colour the
> sky was in his world.

You are fluent in English.
Write the color in "here" and I tell you if in the Wilki world is the same.
S*

1908. Re: Two QRP HF beacons, One antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 19:36:47 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <43og08h0c80u5jgi495sm9a0v82lakb4bs@4ax.com>
Source record: 1325

On Thu, 19 Jul 2012 13:49:48 +0100, "Richard Ferryman"
<richardferryman@btinternet.com> wrote:

>I want to run two or even three QRP (200mW) HF beacons to one antenna. Is
>it possible to build a duplexer to combine 8M and 40M or 30M and 40M or 30M
>and 20M. Does anyone have a pointer to a web site where I might get some
>tips?

If you check the web sites for the various beacon networks, NONE of
them transmit on more than one frequency at a time. The transmissions
on each band are done in rotation. You do NOT need a duplexer,
diplexer, perplexer, or antenna tuner.

The danger in transmitting simultaneously on multiple bands at the
same time is intermod mixing generated in the final stages of your
transmitter. Ask Field Day operators for how that works. For a
beacon, all you need is a multiband antenna of some sorts and a uP
controller to change bands and frequencies according to a set pattern.

<http://www.ncdxf.org/beacon/photos/index.html>
Contact anyone involved in the network for details and horror stories.
<http://www.ncdxf.org/beacon/beaconcontact.html>

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1909. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 20:13:01 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <ju9poc$t5i$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1326

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:50085c70$0$26700$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> >
> What means "here"?
> All the Laws of Physics I "cope and paste" from Wiki. I am in "Wiki's
> world".
>
>> Maybe that's why I was subconsciously prompted to ask him what colour the
>> sky was in his world.
>
> You are fluent in English.
> Write the color in "here" and I tell you if in the Wilki world is the
> same.
> S*

Hello chaps. To-day's prize goes to all of you who said that Szczepan didn't understand what he was putting in his own postings. The prize is 1,000 electrons and you'll find them here *
It's up to you to extract them. :-)
73, Ian.

1910. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 21:30:17 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <9samd9-6gb.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1327

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> What means "here"?

He means here in the real world, which you are not a part of.

> All the Laws of Physics I "cope and paste" from Wiki. I am in "Wiki's
> world".

No, you are in your own little world.

You have no understanding whatsoever of anything you get from Wiki.

Your post from Wiki are always followed by stupid, ignorant comments that
prove have no understanding whatsoever of anything you quoted.

>> Maybe that's why I was subconsciously prompted to ask him what colour the
>> sky was in his world.
>
> You are fluent in English.
> Write the color in "here" and I tell you if in the Wilki world is the same.
> S*

He is semi-politely telling you that you are in your own little world of
stupidity and ignorance.

1911. 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 23:20:02 UTC
From: foxbrain <foxbrain.a4e9e58@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <foxbrain.a4e9e58@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 1330

hi
i'm just new to this field and i need some help on it and i appreciate
any help...
my aim is to make a 315 or 433 transmitter and receiver so what ics is
the best for that and where can i buy them and so for the antennas(but i
would like to build them)...
thanks

--
foxbrain

1912. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-19 23:31:47 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jua5d7$555$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1328

"Szczepan Bialek" wrote in message
news:5007c132$0$26697$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...

"Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w wiadomosci
news:eI9fmFBD7vBQFwgi@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
> In message <5006f768$0$1296$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>, Szczepan Bialek
> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> writes
>>
>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisaï¿½ w wiadomoï¿½ci
>>news:6v5jd9-dg.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>
>>>> "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net> napisal w wiadomosci
>>>> news:Zu6dnbCeXJhzqJvNnZ2dnUVZ_vOdnZ2d@bright.net...
>>>>>
>>>>> An earthed wire is run above the HV 3-phase and does a good job of
>>>>> providing a low impedance path for lighting. One side of the HV to LV
>>>>> transformer is earthed as well as the center tap of the secondary
>>>>> (Neutral). The neutral is again earthed at the service entrance as is
>>>>> one
>>>>> end of the green wire running unimpeded to every human touchable
>>>>> conductor.
>>>>
>>>> Is something flowing in the all earth wires?
>>>
>>> If you actually knew anything about electricity, which you don't, you
>>> would know that under normal circumstances there is no current in the
>>> earth ground connection.
>>
>>In Poland under normal circumstances always is the electrons net flow into
>>the ground.
>>>
>>> The earth ground connection is for safety and current will only flow if
>>> something is wrong.
>>
>>Where is such situation?
>>>
>>> This is also why radios powered by AC are connected to earth ground; it
>>> is
>>> for safety against electrocution if something in the equipment breaks
>>> and
>>> has NOTHING to do with the operation of the radio as a radio.
>>
>>In Poland in the all power AC lines is an exccess of electrons.

>>The ground is necessary.
>>
>>The details are such that more electrons is gain in one half of the cycle
>>than jump off in the second.
>>
>>What the things are in your country?
>>S*
>
> And what colour is the sky in your world?

It is not easy to describe it.
But in Poland the amateur-radio dipoles consists of the one radiator and
the
counterpoise.
Simply speaking it is the Marconi antenna with the one radial.
S*

One suggestion is that you talk with some technically competent people in
Poland and describe your definition of dipoles.

Most likely, they will not agree with your definition.

1913. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-20 01:29:36 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <0tomd9-8uc.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1329

Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> wrote:
>
>
> "Szczepan Bialek" wrote in message
> news:5007c132$0$26697$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...

> # It is not easy to describe it.
> # But in Poland the amateur-radio dipoles consists of the one radiator and
> the
> # counterpoise.
> # Simply speaking it is the Marconi antenna with the one radial.
> # S*
>
> One suggestion is that you talk with some technically competent people in
> Poland and describe your definition of dipoles.
>
> Most likely, they will not agree with your definition.

Most likely, there is no one in Poland that would willingly talk to this
babbling idiot.

1914. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-20 07:21:00 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <fl1i085a6dcuf0juloo60a3albh7e3avii@4ax.com>
Source record: 1331

On Thu, 19 Jul 2012 23:20:02 +0000, foxbrain
<foxbrain.a4e9e58@radiobanter.com> wrote:

>
>hi
>i'm just new to this field and i need some help on it and i appreciate
>any help...
>my aim is to make a 315 or 433 transmitter and receiver so what ics is
>the best for that and where can i buy them and so for the antennas(but i
>would like to build them)...
>thanks

For the antenna use a piece of wire, a length of lamda/4 is fine.

w.

1915. Re: Two QRP HF beacons, One antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-20 07:41:44 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <50090bbb$0$1219$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1332

"Ralph Mowery" <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:VKydnVcXHufNpJXNnZ2dnUVZ_rGdnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>
> "Audio1" <Audio1@where.net> wrote in message
> news:sPVNr.2214$Zl3.906@newsfe06.iad...
>>> Hello, and I would just add that while hams tend to use "duplexer" a lot
>>> of others use "diplexer". Just something to keep in mind for Google et
>>> al searches. Sincerely, and 73s from N4GGO,
>>>
>>
>> They're different animals,
>>
>> http://www.microwaves101.com/encyclopedia/diplexers.cfm
>> http://www.microwaves101.com/encyclopedia/duplexers.cfm
>
> Not picking on you, but here we go again with that damn diplexer\duplexer
> thing. Even the people that make them will sometimes call the diplexer a
> duplexer. Just look at the ads in the ham catalogs. I do know the
> differance, but the terms have been used wrong so much that it is no use
> trying to correct them here.
>
> Maybe we can get Szczepan Bialek to chime in here so the thread can reach
> about 50 messages about the differance.

For me it is enough the difference Hertz dipole/radio amateur dipole.
"diplexer\duplexer" continue without me.

Anyway, do you know the difference Hertz dipole/radio amateur dipole"

S*

1916. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-20 08:01:26 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5009105a$0$1232$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1333

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:ju9k3memj1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:50084e31$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> As a normal in the all country is leakage. Corona is from time to time.
>>
>> "Physics, Electricity . the loss of all or part of a useful agent, as of
>> the electric current that flows through an insulator"
>>
>> In overhead power supply the air is an insulator.
>>
>> The both (corona and leakage) are nonsymmetric in AC.
>> So the ground is the only remedy.
>> S*
> Hello Szczepan.
> Neither you nor I would want to be near any "leaky" insulator.

Air is the "leaky" insulator.
I was many times under the 400kV line and I am still alive.
Is it dangerous in UK.

You probably do not know the difference leakage/breakdown.

>You appear
> not to understand the definition and meaning of "insulator". Your past
> behaviour indicates that there is no point in trying to explain it to you.
> All I will suggest is that you try to acquire and read a textbook on the
> subject.

Textbooks are for children.
S*

1917. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-20 08:39:04 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5009192c$0$1315$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1334

"Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jua5d7$555$1@dont-email.me...
>
>
> "Szczepan Bialek" wrote in message
> news:5007c132$0$26697$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> # But in Poland the amateur-radio dipoles consists of the one radiator and
> the
> # counterpoise.
> # Simply speaking it is the Marconi antenna with the one radial.
> # S*
>
> One suggestion is that you talk with some technically competent people in
> Poland and describe your definition of dipoles.
>
> Most likely, they will not agree with your definition.

Somebody wrote: http://cb-wlkp.pl/viewtopic.php?t=584
"
Wyslany: 2009-07-22, 23:36

Instalacja anteny dipolowej sklada sie z:
- anteny - promiennik i przeciwwaga, kt�re sa zbudowane z dw�ch
jednakowych przewod�w, lub kawalk�w metalu. Z racji tego, ze oba te elementy
sa identyczne (ksztalt, material, dlugosc), maja takie same parametry - sa
symetryczne.
- przewodu zasilajacego - kabel koncentryczny, w kt�rym sygnal
przesylany jest przez zyle wewnetrzna a powraca oplotem ekranu. Oplot i zyla
wewnetrzna maja inny przekr�j i ksztalt, a co za tym idzie maja inne
parametry elektryczne (np. impedancje) - sa niesymetryczne. "

And Bilou wrote: "Imagine the diameter of one half is infinite.
You now have a quarter wave over a ground plane.A well known
case."

As you see in Poland and "here" are the technically UNcompetent
people.

Do you see the difference between the Hertz dipole and the
radioamateur dipole?
S*

>

1918. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-20 09:04:36 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <rHniFPGk8RCQFw+n@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 1335

In message <5009192c$0$1315$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>, Szczepan Bialek
<sz.bialek@wp.pl> writes
>
>

>---
>
> Instalacja anteny dipolowej sklada sie z:
> - anteny - promiennik i przeciwwaga, kti¿½re sa zbudowane z dwi¿½ch
>jednakowych przewodi¿½w, lub kawalki¿½w metalu. Z racji tego, ze oba te elementy
>sa identyczne (ksztalt, material, dlugosc), maja takie same parametry - sa
>symetryczne.
> - przewodu zasilajacego - kabel koncentryczny, w kti¿½rym sygnal
>przesylany jest przez zyle wewnetrzna a powraca oplotem ekranu. Oplot i zyla
>wewnetrzna maja inny przekri¿½j i ksztalt, a co za tym idzie maja inne
>parametry elektryczne (np. impedancje) - sa niesymetryczne. "
>
>
Try pasting this into Google Translate.
http://translate.google.com/#
Even allowing for the oddities, it's interesting to see the description.

>
>

--
Ian

1919. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-20 14:44:01 UTC
From: foxbrain <foxbrain.a4f4718@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <foxbrain.a4f4718@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 1342

'Helmut Wabnig[_2_ Wrote:
> ;793671']On Thu, 19 Jul 2012 23:20:02 +0000, foxbrain
> foxbrain.a4e9e58@radiobanter.com wrote:
> -
>
> hi
> i'm just new to this field and i need some help on it and i appreciate
> any help...
> my aim is to make a 315 or 433 transmitter and receiver so what ics is
> the best for that and where can i buy them and so for the antennas(but i
> would like to build them)...
> thanks-
>
>
> For the antenna use a piece of wire, a length of lamda/4 is fine.
>
> w.

is it a straight wire or curved ? shouldn't i look at it's impedance and
make matching with it ?
what about it's ICs

--
foxbrain

1920. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-20 15:19:57 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <e34e2356-6c4c-4c06-8a16-33cee97c6bae@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1336

On Friday, July 20, 2012 3:01:26 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> You probably do not know the difference leakage/breakdown.

Leakage (radiation/fields) is photons - breakdown (corona/arcing) is electrons.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1921. Re: Two QRP HF beacons, One antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-20 15:20:46 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jubtacksl1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1337

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:50090bbb$0$1219$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> >
> For me it is enough the difference Hertz dipole/radio amateur dipole.
> "diplexer\duplexer" continue without me.
>
> Anyway, do you know the difference Hertz dipole/radio amateur dipole"
>
> S*

And in English?

1922. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-20 15:24:20 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jubtadksl2@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1338

> In message <5009192c$0$1315$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>, Szczepan Bialek
> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> writes
>
>>----------
>>
>> Instalacja anteny dipolowej sklada sie z:
>> - anteny - promiennik i przeciwwaga, kt&#65533;re sa zbudowane z
>> dw&#65533;ch
>>jednakowych przewod&#65533;w, lub kawalk&#65533;w metalu. Z racji tego, ze oba te
>>elementy
>>sa identyczne (ksztalt, material, dlugosc), maja takie same parametry - sa
>>symetryczne.
>> - przewodu zasilajacego - kabel koncentryczny, w kt&#65533;rym sygnal
>>przesylany jest przez zyle wewnetrzna a powraca oplotem ekranu. Oplot i
>>zyla
>>wewnetrzna maja inny przekr&#65533;j i ksztalt, a co za tym idzie maja inne
>>parametry elektryczne (np. impedancje) - sa niesymetryczne. "
>>
>>

```
"Installation of a dipole antenna consists of:
- Antenna - radiator and counterweight, which are built from
two
the same wires, or pieces of metal. Because of this, with both elements
are identical (shape, material, length), have the same characteristics - are
symmetrical.
- Power cable - coaxial cable in which the signal
transmitted by wire inner braid and returns the screen. Braid and lived
inner diameter and have a different shape, and thus have different
electrical parameters (eg impedance) - are unbalanced. "
```

73, Ian (no, the other one).

1923. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-20 16:08:05 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <5ccod9-qci.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1339

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jua5d7$555$1@dont-email.me...
>>
>>
>> "Szczepan Bialek" wrote in message
>> news:5007c132$0$26697$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> # But in Poland the amateur-radio dipoles consists of the one radiator and
>> the
>> # counterpoise.
>> # Simply speaking it is the Marconi antenna with the one radial.
>> # S*
>>
>> One suggestion is that you talk with some technically competent people in
>> Poland and describe your definition of dipoles.
>>
>> Most likely, they will not agree with your definition.
>
> Somebody wrote: http://cb-wlkp.pl/viewtopic.php?t=584
> "
> Wyslany: 2009-07-22, 23:36
>
>
> ---------------------------------------------------------------------
>
> Instalacja anteny dipolowej sklada sie z:
> - anteny - promiennik i przeciwwaga, kt?re sa zbudowane z dw?ch
> jednakowych przewod?w, lub kawalk?w metalu. Z racji tego, ze oba te elementy
> sa identyczne (ksztalt, material, dlugosc), maja takie same parametry - sa
> symetryczne.
> - przewodu zasilajacego - kabel koncentryczny, w kt?rym sygnal
> przesylany jest przez zyle wewnetrzna a powraca oplotem ekranu. Oplot i zyla
> wewnetrzna maja inny przekr?j i ksztalt, a co za tym idzie maja inne
> parametry elektryczne (np. impedancje) - sa niesymetryczne. "
>
>
> And Bilou wrote: "Imagine the diameter of one half is infinite.
> You now have a quarter wave over a ground plane.A well known
> case."
>
> As you see in Poland and "here" are the technically UNcompetent
> people.
```

>
> Do you see the difference between the Hertz dipole and the
> radioamateur dipole?
> S*

Yet more babbling nonsense with no understanding of the text you have quoted.

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely NOTHING about antennas or how they work.

You don't even understand what an antenna is or the difference between an electric field, a magnetic field, and an electromagnetic field.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on electromagntics in any language?

Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

1924. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-20 16:10:00 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <ofcod9-qci.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1340

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:ju9k3m$emj$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:50084e31$0$26684$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>
>>> As a normal in the all country is leakage. Corona is from time to time.
>>>
>>> "Physics, Electricity . the loss of all or part of a useful agent, as of
>>> the electric current that flows through an insulator"
>>>
>>> In overhead power supply the air is an insulator.
>>>
>>> The both (corona and leakage) are nonsymmetric in AC.
>>> So the ground is the only remedy.
>>> S*
>> Hello Szczepan.
>> Neither you nor I would want to be near any "leaky" insulator.
>
> Air is the "leaky" insulator.
> I was many times under the 400kV line and I am still alive.
> Is it dangerous in UK.

Irrelevant, babbling, nonsense.

> You probably do not know the difference leakage/breakdown.

You do not know anything.

>>You appear
>> not to understand the definition and meaning of "insulator". Your past
>> behaviour indicates that there is no point in trying to explain it to you.
>> All I will suggest is that you try to acquire and read a textbook on the
>> subject.
>
> Textbooks are for children.
> S*

You sound like a babbling, spoiled, little child.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all
the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong
```

and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on electromagntics in any language?

Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

1925. Re: Two QRP HF beacons, One antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-20 16:12:52 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <4lcod9-qci.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1341

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ralph Mowery" <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:VKydnVcXHufNpJXNnZ2dnUVZ_rGdnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>>
>> "Audio1" <Audio1@where.net> wrote in message
>> news:sPVNr.2214$Zl3.906@newsfe06.iad...
>>>> Hello, and I would just add that while hams tend to use "duplexer" a lot
>>>> of others use "diplexer". Just something to keep in mind for Google et
>>>> al searches. Sincerely, and 73s from N4GGO,
>>>>
>>>
>>> They're different animals,
>>>
>>> http://www.microwaves101.com/encyclopedia/diplexers.cfm
>>> http://www.microwaves101.com/encyclopedia/duplexers.cfm
>>
>> Not picking on you, but here we go again with that damn diplexer\duplexer
>> thing. Even the people that make them will sometimes call the diplexer a
>> duplexer. Just look at the ads in the ham catalogs. I do know the
>> differance, but the terms have been used wrong so much that it is no use
>> trying to correct them here.
>>
>> Maybe we can get Szczepan Bialek to chime in here so the thread can reach
>> about 50 messages about the differance.
>
> For me it is enough the difference Hertz dipole/radio amateur dipole.
> "diplexer\duplexer" continue without me.
>
> Anyway, do you know the difference Hertz dipole/radio amateur dipole"
>
> S*

There is not such thing a "radio amateur dipole", you babbling idiot.

A dipole is a dipole whether it is used by a radio amateur or a Tibetan
monk.

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely
NOTHING about antennas or how they work, or anything else for that
matter.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?
```

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on electromagntics in any language?

Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

1926. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-20 17:28:39 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <73hod9-tti.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1343

foxbrain <foxbrain.a4f4718@radiobanter.com> wrote:
>
> 'Helmut Wabnig[_2_ Wrote:
>> ;793671']On Thu, 19 Jul 2012 23:20:02 +0000, foxbrain
>> foxbrain.a4e9e58@radiobanter.com wrote:
>> -
>>
>> hi
>> i'm just new to this field and i need some help on it and i appreciate
>> any help...
>> my aim is to make a 315 or 433 transmitter and receiver so what ics is
>> the best for that and where can i buy them and so for the antennas(but i
>> would like to build them)...
>> thanks-
>>
>>
>> For the antenna use a piece of wire, a length of lamda/4 is fine.
>>
>> w.
>
> is it a straight wire or curved ? shouldn't i look at it's impedance and
> make matching with it ?
> what about it's ICs

If you want meaningfull replies, you need to ask meaningfull questions.

What do you intend to transmit, modulation type, power levels, etc.?

1927. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-20 17:47:24 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <500999ad$0$1301$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1344

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jubtadksl2@speranza.aioe.org...
>> In message <5009192c$0$1315$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>, Szczepan Bialek
>> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> writes
>>
>>>----------
>>>
>>> Instalacja anteny dipolowej sklada sie z:
>>> - anteny - promiennik i przeciwwaga, kt&#65533;re sa zbudowane z
>>> dw&#65533;ch
>>>jednakowych przewod&#65533;w, lub kawalk&#65533;w metalu. Z racji tego, ze oba te
>>>elementy
>>>sa identyczne (ksztalt, material, dlugosc), maja takie same parametry -
>>>sa
>>>symetryczne.
>>> - przewodu zasilajacego - kabel koncentryczny, w kt&#65533;rym
>>> sygnal
>>>przesylany jest przez zyle wewnetrzna a powraca oplotem ekranu. Oplot i
>>>zyla
>>>wewnetrzna maja inny przekr&#65533;j i ksztalt, a co za tym idzie maja inne
>>>parametry elektryczne (np. impedancje) - sa niesymetryczne. "
>>>
>>>
>
> "Installation of a dipole antenna consists of:
> - Antenna - radiator and counterweight, which are built from
> two
> the same wires, or pieces of metal. Because of this, with both elements
> are identical (shape, material, length), have the same characteristics -
> are
> symmetrical.
> - Power cable - coaxial cable in which the signal
> transmitted by wire inner braid and returns the screen. Braid and lived
> inner diameter and have a different shape,

```
" Braid and lived inner diameter and have a different shape,..."
Should be: " Braid and lived inner wire have a different diameter and shape
..."
```

```
>and thus have different
> electrical parameters (eg impedance) - are unbalanced. "
>
> 73, Ian (no, the other one).
```

S* (always the same)
>
>

1928. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-20 18:41:11 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5009a649$0$1231$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1345

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:rlnld9-m59.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> >
> >
> You don't even understand what an antenna is or the difference between
> an electric field, a magnetic field, and an electromagnetic field.

That fields and the gravity are only in the textbooks (as e sperate
chapters).
They are also in engineering.
In physics is only one field.
Do you thing that in space are the seperate mechanismus?

Do not write that the charge at rest create the electric field and if it
travel it create magnetic field.

The antennas work according to physics law.
>
>
> Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on
> electromagntics
> in any language?

Electromagnetism was the hipothese proposed by Maxwell. But Royal Society
discarded it.
Have sense read it?
S*

1929. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-20 19:35:49 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <lhood9-unj.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1346

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:rlnld9-m59.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> >
>> >
>> You don't even understand what an antenna is or the difference between
>> an electric field, a magnetic field, and an electromagnetic field.
>
> That fields and the gravity are only in the textbooks (as e sperate
> chapters).
> They are also in engineering.
> In physics is only one field.
> Do you thing that in space are the seperate mechanismus?
>
> Do not write that the charge at rest create the electric field and if it
> travel it create magnetic field.
>
> The antennas work according to physics law.
>>
>>
>> Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on
>> electromagntics
>> in any language?
>
> Electromagnetism was the hipothese proposed by Maxwell. But Royal Society
> discarded it.
> Have sense read it?
> S*

Everything you just wrote is a babbling pile of nonsensical, meaningless,
gibberish.

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely
NOTHING about anything.

You don't even understand what an antenna is or the difference between
an electric field, a magnetic field, and an electromagnetic field.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all
the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong
and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on electromagntics or even basic electricity in any language?

Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

Why do you continue to post your stupid nonsense?

1930. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-20 22:47:12 UTC
From: BillyBobMarley <whax44@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <a3b52234-1438-4b61-93a1-fcd8feda0559@g5g2000yqg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1347

On Jul 18, 2:42 am, Jeff <j...@asystems.com> wrote:
> > Plugs and
> > receptacles are standardized, which makes almost certain the appliances
> > are properly connected. (In the UK it appears that appliances are sold
> > without a plug and rely on the consumer to do the right thing.)
>
> Not so, it has been illegal to sell mains devices without an attached
> plug for many years now in the UK. There is only 1 type of plug,
> (excluding shavers sockets which are transformer isolated), which is
> non-reversible and always has the provision for an earth (Not always
> used with double insulated devices, but still the pin must be there,
> sometimes in plastic). The sockets are shuttered to prevent accidental
> 'prodding' by little fingers.
>
> Jeff

Not to be a smart ass but weren't a lot of the old British cars
equipped with a positive ground? What's up with that?

1931. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-20 23:03:52 UTC
From: David Ryeburn <david_ryeburn@telus.netz>
Message-ID: <david_ryeburn-4295DE.16035220072012@news.eternal-september.org>
Source record: 1348

In article
<a3b52234-1438-4b61-93a1-fcd8feda0559@g5g2000yqg.googlegroups.com>,
BillyBobMarley <whax44@gmail.com> wrote:
> Not to be a smart ass but weren't a lot of the old British cars
> equipped with a positive ground? What's up with that?

The electrons come out of the negative end of the battery. The Old Brits were smart. They didn't want the electrons to jump off of the ends of the cars, so they tied the positive ends of the batteries to the car chassis. Except for those cars they exported to Poland ;-) .

David, ex-W8EZE

--
David Ryeburn
david_ryeburn@telus.netz
To send e-mail, change "netz" to "net"

1932. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-20 23:22:12 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <4q5pd9-a2l.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1350

BillyBobMarley <whax44@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Jul 18, 2:42 am, Jeff <j...@asystems.com> wrote:
>> > Plugs and
>> > receptacles are standardized, which makes almost certain the appliances
>> > are properly connected. (In the UK it appears that appliances are sold
>> > without a plug and rely on the consumer to do the right thing.)
>>
>> Not so, it has been illegal to sell mains devices without an attached
>> plug for many years now in the UK. There is only 1 type of plug,
>> (excluding shavers sockets which are transformer isolated), which is
>> non-reversible and always has the provision for an earth (Not always
>> used with double insulated devices, but still the pin must be there,
>> sometimes in plastic). The sockets are shuttered to prevent accidental
>> 'prodding' by little fingers.
>>
>> Jeff
>
> Not to be a smart ass but weren't a lot of the old British cars
> equipped with a positive ground? What's up with that?

I think it had something to do with the cars driving on the left side
of the road...

Either that, or it rains so much in the UK the electrons that would
normally jump up are washed down by all that water so you have to put
the negative side up to capture the electrons...

The fun part of owning one of those cars was watching panic on someone's
face when you got a jump start and hooked the jumper cables up backwards.

1933. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-20 23:23:55 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <cbaa8054-4491-43d6-88e9-274b82b737b3@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1349

On Friday, July 20, 2012 1:41:11 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> In physics is only one field.

Strange - the extremely well respected physics book, "Principles of Optics" written by Born and Wolf talks about the E-field and H-field - Section 1.4.1 "The general electromagnetic plane wave, page 23, 4th edition.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1934. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-21 07:36:59 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <eC4$0oBbwlCQFw45@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 1201

In message
<david_ryeburn-4295DE.16035220072012@news.eternal-september.org>, David
Ryeburn <david_ryeburn@telus.netz> writes
>In article
><a3b52234-1438-4b61-93a1-fcd8feda0559@g5g2000yqg.googlegroups.com>,
> BillyBobMarley <whax44@gmail.com> wrote:
>> Not to be a smart ass but weren't a lot of the old British cars
>> equipped with a positive ground? What's up with that?
>
>The electrons come out of the negative end of the battery. The Old Brits
>were smart. They didn't want the electrons to jump off of the ends of
>the cars, so they tied the positive ends of the batteries to the car
>chassis. Except for those cars they exported to Poland ;-) .
>
In the UK, until around 1970, I think all cars had positive 'ground'. I
would be very surprised if USA cars were any different. I believe that
the reason for this is that it was supposed to reduce corrosion of the
electrical connections.

The change to negative ground seemed to coincide with the introduction
of more equipment with NPN transistors (which were generally designed to
have a positive power feed). For a few years, many car radios had a
polarity switch, and if you moved a radio from your old +ve ground car
to you new -ve ground car, you had to remember to change the switch
over. I recall one works colleague blowing up a rather good radio when
he didn't.

If your car had the old dynamo generator (which once they invariably
did), it was usually very easy to reverse the polarity. To do this, you
simply had to give the field winding of the dynamo a 'splat' of reverse
polarity (which reversed the residual magnetism) and (of course), change
over the battery connections (which sometimes entailed fitting a longer
battery ground cable). As the starter motor was series wound, it still
turned in the same direction.
--
Ian

1935. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-21 08:07:49 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <500a6358$0$1216$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1202

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:cbaa8054-4491-43d6-88e9-274b82b737b3@googlegroups.com...
> On Friday, July 20, 2012 1:41:11 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> In physics is only one field.
>
> Strange - the extremely well respected physics book, "Principles of
> Optics" written by Born and Wolf talks about the E-field and H-field -
> Section 1.4.1 "The general electromagnetic plane wave, page 23, 4th
> edition.

I wrote: "That fields and the gravity are only in the textbooks (as e
sperate
chapters).
They are also in engineering."

Heaviside and Pointing assumed: "In this case very near the wire, and within
it, the lines of magnetic force are circles round the axis of the wire. The
lines of electric force are along the wire,"
So they had the result: "The whole of the energy then enters in through the
external surface of the wire, and by the general theorem the amount entering
in must just account for the heat developed owing to the resistance, since
if the current is steady there is no other alteration of energy. It is,
perhaps, worth while to show independently in this case that the energy
moving in, in accordance with the general law, will just account for the
heat developed." From:
http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/On_the_Transfer_of_Energy_in_the_Electromagnetic_Field

Is it true now?

"the lines of magnetic force are circles round the axis of the wire" is the
Biot-Savart law.
In physics no magnetic monopoles and no the lines of magnetic force.

If you read the whole article you see that Pointing was full of doubts.
Heavisde was en engineer and Pointing was a teacher:
"Poynting and the Nobel prizewinner J. J. Thomson co-authored a multi-volume
undergraduate physics textbook, which was in print for about 50 years and
was in widespread use during the first third of the 20th century.[5]
Poynting wrote most of it.[6]"

It is not easy to explain physics to children and engineers.
I am not a teacher and a textbook writer.
But I know that the electrons are. Heaviside and Pointing did not that when
they wrote EM.
S*

1936. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-21 08:39:49 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <500a6ad8$0$26707$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1203

"David Ryeburn" <david_ryeburn@telus.netz> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:david_ryeburn-4295DE.16035220072012@news.eternal-september.org...
> In article
> <a3b52234-1438-4b61-93a1-fcd8feda0559@g5g2000yqg.googlegroups.com>,
> BillyBobMarley <whax44@gmail.com> wrote:
>> Not to be a smart ass but weren't a lot of the old British cars
>> equipped with a positive ground? What's up with that?
>
> The electrons come out of the negative end of the battery. The Old Brits
> were smart. They didn't want the electrons to jump off of the ends of
> the cars, so they tied the positive ends of the batteries to the car
> chassis. Except for those cars they exported to Poland ;-) .

The old cars have only a bulbs. There is an Edison effect. The positive
ground is better in such case.
Now you have many electronics devices. For them must be the negative ground.

Step by step and you will be an expert on electrons.
S*

1937. HOT VIDEOS FOR YOUTH AND WORLD SEXIEST GIRLS HOT PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-21 09:59:38 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <4617f247-58e5-46b4-92a5-81811e306b24@f8g2000pbf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1204

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

jobs
http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

mobile

mobile games free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-games-free-download.html

mobile ringtones free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in/2010/08/mobile-ringtones-free-download.html

1938. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-21 14:02:29 UTC
From: foxbrain <foxbrain.a509898@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <foxbrain.a509898@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 1208

i want to make a remote control for 3 relays using the
encoders/decoders: pt2262 and pt2272 , it doesn't mine what kind of
modulation...
i recently found these 2 ics : u2741b and ata3741 . but what kind of
antenna do i need? is there any other thinks i have to know?

--
foxbrain

1939. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-21 15:35:01 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <500ACC25.5050609@nospam.com>
Source record: 1205

On 7/20/2012 9:44 AM, foxbrain wrote:
> 'Helmut Wabnig[_2_ Wrote:
>> ;793671']On Thu, 19 Jul 2012 23:20:02 +0000, foxbrain
>> foxbrain.a4e9e58@radiobanter.com wrote:
>> -
>>
>> hi
>> i'm just new to this field and i need some help on it and i appreciate
>> any help...
>> my aim is to make a 315 or 433 transmitter and receiver so what ics is
>> the best for that and where can i buy them and so for the antennas(but i
>> would like to build them)...
>> thanks-
>>
>>
>> For the antenna use a piece of wire, a length of lamda/4 is fine.
>>
>> w.
>
> is it a straight wire or curved ? shouldn't i look at it's impedance and
> make matching with it ?
> what about it's ICs
>
>
>
>
Use lots of ICs. It doesn't matter which ones. Just put a lot in.

1940. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-21 16:26:42 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <juel8b$mk7$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1206

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:5009192c$0$1315$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> >
> Somebody wrote: http://cb-wlkp.pl/viewtopic.php?t=584
> "
> Wyslany: 2009-07-22, 23:36
> Instalacja anteny dipolowej sklada sie z:
> - anteny - promiennik i przeciwwaga, kt�re sa zbudowane z dw�ch
> jednakowych przewod�w, lub kawalk�w metalu. Z racji tego, ze oba te
> elementy sa identyczne (ksztalt, material, dlugosc), maja takie same
> parametry - sa symetryczne.
> - przewodu zasilajacego - kabel koncentryczny, w kt�rym sygnal
> przesylany jest przez zyle wewnetrzna a powraca oplotem ekranu. Oplot i
> zyla wewnetrzna maja inny przekr�j i ksztalt, a co za tym idzie maja inne
> parametry elektryczne (np. impedancje) - sa niesymetryczne. "
>
> As you see in Poland and "here" are the technically UNcompetent
> people.
>
> Do you see the difference between the Hertz dipole and the
> radioamateur dipole?
> S*

Hello chaps.
If Szczepan means "INcompetent" when he wrote "UNcompetent " then I would have to agree with him and cite him as an example.
I also see that the quote, shown above, is from a CB site and not from an amateur radio site. [Shall we assume he doesn't know the difference between amateur radio and CB?]
Google translates it to:
" Installation of a dipole antenna consists of:
- Antenna - radiator and counterweight, which are made up of two
The same wires, or pieces of metal. Because of this, with both elements
Are the same (shape, material, length), have the same characteristics - are
Symmetrical.
- Power cable - coaxial cable in which the signal
Transmitted by wire inner braid and returns the screen. Braid and lived
Have a different inner diameter and shape, and thus have different
Electrical parameters (eg impedance) - are unbalanced. "

Still, Szczepan is good for a laugh.

73, Ian.

1941. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-21 16:48:44 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <500add6e$0$1224$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1207

"Jeff" <jeff@asystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:judsjc$rj7$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> On 20/07/2012 23:47, BillyBobMarley wrote:
>
>>
>> Not to be a smart ass but weren't a lot of the old British cars
>> equipped with a positive ground? What's up with that?
>>
>
> Nothing at all, but -ve ground seemed to take over in the '70's. I seem to
> recall that +ve ground did have some advantages for galvanic corrosion.

In a circuit one part is protected and the second is attacked. So the
polarity is not the key issue.

Edison in his DC supply used the 3 wire system. +110V, -110V and neutral.
I do not know what was preffered in the 2 wire.

It seems to me that in overhead wires should be the excess of electrons. In
a storm weather the bulbs shine for free.

Now almost all DC supply systems are like that in the modern car. In the
"live" wire is the deficit of electrons.
S*

1942. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-21 18:05:01 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <dj7rd9-hds.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1210

Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> wrote:
> In message
> <david_ryeburn-4295DE.16035220072012@news.eternal-september.org>, David
> Ryeburn <david_ryeburn@telus.netz> writes
>>In article
>><a3b52234-1438-4b61-93a1-fcd8feda0559@g5g2000yqg.googlegroups.com>,
>> BillyBobMarley <whax44@gmail.com> wrote:
>>> Not to be a smart ass but weren't a lot of the old British cars
>>> equipped with a positive ground? What's up with that?
>>
>>The electrons come out of the negative end of the battery. The Old Brits
>>were smart. They didn't want the electrons to jump off of the ends of
>>the cars, so they tied the positive ends of the batteries to the car
>>chassis. Except for those cars they exported to Poland ;-) .
>>
> In the UK, until around 1970, I think all cars had positive 'ground'. I
> would be very surprised if USA cars were any different. I believe that
> the reason for this is that it was supposed to reduce corrosion of the
> electrical connections.

AFAIK, positive ground was never a standard in the USA.

While there may have been some exceptions in the very early days, all the
cars I've seen back to the 20's were negative ground.

I owned some positive ground British cars and there were "challenges", like
arguing with US mechanics that no, the battery wasn't backwards and putting
in anything but a British radio or electric fuel pump.

1943. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-21 18:06:34 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <gorl08dnekaemftlni94t208rg297krta5@4ax.com>
Source record: 1209

On Sat, 21 Jul 2012 14:02:29 +0000, foxbrain
<foxbrain.a509898@radiobanter.com> wrote:

>
>i want to make a remote control for 3 relays using the
>encoders/decoders: pt2262 and pt2272 , it doesn't mine what kind of
>modulation...
>i recently found these 2 ics : u2741b and ata3741 . but what kind of
>antenna do i need? is there any other thinks i have to know?

Yes, thinkalot.

Why not buy such a thing as this here:

http://tinyurl.com/c2pku44

w.

1944. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-21 18:12:35 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <j18rd9-hds.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1211

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "David Ryeburn" <david_ryeburn@telus.netz> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:david_ryeburn-4295DE.16035220072012@news.eternal-september.org...
>> In article
>> <a3b52234-1438-4b61-93a1-fcd8feda0559@g5g2000yqg.googlegroups.com>,
>> BillyBobMarley <whax44@gmail.com> wrote:
>>> Not to be a smart ass but weren't a lot of the old British cars
>>> equipped with a positive ground? What's up with that?
>>
>> The electrons come out of the negative end of the battery. The Old Brits
>> were smart. They didn't want the electrons to jump off of the ends of
>> the cars, so they tied the positive ends of the batteries to the car
>> chassis. Except for those cars they exported to Poland ;-) .
>
> The old cars have only a bulbs.

No, they did not.

British cars had positive ground until the 60's.

Radios started appearing in cars in the 30's as well as electric motors.

> There is an Edison effect.

The Edison effect is how vacuum tubes work and has nothing to do with cars.

> The positive
> ground is better in such case.

Having positive or negative ground has no effect on how vacuum tubes or
anything else works, it is simply a matter of convention as to which
side of the power source is concidered chassis.

> Now you have many electronics devices. For them must be the negative ground.

No, it is not a matter of "must", it is a matter of convention; either
way will work.

> Step by step and you will be an expert on electrons.

Like you?

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely
NOTHING about how ANYTHING works.

Everything you wrote here is utter, stupid, babbling, nonsense.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on electromagntics or even basic electricity in any language?

Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

1945. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-21 18:16:17 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <h88rd9-hds.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1212

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Jeff" <jeff@asystems.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:judsjc$rj7$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> On 20/07/2012 23:47, BillyBobMarley wrote:
>>
>>>
>>> Not to be a smart ass but weren't a lot of the old British cars
>>> equipped with a positive ground? What's up with that?
>>>
>>
>> Nothing at all, but -ve ground seemed to take over in the '70's. I seem to
>> recall that +ve ground did have some advantages for galvanic corrosion.
>
> In a circuit one part is protected and the second is attacked. So the
> polarity is not the key issue.
>
> Edison in his DC supply used the 3 wire system. +110V, -110V and neutral.
> I do not know what was preffered in the 2 wire.
>
> It seems to me that in overhead wires should be the excess of electrons. In
> a storm weather the bulbs shine for free.
>
> Now almost all DC supply systems are like that in the modern car. In the
> "live" wire is the deficit of electrons.
> S*

Once again everything you have written is stupid, babbling, nonsensical,
gibberish.

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely
NOTHING about how ANYTHING works.

You are a laughingstock and a mental case.

I think you are quite insane.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all
the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong
and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on electromagntics
or anything else for that matter, in any language?

Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

1946. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-21 18:25:25 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <lp8rd9-hds.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1213

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:cbaa8054-4491-43d6-88e9-274b82b737b3@googlegroups.com...
>> On Friday, July 20, 2012 1:41:11 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> In physics is only one field.
>>
>> Strange - the extremely well respected physics book, "Principles of
>> Optics" written by Born and Wolf talks about the E-field and H-field -
>> Section 1.4.1 "The general electromagnetic plane wave, page 23, 4th
>> edition.
>
> I wrote: "That fields and the gravity are only in the textbooks (as e
> sperate
> chapters).
> They are also in engineering."

Yes, you did, and it is all stupid, babbling, gibberish with no connection
to the real world>

> Heaviside and Pointing assumed: "In this case very near the wire, and within
> it, the lines of magnetic force are circles round the axis of the wire. The
> lines of electric force are along the wire,"
> So they had the result: "The whole of the energy then enters in through the
> external surface of the wire, and by the general theorem the amount entering
> in must just account for the heat developed owing to the resistance, since
> if the current is steady there is no other alteration of energy. It is,
> perhaps, worth while to show independently in this case that the energy
> moving in, in accordance with the general law, will just account for the
> heat developed." From:
> http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/On_the_Transfer_of_Energy_in_the_Electromagnetic_Field
>
> Is it true now?

You are such a moron you don't have a clue wht the above is talking about.

It is refering to DC magnetic fields.

> "the lines of magnetic force are circles round the axis of the wire" is the
> Biot-Savart law.

> In physics no magnetic monopoles and no the lines of magnetic force.

In physics, no magnetic monopole has been found and lines of magenetic
force is a well known concept to everyone but you.

> If you read the whole article you see that Pointing was full of doubts.
> Heavisde was en engineer and Pointing was a teacher:

Poynting was a physicist, you babbling moron.

> "Poynting and the Nobel prizewinner J. J. Thomson co-authored a multi-volume
> undergraduate physics textbook, which was in print for about 50 years and
> was in widespread use during the first third of the 20th century.[5]
> Poynting wrote most of it.[6]"

So what, you babbling idiot, lots of physicists write textbooks.

> It is not easy to explain physics to children and engineers.

Actually, it is quite easy to teach normal children and engineers, but
it would be impossible to teach anything to a moron like you.

> I am not a teacher and a textbook writer.

No, you are a babbling moron.

> But I know that the electrons are.

You don't know what ANYTHING is.

> Heaviside and Pointing did not that when
> they wrote EM.
> S*

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely
NOTHING about how ANYTHING works.

You don't even understand what an antenna is or the difference between
an electric field, a magnetic field, and an electromagnetic field.

Electrostatic and magnetostatic fields are created by DC.

An antenna is a device that converts the AC electrical energy at it's
teminals into electromagnetic energy which radiates from the antenna
and also coverts the electromagnetic energy which antenna intercepts
into AC electrical energy at it's terminals.

That is ELECTROMAGNETIC energy, not magnetostatic nor electrostatic
energy.

From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biot%E2%80%93Savart_law

"The Biot-Savart law is fundamental to magnetostatics, playing a similar
role to Coulomb's law in electrostatics. When magnetostatics does not
apply, the Biot-Savart law should be replaced by Jefimenko's equations."

What that means, you babbling idiot, is that Jefimenko's equations apply
to antennas, not the Biot-Savart law or Coulomb's law.

Jefimenko's equations were first published in the 1960's so anything
written before then is essentially irrelevant to a discussion of antennas.

Since an antenna is defined in terms of it's terminals, anything that may be connected to the terminals, such as a balun or a transmission line, has NOTHING to do with what the antenna is or how the antenna operates.

What that means is that ONLY the voltage at the antenna terminals effect what is going to happen, NOT how the voltage got there.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on electromagntics in any language?

Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

1947. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-21 18:33:38 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <9qsl081fn783nc1c4ujc5diqaenqaim7mm@4ax.com>
Source record: 1214

On Thu, 19 Jul 2012 23:20:02 +0000, foxbrain
<foxbrain.a4e9e58@radiobanter.com> wrote:

>i'm just new to this field and i need some help on it and i appreciate
>any help...
>my aim is to make a 315 or 433 transmitter and receiver so what ics is
>the best for that and where can i buy them and so for the antennas(but i
>would like to build them)...

This sounds like a school class project. If so, we should not be
doing your homework as you will not learn anything.

Some general direction:
<http://www.linxtechnologies.com/en/products/modules/kits>
<http://www.rfsolutions.co.uk/acatalog/RF_Development.html>
<http://www.ti.com/tool/cc1101dk433>
<http://www.radiotronix.com/products/proddb.asp?ProdID=216>
etc. Google for "433 MHz development kit". These development kits
are NOT cheap, but will give you a clue as to what's involved in the
product development.

For antennas, Google for "433 MHz antenna". There are plenty to
choose from. Most likely, a 1/4 wave wire whip antenna will be
sufficient.

For antenna design help, Google for "433 MHz antenna design". This
might be useful for comparing different types of antennas:
<http://www.ti.com/lit/an/swra161b/swra161b.pdf>

> i want to make a remote control for 3 relays using the
> encoders/decoders

There are also commerical products that do roughly what you propose.
Reverse engineering the design and using similar components for your
project is possible:
<http://www.ebay.com/itm/170740349762>
<http://www.ebay.com/itm/170854388957>
etc...

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1948. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-21 18:41:20 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <gn9rd9-1ns.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1215

foxbrain <foxbrain.a509898@radiobanter.com> wrote:
>
> i want to make a remote control for 3 relays using the
> encoders/decoders: pt2262 and pt2272 , it doesn't mine what kind of
> modulation...
> i recently found these 2 ics : u2741b and ata3741 . but what kind of
> antenna do i need?

How would anyone here know that as it depends on what kind of range you
exepect to get.

The simplest antenna would be a quarter wavelength piece of wire.

> is there any other thinks i have to know?

Probably.

1949. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-21 20:36:28 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <e56532bb-8821-4551-b0df-af92c64a2284@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1216

On Saturday, July 21, 2012 3:07:49 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> Heaviside and Pointing assumed: "In this case very near the wire, and within
> it, the lines of magnetic force are circles round the axis of the wire. The
> lines of electric force are along the wire,"

Yes, that's the way coherent photons orient themselves around a wire carrying RF energy. We can forgive Heaviside and Poynting for being ignorant of photons but today, some of us have alleviated our ignorance.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1950. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-22 10:36:52 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <500bd7c7$0$1313$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1217

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:e56532bb-8821-4551-b0df-af92c64a2284@googlegroups.com...
> On Saturday, July 21, 2012 3:07:49 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> Heaviside and Pointing assumed: "In this case very near the wire,
>> and within
>> it, the lines of magnetic force are circles round the axis of the wire.
>> The
>> lines of electric force are along the wire,"
>
> Yes, that's the way coherent photons orient themselves around a wire
> carrying RF energy. We can forgive Heaviside and Poynting for being
> ignorant of photons but today, some of us have alleviated our ignorance.

Where can I find the knowledge on photons?
S*

1951. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-22 11:25:59 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jugo0d$3ku$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1218

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:500bd7c7$0$1313$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> Where can I find the knowledge on photons?
> S*

Hello Szczepan.
Best place to learn about photons would be one of the physics or science
newsgroups.
Regards, Ian.

1952. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-22 12:13:28 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <da55921b-84d6-4420-9b96-ad00eac48a43@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1219

On Sunday, July 22, 2012 5:36:52 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> Where can I find the knowledge on photons?

Here's a pretty good overview:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Light_quantum

For information on EM radiation, superposition, and interference, I would recommend:

"Optics", 4th edition, by Eugene Hecht, available from www.abebooks.com
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1953. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-22 16:10:38 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <u8ltd9-ja7.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1220

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:e56532bb-8821-4551-b0df-af92c64a2284@googlegroups.com...
>> On Saturday, July 21, 2012 3:07:49 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> Heaviside and Pointing assumed: "In this case very near the wire,
>>> and within
>>> it, the lines of magnetic force are circles round the axis of the wire.
>>> The
>>> lines of electric force are along the wire,"
>>
>> Yes, that's the way coherent photons orient themselves around a wire
>> carrying RF energy. We can forgive Heaviside and Poynting for being
>> ignorant of photons but today, some of us have alleviated our ignorance.
>
> Where can I find the knowledge on photons?
> S*

University level textbooks.

Ooops, I forgot.

You are a babbling moron incapable of reading a textbook in any language,
thus you will always remain an ignorant, babbling, idiot.

1954. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-22 16:20:15 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <500c2841$0$1217$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1221

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:da55921b-84d6-4420-9b96-ad00eac48a43@googlegroups.com...
> On Sunday, July 22, 2012 5:36:52 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> Where can I find the knowledge on photons?
>
> Here's a pretty good overview:
>
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Light_quantum

Father of photon wrote:
"Had there not seemed to be insuperable objections, one might have been
tempted to adopt the hypothesis that we are dealing here with a new type of
atom, an identifiable entity, uncreatable and indestructible, which acts as
the carrier of radiant energy and, after absorption, persists as an
essential constituent of the absorbing atom until it is later sent out again
bearing a new amount of energy. If I now advance this hypothesis of a new
kind of atom, I do not claim that it can yet be proved, but only that a
consideration of the several objections that might be adduced shows that
there is not one of them that can not be overcome."
http://www.nobeliefs.com/photon.htm

Is it proved?

>
> For information on EM radiation, superposition, and interference, I would
> recommend:
>
> "Optics", 4th edition, by Eugene Hecht, available from www.abebooks.com

"8 Polarization 319"

Could you look at this?

Is in Hecht's the polarised light as the transverse wave (Fresnel,
Heaviside) or,

The longitudinal waves transmitted from the two sources (dipole) (Faraday,
Lorenz, Tesla).
S*

1955. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-22 17:04:50 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <ieotd9-ul7.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1224

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:da55921b-84d6-4420-9b96-ad00eac48a43@googlegroups.com...
>> On Sunday, July 22, 2012 5:36:52 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> Where can I find the knowledge on photons?
>>
>> Here's a pretty good overview:
>>
>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Light_quantum
>
> Father of photon wrote:
> "Had there not seemed to be insuperable objections, one might have been
> tempted to adopt the hypothesis that we are dealing here with a new type of
> atom, an identifiable entity, uncreatable and indestructible, which acts as
> the carrier of radiant energy and, after absorption, persists as an
> essential constituent of the absorbing atom until it is later sent out again
> bearing a new amount of energy. If I now advance this hypothesis of a new
> kind of atom, I do not claim that it can yet be proved, but only that a
> consideration of the several objections that might be adduced shows that
> there is not one of them that can not be overcome."
> http://www.nobeliefs.com/photon.htm
>
> Is it proved?

Yes; proved wrong like all your other babbling nonsense.

Once again you drag up crap written nearly 100 years ago that has long
been proven to be false.

You are a moron.

>> For information on EM radiation, superposition, and interference, I would
>> recommend:
>>
>> "Optics", 4th edition, by Eugene Hecht, available from www.abebooks.com
>
> "8 Polarization 319"
>
> Could you look at this?
>
> Is in Hecht's the polarised light as the transverse wave (Fresnel,
> Heaviside) or,
>
> The longitudinal waves transmitted from the two sources (dipole) (Faraday,

> Lorenz, Tesla).
> S*

You question is pure, meaningless, babble.

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely
NOTHING about anything.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all
the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong
and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on electromagntics
or anything else in any language?

Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

1956. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-22 17:35:32 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <ee2e8db3-5e06-4557-9aa5-9038cd2025ab@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1222

On Sunday, July 22, 2012 11:20:15 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> Is it proved?

Yes, proved to be pure fantasy. The Standard Model is as close to reality as we have gotten so far. The modern-day atom smashers have proved just how ignorant the speculations of the earlier physicists really were.

> "8 Polarization 319" Could you look at this?

In my 4th edition, Chapter 8 starts on page 325. The first sentence says: "... light may be treated as a transverse electromagnetic wave." Nowhere does it say that light may be treated as a longitudinal wave.
--

1957. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-22 18:04:22 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <500c40a7$0$1294$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1223

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:ee2e8db3-5e06-4557-9aa5-9038cd2025ab@googlegroups.com...
> On Sunday, July 22, 2012 11:20:15 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> Is it proved?
>
> Yes, proved to be pure fantasy. The Standard Model is as close to reality
> as we have gotten so far. The modern-day atom smashers have proved just
> how ignorant the speculations of the earlier physicists really were.
>
>> "8 Polarization 319" Could you look at this?
>
> In my 4th edition, Chapter 8 starts on page 325. The first sentence says:
> "... light may be treated as a transverse electromagnetic wave." Nowhere
> does it say that light may be treated as a longitudinal wave.

"" In 1817, Young had proposed a small transverse component to light, while
yet retaining a far larger longitudinal component. Fresnel, by the year
1821, was able to show via mathematical methods that polarization could be
explained only if light was entirely transverse, with no longitudinal
vibration whatsoever.
From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fresnel

As you see the Fresnel model is simpler than Young.
In the texbooks are only simple things.

The Authors MAY know that. So they wrote: "light may be treated". MAY
instead "Without of any doubts".
S*

> --

1958. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-22 19:34:00 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <861ud9-7u8.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1225

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:ee2e8db3-5e06-4557-9aa5-9038cd2025ab@googlegroups.com...
>> On Sunday, July 22, 2012 11:20:15 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> Is it proved?
>>
>> Yes, proved to be pure fantasy. The Standard Model is as close to reality
>> as we have gotten so far. The modern-day atom smashers have proved just
>> how ignorant the speculations of the earlier physicists really were.
>>
>>> "8 Polarization 319" Could you look at this?
>>
>> In my 4th edition, Chapter 8 starts on page 325. The first sentence says:
>> "... light may be treated as a transverse electromagnetic wave." Nowhere
>> does it say that light may be treated as a longitudinal wave.
>
> "" In 1817, Young had proposed a small transverse component to light, while
> yet retaining a far larger longitudinal component. Fresnel, by the year
> 1821, was able to show via mathematical methods that polarization could be
> explained only if light was entirely transverse, with no longitudinal
> vibration whatsoever.
> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fresnel

Yeah, so what?

Light can be viewed as a transverse electromagnetic wave, that has been
established.

> As you see the Fresnel model is simpler than Young.

Actually, no it is not, but it is all mute as that crap is almost
200 years old and knowledge, except for yours, has improved greatly
since then.

> In the texbooks are only simple things.

How would you know, you babbling moron, you have never read one
because even high school level textbooks are to difficult for you
to understand.
>
> The Authors MAY know that. So they wrote: "light may be treated". MAY
> instead "Without of any doubts".

Nope, this just shows how stupid, ignorant, and ineducable you are, moron.

Light may also be treated as photons.

You are so utterly stupid you will NEVER be able to understand that elecromagnetic radiation can be viewed both as waves or photons.

You are a babbling idiot and a laughingstock.

1959. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-22 22:14:44 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <25140241-4ad2-468b-a689-3b6f7652dfc7@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1226

On Sunday, July 22, 2012 1:04:22 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> The Authors MAY know that. So they wrote: "light may be treated". MAY
> instead "Without of any doubts".

Of course, technical authors avoid absolute assertions because they know that almost all knowledge is proven inaccurate sooner or later by the additional acquisition of human knowledge driven by finer-tuned experiments. What you don't seem to understand is that technical knowledge builds upon technical knowledge so that the latest theories that support the latest experiments are the best "knowledge" that we have so far. Without the 19th century giants in the field of physics, we couldn't have progressed this far, but those giants were simply ignorant of 21st century physics. Today we too, are still ignorant to a certain extent, but hopefully less ignorant than 19th century folk.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1960. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 00:08:53 UTC
From: foxbrain <foxbrain.a5292d8@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <foxbrain.a5292d8@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 1228

thanks that helped...
BTW i'm making a project for my own not any kind of homework.
i have one more question : if i wanted to make my device have a bigger
range like 500-1000meters should i put an amplifer before the antenna?
i should change the antenna in to yagi shouldn't i?

--
foxbrain

1961. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 01:39:31 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <500cab51$0$74856$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1227

On 7/22/2012 5:14 PM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Sunday, July 22, 2012 1:04:22 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> The Authors MAY know that. So they wrote:"light may be treated". MAY
>> instead"Without of any doubts".
>
> Of course, technical authors avoid absolute assertions because they know that almost all knowledge is proven inaccurate sooner or later by the additional acquisition of human knowledge driven by finer-tuned experiments. What you don't seem to understand is that technical knowledge builds upon technical knowledge so that the latest theories that support the latest experiments are the best "knowledge" that we have so far. Without the 19th century giants in the field of physics, we couldn't have progressed this far, but those giants were simply ignorant of 21st century physics. Today we too, are still ignorant to a certain extent, but hopefully less ignorant than 19th century folk.
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

But authors then said different. They say things that are not agreed to
by author today who no knowing what they are meaning.

Or something like that.

tom
K0TAR

1962. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 06:21:12 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <jeqp08t04el4i91s981jha4l2ojm7ol42o@4ax.com>
Source record: 1229

On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 00:08:53 +0000, foxbrain
<foxbrain.a5292d8@radiobanter.com> wrote:

>BTW i'm making a project for my own not any kind of homework.

Ok, you're off the hook.

>i have one more question : if i wanted to make my device have a bigger
>range like 500-1000meters should i put an amplifer before the antenna?
>i should change the antenna in to yagi shouldn't i?

FCC 15.209
<http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/209/>
200 uv/meter maximum, measured at 3 meters. That works out to about
-46dBm ERP or about 12 milliwatts into a unity gain antenna.

This should explain how it all works:
<http://transition.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Engineering_Technology/Documents/bulletins/oet63/oet63rev.pdf>
See the calcs on Pg 29.

Claims 500 meters:
<http://www.sparkfun.com/products/155>
At 10mw, this is close to maximum legal. Anything more than that and
you're going to start interfering with wireless weather stations, car
alarms, etc.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1963. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 06:28:39 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <5nrp08pgm7dsivhos92kc97dvs2q5p48ij@4ax.com>
Source record: 1230

On Sun, 22 Jul 2012 23:21:12 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
wrote:

>FCC 15.209
><http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/209/>
>200 uv/meter maximum, measured at 3 meters. That works out to about
>-46dBm ERP or about 12 milliwatts into a unity gain antenna.

Sorry, brain damage.
The -46dBm should be 10.8dBm ERP

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1964. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 07:02:32 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <500cf70a$0$1218$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1231

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:861ud9-7u8.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>
>> "" In 1817, Young had proposed a small transverse component to light,
>> while
>> yet retaining a far larger longitudinal component. Fresnel, by the year
>> 1821, was able to show via mathematical methods that polarization could
>> be
>> explained only if light was entirely transverse, with no longitudinal
>> vibration whatsoever.
>> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fresnel
>

> Light may also be treated as photons.

Yes. In one chapter as waves and in the next as particles.

But it means only that you do not know what the light is.
S*

1965. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 07:37:23 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <500cff35$0$1224$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1232

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:25140241-4ad2-468b-a689-3b6f7652dfc7@googlegroups.com...
On Sunday, July 22, 2012 1:04:22 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> The Authors MAY know that. So they wrote: "light may be treated". MAY
instead "Without of any doubts";.

>Of course, technical authors avoid absolute assertions because they know
>that almost all knowledge is proven inaccurate sooner or later by the
>additional acquisition of human knowledge driven by finer-tuned
>experiments. What you don't seem to understand is that technical knowledge
>builds upon technical knowledge so that the latest theories that support
>the latest experiments are the best "knowledge" that we have so far.
>Without the 19th century giants in the field of physics, we couldn't have
>progressed this far, but those giants were simply ignorant of 21st century
>physics.

The Giants discovered in XIX century that light is the oscillatory flow of
electrons.

> Today we too, are still ignorant to a certain extent, but hopefully less
> ignorant than 19th century folk.

In XX century was done the first rectenna: "A rectenna is a rectifying
antenna, a special type of antenna that is used to convert microwave energy
into direct current electricity. "
In XXI century are the optical rectennas.

But the first were the crystal radio:
"The simplest crystal radio receiver, employing an antenna and a
demodulating diode (rectifier), is actually a rectenna".
From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rectenna

You wrote "latest theories that support the latest experiments are the best
"knowledge" that we have so far".

But there are plenty of theories. Which one is the best?

To have knowledge means know the facts not theories.
S*

1966. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 07:51:19 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <N3CrZCD3JQDQFwAA@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 1233

Every time yet another post on this subject arrives, I can't help thinking of the limerick about the 'Young man of Devizes' (a small town in Wiltshire, England). Those who have no idea what I'm talking about can Google.

Perhaps there's a similar one about a radio amateur whose dipole had unequal wire sizes?
--
Ian

1967. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 11:33:58 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jujcr5$t3o$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1234

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:500cff35$0$1224$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> The Giants discovered in XIX century that light is the oscillatory flow of
> electrons.
>
> In XX century was done the first rectenna: "A rectenna is a rectifying
> antenna, a special type of antenna that is used to convert microwave
> energy into direct current electricity. "
> In XXI century are the optical rectennas.
>
> But the first were the crystal radio:
> "The simplest crystal radio receiver, employing an antenna and a
> demodulating diode (rectifier), is actually a rectenna".
> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rectenna
>
> You wrote "latest theories that support the latest experiments are the
> best "knowledge" that we have so far".
>
> But there are plenty of theories. Which one is the best?
>
> To have knowledge means know the facts not theories.
> S*
Oh dear! The Wiki page tells us that a rectenna converts microwave energy
then says, inconsistently, that crystal radios (which operate on MW and LW)
are rectennas.
I think the rectenna was mentioned by Szczepan several months ago - are we
going around the loop once more?

Is it worth commenting about scientific method, theory and fact?
I'll say that reading Szczepan's postings makes a good spectator sport.

73, Ian.

1968. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 12:53:12 UTC
From: foxbrain <foxbrain.a533b98@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <foxbrain.a533b98@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 1243

so depending on the equation in :
http://tinyurl.com/c86y6q6
i should make the power the much larger i can but not more than 10mw
and so for the gain , and decrease the E (v/meter)....
thanks

--
foxbrain

1969. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 13:56:41 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jujl6s$5tu$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1235

On 7/23/2012 1:28 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Sun, 22 Jul 2012 23:21:12 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
> wrote:
>
>> FCC 15.209
>> <http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/209/>
>> 200 uv/meter maximum, measured at 3 meters. That works out to about
>> -46dBm ERP or about 12 milliwatts into a unity gain antenna.
>
> Sorry, brain damage.
> The -46dBm should be 10.8dBm ERP
>

Hmmm... my calculator says P = 12 nanowatts.

1970. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 14:12:40 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk0qmuo.cib.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1236

John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote:
> On 7/23/2012 1:28 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>> On Sun, 22 Jul 2012 23:21:12 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
>> wrote:
>>
>>> FCC 15.209
>>> <http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/209/>
>>> 200 uv/meter maximum, measured at 3 meters. That works out to about
>>> -46dBm ERP or about 12 milliwatts into a unity gain antenna.
>>
>> Sorry, brain damage.
>> The -46dBm should be 10.8dBm ERP
>>
>
> Hmmm... my calculator says P = 12 nanowatts.

That is wrong, 10mW ERP is what these lowpower devices are allowed
to transmit.

1971. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 14:29:04 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jujn3h$h1q$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1237

On 7/23/2012 9:12 AM, Rob wrote:
> John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote:
>> On 7/23/2012 1:28 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>>> On Sun, 22 Jul 2012 23:21:12 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
>>> wrote:
>>>
>>>> FCC 15.209
>>>> <http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/209/>
>>>> 200 uv/meter maximum, measured at 3 meters. That works out to about
>>>> -46dBm ERP or about 12 milliwatts into a unity gain antenna.
>>>
>>> Sorry, brain damage.
>>> The -46dBm should be 10.8dBm ERP
>>>
>>
>> Hmmm... my calculator says P = 12 nanowatts.
>
> That is wrong, 10mW ERP is what these lowpower devices are allowed
> to transmit.
>

If so, then more than 200uV/m is allowed. Do the calculation as Jeff
supplied:

<quote>
This should explain how it all works:
<http://transition.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Engineering_Technology/Documents/bulletins/oet63/oet63rev.pdf>
See the calcs on Pg 29.
</quote>

1972. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 16:05:03 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <615e034d-3b6f-4bb9-9b31-4265dbb115fd@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1238

On Monday, July 23, 2012 2:37:23 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> The Giants discovered in XIX century that light is the oscillatory flow of
> electrons.

But that has since been proved not to be a fact, i.e. their theory has been disproved. Just as Issac Newton's discoveries were a little off, so were the "Giants" about which you speak. In RF conductors, electrons do oscillate but they are much too slow to "flow". I can crawl on my knees faster than electrons flow in a wire and that has been proved by actual measurements. The RF fields/waves that are flowing around a conductor at the speed of light are photons like the ones you are using to read this screen, just at a different frequency. When you realize what is the nature of the thing that is incident upon your retina, you will understand EM radiation.

> But there are plenty of theories. Which one is the best?

The one that agrees with the latest experimental measurements. Einstein's theory that gravity curves space was just a theory until proved valid by actual experimental measurements. The CERN Large Hadron Collider is providing actual experimental measurements as we speak. If the measurements disagree with the Standard Model, we will have to change the Standard Model.

> To have knowledge means know the facts not theories.

We will probably never know all the "facts" - the best we can do is become less ignorant. All of our models of reality exist in human minds filtered through human senses none of which are perfect. For instance, entangled particles seem to violate the spirit of the speed of light limit, yet they have been proved to exist by experiments. And how is it possible for a huge carbon Buckyball to pass through two slots at the same time and interfere with itself on the other side? Seems to me that the particle is creating a wavefront in the structure of space.

The best models are the ones that best match the latest experimental evidence. Some of yours do not match the latest experimental evidence at all, i.e. seems that you are deliberately choosing to remain ignorant (or just pulling our legs).
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

1973. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 16:21:53 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <sktq081pb7e1qltpsq01p1j715904vdhkm@4ax.com>
Source record: 1239

On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 08:56:41 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
wrote:

>On 7/23/2012 1:28 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>> On Sun, 22 Jul 2012 23:21:12 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
>> wrote:
>>
>>> FCC 15.209
>>> <http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/209/>
>>> 200 uv/meter maximum, measured at 3 meters. That works out to about
>>> -46dBm ERP or about 12 milliwatts into a unity gain antenna.
>>
>> Sorry, brain damage.
>> The -46dBm should be 10.8dBm ERP

>Hmmm... my calculator says P = 12 nanowatts.

Your calculator is correct. My -46dBm is wrong. It was late, I was
multitasking, the phone range, I was tired, etc. Sorry for the
muddle.
+10.8dBm converts to 12 mw.
<http://www.rapidtables.com/convert/power/dBm_to_mW.htm>

Then... I find a 433MHz radio that delivers +20dBm (100mw).
<http://www.sparkfun.com/products/10153>
By my reading of 15.209, that's overpowered unless operating with a
miserable -9dB gain antenna. From the manufacturers web pile at:
<http://www.hoperf.com/rf_fsk/>
they offer +10, +13, and +20dBm outputs and claim they all meet ETSI
and FCC regs. I dunno about that.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1974. Garage door opener doesn't work? Maybe there's interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 16:43:10 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jujuv0$4tr$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1240

Military ELMR equipment is authorized for 380-399.9 MHz.
Garage door openers that operate low power unauthorized in the same band are
sometimes messed up.

Wonder if the military or the garage door opener company will win...

http://www.theday.com/article/20120723/NWS09/307239975/1018

1975. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 16:49:45 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <500d80ab$0$1209$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1241

"Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w wiadomosci news:N3CrZCD3JQDQFwAA@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
> Every time yet another post on this subject arrives, I can't help thinking
> of the limerick about the 'Young man of Devizes' (a small town in
> Wiltshire, England). Those who have no idea what I'm talking about can
> Google.
>
> Perhaps there's a similar one about a radio amateur whose dipole had
> unequal wire sizes?

"End-Fed Center-Fed Dipole (AKA Coaxial Vertical Dipole)

Really, that description is correct. Primarily constructed with coaxial cable the one half wave vertical dipole is fed from its bottom but the coax shield is left in place only up to near the center point (about ½ wave but the exact end point for terminating the shielding is determined by tuning) which becomes the actual "feed-point" ergo, the description. The center conductor continues up for about ½ wave past the point of termination of the shield." From: http://forums.qrz.com/showthread.php?286554-End-Fed-Center-Fed-Dipole

Are the wires equal or unequal?
Is it dipole, monopole or "dipole"?
S*

1976. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 16:54:01 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jujvja$875$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1242

On 7/23/2012 11:21 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 08:56:41 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
> wrote:
>
>> On 7/23/2012 1:28 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>>> On Sun, 22 Jul 2012 23:21:12 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
>>> wrote:
>>>
>>>> FCC 15.209
>>>> <http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/209/>
>>>> 200 uv/meter maximum, measured at 3 meters. That works out to about
>>>> -46dBm ERP or about 12 milliwatts into a unity gain antenna.
>>>
>>> Sorry, brain damage.
>>> The -46dBm should be 10.8dBm ERP
>
>> Hmmm... my calculator says P = 12 nanowatts.
>
> Your calculator is correct. My -46dBm is wrong. It was late, I was
> multitasking, the phone range, I was tired, etc. Sorry for the
> muddle.
> +10.8dBm converts to 12 mw.

12 nw is -49 dBm. Why are you still using 12 mw?

> <http://www.rapidtables.com/convert/power/dBm_to_mW.htm>

> Then... I find a 433MHz radio that delivers +20dBm (100mw).
> <http://www.sparkfun.com/products/10153>
> By my reading of 15.209, that's overpowered unless operating with a
> miserable -9dB gain antenna.

The antenna would have to have -69 dB gain for 100 mw to radiate 12
NANOwatts.

> From the manufacturers web pile at:
> <http://www.hoperf.com/rf_fsk/>
> they offer +10, +13, and +20dBm outputs and claim they all meet ETSI
> and FCC regs. I dunno about that.
>

I don't either. This is a question I've had for years.

1977. Re: Garage door opener doesn't work? Maybe there's interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 17:11:42 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <m71r08th4tmi2817o6j8g7a6mldh15eane@4ax.com>
Source record: 1244

On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 09:43:10 -0700, "Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
wrote:

>Military ELMR equipment is authorized for 380-399.9 MHz.
>Garage door openers that operate low power unauthorized in the same band are
>sometimes messed up.
>
>Wonder if the military or the garage door opener company will win...
>
>http://www.theday.com/article/20120723/NWS09/307239975/1018

Reminds me of the garage door hack.

At midnight, from a nearby hill, where you can oversee the whole city,
transmit with a few hundered watts all the door opener codes
in sequence. Use a software to feed the signals.

But even worse and the utmost of all evils, is the Dildo Hack.
You know they have remote controls also.
Every light that comes on in the city after your transmission,
is a feedback of success.

w.

1978. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 17:12:24 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <n8d0e9-c3h.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1245

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:861ud9-7u8.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>
>>> "" In 1817, Young had proposed a small transverse component to light,
>>> while
>>> yet retaining a far larger longitudinal component. Fresnel, by the year
>>> 1821, was able to show via mathematical methods that polarization could
>>> be
>>> explained only if light was entirely transverse, with no longitudinal
>>> vibration whatsoever.
>>> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fresnel
>>
>
>> Light may also be treated as photons.
>
> Yes. In one chapter as waves and in the next as particles.

What in the hell are you babbling about with "one chapter" and "next"?

> But it means only that you do not know what the light is.

Everyone but you knows what light is.

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely
NOTHING about anything.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all
the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong
and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on anything
in any language?

Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

1979. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 17:18:00 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <8jd0e9-c3h.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1249

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:25140241-4ad2-468b-a689-3b6f7652dfc7@googlegroups.com...
> On Sunday, July 22, 2012 1:04:22 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> The Authors MAY know that. So they wrote: "light may be treated". MAY
> instead "Without of any doubts";.
>
>>Of course, technical authors avoid absolute assertions because they know
>>that almost all knowledge is proven inaccurate sooner or later by the
>>additional acquisition of human knowledge driven by finer-tuned
>>experiments. What you don't seem to understand is that technical knowledge
>>builds upon technical knowledge so that the latest theories that support
>>the latest experiments are the best "knowledge" that we have so far.
>>Without the 19th century giants in the field of physics, we couldn't have
>>progressed this far, but those giants were simply ignorant of 21st century
>>physics.
>
> The Giants discovered in XIX century that light is the oscillatory flow of
> electrons.

The "Giants" were wrong, light is no such thing, and you are a moron.

>> Today we too, are still ignorant to a certain extent, but hopefully less
>> ignorant than 19th century folk.
>
> In XX century was done the first rectenna: "A rectenna is a rectifying
> antenna, a special type of antenna that is used to convert microwave energy
> into direct current electricity. "
> In XXI century are the optical rectennas.

Irrelevant to anything to do with the nature of light.

> But the first were the crystal radio:
> "The simplest crystal radio receiver, employing an antenna and a
> demodulating diode (rectifier), is actually a rectenna".
> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rectenna

Irrelevant to anything to do with the nature of light other than to show
light and radio waves have the same properties.

> You wrote "latest theories that support the latest experiments are the best
> "knowledge" that we have so far".
>
> But there are plenty of theories. Which one is the best?

Generally, the latest ones which have more experiments and data to back them up.

> To have knowledge means know the facts not theories.

To be Szczepan Bialek means to be an ignorant, ineducable, moron.

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely NOTHING about antennas or how they work.

You don't even understand what an antenna is or the difference between an electric field, a magnetic field, and an electromagnetic field.

An antenna is a device that converts the AC electrical energy at it's teminals into electromagnetic energy which radiates from the antenna and also coverts the electromagnetic energy which antenna intercepts into AC electrical energy at it's terminals.

A rectenna is simply an antenna with something that acts as a diode at it's terminals to convert the AC to DC.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on anthing in any language?

Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

1980. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 17:20:18 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <500d87d5$0$1317$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1246

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:615e034d-3b6f-4bb9-9b31-4265dbb115fd@googlegroups.com...
On Monday, July 23, 2012 2:37:23 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> The Giants discovered in XIX century that light is the oscillatory flow
>> of
> electrons.

>But that has since been proved not to be a fact, i.e. their theory has been
>disproved. Just as Issac Newton's discoveries were a little off, so were
>the "Giants" about which you speak. In RF conductors, electrons do
>oscillate but they are much too slow to "flow".

They jump off from the end (corona) after the time equal to speed of light.
They do not flow from the transmitter to the end of antenna. They kick the
next ones. It is the oscillatory flow.

> I can crawl on my knees faster than electrons flow in a wire and that has
> been proved by actual measurements. The RF fields/waves that are flowing
> around a conductor at the speed of light are photons like the ones you are
> using to read this screen, just at a different frequency. When you realize
> what is the nature of the thing that is incident upon your retina, you
> will understand EM radiation.

In textbooks are Heaviside's and Pointing's EM. Are They Giants?

>> But there are plenty of theories. Which one is the best?

>The one that agrees with the latest experimental measurements. Einstein's
>theory that gravity curves space was just a theory until proved valid by
>actual experimental measurements. The CERN Large Hadron Collider is
>providing actual experimental measurements as we speak. If the measurements
>disagree with the Standard Model, we will have to change the Standard
>Model.

Hertz did the experimental measurements of waves from the dipole
(polarisation, refraction etc.)
Do you know something about the Marconi antenna?

>> To have knowledge means know the facts not theories.

>We will probably never know all the "facts" - the best we can do is become
>less ignorant. All of our models of reality exist in human minds filtered
>through human senses none of which are perfect. For instance, entangled
>particles seem to violate the spirit of the speed of light limit, yet they
>have been proved to exist by experiments. And how is it possible for a huge
>carbon Buckyball to pass through two slots at the same time and interfere
>with itself on the other side? Seems to me that the particle is creating a

>wavefront in the structure of space.

>The best models are the ones that best match the latest experimental
>evidence. Some of yours do not match the latest experimental evidence at
>all, i.e. seems that you are deliberately choosing to remain ignorant (or
>just pulling our legs).

The papers of Giants are now available. Try to compare the papers by
Heaviside-Pointing and Dirac.
Dirac was an engineer so he was tought on Heaviside-Pointing's EM. Dirac
never even mentioned EM.

Ia trying to pull you from the textbooks (where all is simplified) to the
paper of Giants.
S*

1981. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 17:22:59 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <fj1r08lcukjigedah10v686fdarm4ro32i@4ax.com>
Source record: 1247

On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 12:53:12 +0000, foxbrain
<foxbrain.a533b98@radiobanter.com> wrote:

>so depending on the equation in :
>http://tinyurl.com/c86y6q6
>i should make the power the much larger i can but not more than 10mw
>and so for the gain , and decrease the E (v/meter)....

Not exactly. When adding a bigger antenna, you will need to decrease
the transmit power to keep the field strength (V/meter) constant.

For example, assume that +12dBm tx power and 0dBm (unity) gain antenna
is the maximum legal. If you replace the unity gain antenna with an
+8dBi gain yagi, you will need to reduce the transmit power down to
+4dBm output to stay withint the maximum field strength requirement.

Note that you can calculate your maximum range if you know the various
numbers.
<http://wireless.navas.us/index.php?title=Wi-Fi#Link_Calculations>
<http://www.terabeam.com/support/calculations/som.php>

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1982. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 17:27:36 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <85e0e9-c3h.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1250

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:N3CrZCD3JQDQFwAA@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
>> Every time yet another post on this subject arrives, I can't help thinking
>> of the limerick about the 'Young man of Devizes' (a small town in
>> Wiltshire, England). Those who have no idea what I'm talking about can
>> Google.
>>
>> Perhaps there's a similar one about a radio amateur whose dipole had
>> unequal wire sizes?
>
> "End-Fed Center-Fed Dipole (AKA Coaxial Vertical Dipole)
>
> Really, that description is correct. Primarily constructed with coaxial
> cable the one half wave vertical dipole is fed from its bottom but the coax
> shield is left in place only up to near the center point (about ? wave but
> the exact end point for terminating the shielding is determined by tuning)
> which becomes the actual "feed-point" ergo, the description. The center
> conductor continues up for about ? wave past the point of termination of the
> shield." From:
> http://forums.qrz.com/showthread.php?286554-End-Fed-Center-Fed-Dipole

You haven't the slightest clue what any of this means.

> Are the wires equal or unequal?

A stupid question from a moron that doesn't have the slightest clue
what any of this means.

> Is it dipole, monopole or "dipole"?

There is no difference between a dipole and a "dipole".

The antenna in question is a monopole with a complex feed system.

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely
NOTHING about anything.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all
the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong
and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on anything
in any language?

Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

1983. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 17:30:04 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <842r081ee8a5r2976ib42tbpmt4ct7uadk@4ax.com>
Source record: 1248

On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 11:54:01 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
wrote:

>On 7/23/2012 11:21 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>> On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 08:56:41 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
>> wrote:
>>
>>> On 7/23/2012 1:28 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>>>> On Sun, 22 Jul 2012 23:21:12 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
>>>> wrote:
>>>>
>>>>> FCC 15.209
>>>>> <http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/209/>
>>>>> 200 uv/meter maximum, measured at 3 meters. That works out to about
>>>>> -46dBm ERP or about 12 milliwatts into a unity gain antenna.
>>>>
>>>> Sorry, brain damage.
>>>> The -46dBm should be 10.8dBm ERP
>>
>>> Hmmm... my calculator says P = 12 nanowatts.
>>
>> Your calculator is correct. My -46dBm is wrong. It was late, I was
>> multitasking, the phone range, I was tired, etc. Sorry for the
>> muddle.
>> +10.8dBm converts to 12 mw.
>
>12 nw is -49 dBm. Why are you still using 12 mw?

The 12mw is correct. The -46dBm was my mistake. It should
have been about +10.8dBm.

>> <http://www.rapidtables.com/convert/power/dBm_to_mW.htm>
>
>> Then... I find a 433MHz radio that delivers +20dBm (100mw).
>> <http://www.sparkfun.com/products/10153>
>> By my reading of 15.209, that's overpowered unless operating with a
>> miserable -9dB gain antenna.
>
>The antenna would have to have -69 dB gain for 100 mw to radiate 12
>NANOwatts.

Nope. Use 12 milliwatts or 10.8dBm please. Loose the -46/49dBm.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com

Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1984. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 17:32:00 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk0r2kg.l44.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1101

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:615e034d-3b6f-4bb9-9b31-4265dbb115fd@googlegroups.com...
> On Monday, July 23, 2012 2:37:23 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> The Giants discovered in XIX century that light is the oscillatory flow
>>> of
>> electrons.
>
>>But that has since been proved not to be a fact, i.e. their theory has been
>>disproved. Just as Issac Newton's discoveries were a little off, so were
>>the "Giants" about which you speak. In RF conductors, electrons do
>>oscillate but they are much too slow to "flow".
>
> They jump off from the end (corona) after the time equal to speed of light.
> They do not flow from the transmitter to the end of antenna. They kick the
> next ones. It is the oscillatory flow.

But EM waves also propagate in environments where the electrons are
too far apart to kick eachother. How do you explain that?

1985. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 17:41:32 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <juk2cf$qm5$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1102

On 7/23/2012 12:30 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 11:54:01 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
> wrote:
>
>> On 7/23/2012 11:21 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>>> On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 08:56:41 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
>>> wrote:
>>>
>>>> On 7/23/2012 1:28 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>>>>> On Sun, 22 Jul 2012 23:21:12 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
>>>>> wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>> FCC 15.209
>>>>>> <http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/209/>
>>>>>> 200 uv/meter maximum, measured at 3 meters. That works out to about
>>>>>> -46dBm ERP or about 12 milliwatts into a unity gain antenna.
>>>>>
>>>>> Sorry, brain damage.
>>>>> The -46dBm should be 10.8dBm ERP
>>>
>>>> Hmmm... my calculator says P = 12 nanowatts.
>>>
>>> Your calculator is correct. My -46dBm is wrong. It was late, I was
>>> multitasking, the phone range, I was tired, etc. Sorry for the
>>> muddle.
>>> +10.8dBm converts to 12 mw.
>>
>> 12 nw is -49 dBm. Why are you still using 12 mw?
>
> The 12mw is correct. The -46dBm was my mistake. It should
> have been about +10.8dBm.
>
>>> <http://www.rapidtables.com/convert/power/dBm_to_mW.htm>
>>
>>> Then... I find a 433MHz radio that delivers +20dBm (100mw).
>>> <http://www.sparkfun.com/products/10153>
>>> By my reading of 15.209, that's overpowered unless operating with a
>>> miserable -9dB gain antenna.
>>
>> The antenna would have to have -69 dB gain for 100 mw to radiate 12
>> NANOwatts.
>
> Nope. Use 12 milliwatts or 10.8dBm please. Loose the -46/49dBm.
>

From the document you posted, P*G/(4*Pi*D^2) = E^2/(120*Pi)

Let G = 1, D = 3, E = 200uV then

P*1/(4*3.14*3*3) = (200e-6)^2/377 and

P/113 = 40e-9/377 so that

P = 113 * 106e-12 giving

P = 12e-9

This looks like NANOwatts to me.

1986. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 17:45:26 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <juk2jp$s5s$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1103

On 7/23/2012 12:30 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 11:54:01 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
> wrote:
>
>> On 7/23/2012 11:21 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>>> On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 08:56:41 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
>>> wrote:
>>>
>>>> On 7/23/2012 1:28 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>>>>> On Sun, 22 Jul 2012 23:21:12 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
>>>>> wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>> FCC 15.209
>>>>>> <http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/209/>
>>>>>> 200 uv/meter maximum, measured at 3 meters. That works out to about
>>>>>> -46dBm ERP or about 12 milliwatts into a unity gain antenna.
>>>>>
>>>>> Sorry, brain damage.
>>>>> The -46dBm should be 10.8dBm ERP
>>>
>>>> Hmmm... my calculator says P = 12 nanowatts.
>>>
>>> Your calculator is correct. My -46dBm is wrong. It was late, I was
>>> multitasking, the phone range, I was tired, etc. Sorry for the
>>> muddle.
>>> +10.8dBm converts to 12 mw.
>>
>> 12 nw is -49 dBm. Why are you still using 12 mw?
>
> The 12mw is correct.

Please show your work.

1987. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 18:01:21 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <h4g0e9-9eh.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1105

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> They jump off from the end (corona) after the time equal to speed of light.
> They do not flow from the transmitter to the end of antenna. They kick the
> next ones. It is the oscillatory flow.

You have been told time and time again that there is no corona in normal antenna operation.

You have been told time and time again that "oscillatory flow" is 19th century nonsense.

Why do you yet again repeat all this nonsense?

Why do you keep arguing with people who have hundreds of years of collective experience and many with engineering and science degrees, all of whom have told you this is nonsense?

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely NOTHING about anything.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on anything in any language?

Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

1988. Re: Garage door opener doesn't work? Maybe there's interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 18:04:45 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <cs2r08dnbr3p9d76u7q76jsoq3ehu10i27@4ax.com>
Source record: 1104

On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 09:43:10 -0700, "Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
wrote:

>Military ELMR equipment is authorized for 380-399.9 MHz.
>Garage door openers that operate low power unauthorized in the same band are
>sometimes messed up.
>
>Wonder if the military or the garage door opener company will win...
>
>http://www.theday.com/article/20120723/NWS09/307239975/1018

It's not exactly ELMR but rather LMRS (Land Mobile Radio System) at
380-400MHz interfering with garage door openers on 315 MHz through
receiver blocking (overload):
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land_Mobile_Radio_System>
This has been a known problem for at least 8 years, yet the garage
door manufactories haven't done anything in the way of improved
receivers. I guess a cheap bandpass filter and some shielding would
be too much for the cost concious garage door opener manufacturers.

Drivel: One of my customers was having problems with their garage
door opener. They said they could easily close the door from the end
of the driveway, but could not open it again from the same location.
When I arrived, I found that they had an aluminum garage door, with
the receiver mounted behind the door. Between the metal door and
aluminium foil backed insulation in the walls and roof, the garage
made an effective screen room. I moved the recevier and wire antenna
to a better location, which fixed the problem.

More drivel: Many years ago, I helped setup a 30 watt Mitrek 440MHz
portable repeater for an event. Since it used mechanical T/R relays,
the dropout time was set rather long to minimize contact cycling.
During the event, we had some traffic from drivers in the nearby
parking lot about being unable to operate wireless car alarms. Oops.
I turned down the TX power which allowed the alarms to operate
normally. Years, they switched to VHF, which stopped blocking the car
alarm receivers, and introduced triggering the car alarms.
Lesson learned: Use low tx power in parking lots.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1989. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 19:25:02 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <juk8eh$23v$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1106

On 7/23/2012 12:30 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 11:54:01 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
> wrote:
>
>> On 7/23/2012 11:21 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>>> On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 08:56:41 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
>>> wrote:
>>>
>>>> On 7/23/2012 1:28 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>>>>> On Sun, 22 Jul 2012 23:21:12 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
>>>>> wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>> FCC 15.209
>>>>>> <http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/209/>
>>>>>> 200 uv/meter maximum, measured at 3 meters. That works out to about
>>>>>> -46dBm ERP or about 12 milliwatts into a unity gain antenna.
>>>>>
>>>>> Sorry, brain damage.
>>>>> The -46dBm should be 10.8dBm ERP
>>>
>>>> Hmmm... my calculator says P = 12 nanowatts.
>>>
>>> Your calculator is correct. My -46dBm is wrong. It was late, I was
>>> multitasking, the phone range, I was tired, etc. Sorry for the
>>> muddle.
>>> +10.8dBm converts to 12 mw.
>>
>> 12 nw is -49 dBm. Why are you still using 12 mw?
>
> The 12mw is correct. The -46dBm was my mistake. It should
> have been about +10.8dBm.
>
>>> <http://www.rapidtables.com/convert/power/dBm_to_mW.htm>
>>
>>> Then... I find a 433MHz radio that delivers +20dBm (100mw).
>>> <http://www.sparkfun.com/products/10153>
>>> By my reading of 15.209, that's overpowered unless operating with a
>>> miserable -9dB gain antenna.
>>
>> The antenna would have to have -69 dB gain for 100 mw to radiate 12
>> NANOwatts.
>
> Nope. Use 12 milliwatts or 10.8dBm please. Loose the -46/49dBm.
>

Oh, I see.

You used 100 MILLIvolts (not MICROvolts) in your calculation! That's how you wound up with MILLIwatts rather than (NANOwatts).

1990. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 20:32:05 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jukcc7$or2$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1107

On 7/23/2012 12:30 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 11:54:01 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
> wrote:
>
>> On 7/23/2012 11:21 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>>> On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 08:56:41 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
>>> wrote:
>>>
>>>> On 7/23/2012 1:28 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>>>>> On Sun, 22 Jul 2012 23:21:12 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
>>>>> wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>> FCC 15.209
>>>>>> <http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/209/>
>>>>>> 200 uv/meter maximum, measured at 3 meters. That works out to about
>>>>>> -46dBm ERP or about 12 milliwatts into a unity gain antenna.
>>>>>
>>>>> Sorry, brain damage.
>>>>> The -46dBm should be 10.8dBm ERP
>>>
>>>> Hmmm... my calculator says P = 12 nanowatts.
>>>
>>> Your calculator is correct. My -46dBm is wrong. It was late, I was
>>> multitasking, the phone range, I was tired, etc. Sorry for the
>>> muddle.
>>> +10.8dBm converts to 12 mw.
>>
>> 12 nw is -49 dBm. Why are you still using 12 mw?
>
> The 12mw is correct. The -46dBm was my mistake. It should
> have been about +10.8dBm.
>
>>> <http://www.rapidtables.com/convert/power/dBm_to_mW.htm>
>>
>>> Then... I find a 433MHz radio that delivers +20dBm (100mw).
>>> <http://www.sparkfun.com/products/10153>
>>> By my reading of 15.209, that's overpowered unless operating with a
>>> miserable -9dB gain antenna.
>>
>> The antenna would have to have -69 dB gain for 100 mw to radiate 12
>> NANOwatts.
>
> Nope. Use 12 milliwatts or 10.8dBm please. Loose the -46/49dBm.
>

Oh, I see.

You used 200 MILLIvolts (not MICROvolts) in your calculation! That's how you wound up with MILLIwatts rather than (NANOwatts).

1991. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 21:03:24 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <1edr08ts4ane6k3r3g2revkdsno1vcqan5@4ax.com>
Source record: 1108

On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 12:41:32 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
wrote:

> From the document you posted, P*G/(4*Pi*D^2) = E^2/(120*Pi)
>Let G = 1, D = 3, E = 200uV then
>P*1/(4*3.14*3*3) = (200e-6)^2/377 and
>P/113 = 40e-9/377 so that
>P = 113 * 106e-12 giving
>P = 12e-9
>This looks like NANOwatts to me.

Well, that looks right. I'll do the short version:

From Pg 29.
<http://transition.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Engineering_Technology/Documents/bulletins/oet63/oet63rev.pdf>

Assuming a 0dBi gain antenna:
Power = 0.3 FS^2
where
FS = field strength in Volts/meter
P = Watts
Plugging in:
Power = 0.3 * (200 uV/m)^2 = 0.3 * (200*10^-6 V/m)^2
Power = 0.3 * 4*10^-8 = 12*10-9 = 12 nano watts.
Argh... You're right.

However, that can't be the correct maximum power. It's much too low
to be useful.

Digging out a cheat sheet from:
<http://www.ti.com/lit/an/swra090/swra090.pdf>
CEPT (European) 1e and 1e1 are 10mw and 1mw respectively.
However, digging down to the FCC stuff on Pg 11, I find that the specs
are really in FCC 15.231(b).
<http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/231/>
and are approx 11,000 uV/meter. Grinding the numbers again...

Assuming a 0dBi gain antenna:
Power = 0.3 FS^2
where
FS = field strength in Volts/meter
P = Watts
Plugging in:
Power = 0.3 * (11000 uV/m)^2 = 0.3 * (11000*10^-6 V/m)^2
Power = 0.3 * 0.000121 = 36 milliwatts.

Thanks for catching my mistake and I'll double check the numbers
(again) when I get home from some service calls.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

1992. Re: Garage door opener doesn't work? Maybe there's interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-23 22:12:53 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <juki96$1iq$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1109

"Jeff Liebermann" wrote in message
news:cs2r08dnbr3p9d76u7q76jsoq3ehu10i27@4ax.com...

On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 09:43:10 -0700, "Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
wrote:

>Military ELMR equipment is authorized for 380-399.9 MHz.
>Garage door openers that operate low power unauthorized in the same band
>are
>sometimes messed up.
>
>Wonder if the military or the garage door opener company will win...
>
>http://www.theday.com/article/20120723/NWS09/307239975/1018

<snip>

#Drivel: One of my customers was having problems with their garage
#door opener. They said they could easily close the door from the end
#of the driveway, but could not open it again from the same location.
#When I arrived, I found that they had an aluminum garage door, with
#the receiver mounted behind the door. Between the metal door and
#aluminium foil backed insulation in the walls and roof, the garage
#made an effective screen room. I moved the recevier and wire antenna
#to a better location, which fixed the problem.

<snip>--
#Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
#150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
#Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
#Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

My own situation was that the remotes in the cars lost range. You could
open the door if the car was practically touching the door, but not much
farther back.

Using various test gear, I found an interfering signal that was just a few
feet away. The remote opener screwed on the outer wall had failed in the
"on" position and was closer to the receiving antenna than the openers in
the cars.

The Genie engineers were quite interested in getting that failed remote in
their hands to examine the problem. They were amazed that I located the
problem, but it's all in the test gear.

Wayne
W5GIE (exiled to W6)

1993. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 00:14:28 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jukpd5$aa8$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1110

On 7/23/2012 4:03 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 12:41:32 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
> wrote:
>
>> From the document you posted, P*G/(4*Pi*D^2) = E^2/(120*Pi)
>> Let G = 1, D = 3, E = 200uV then
>> P*1/(4*3.14*3*3) = (200e-6)^2/377 and
>> P/113 = 40e-9/377 so that
>> P = 113 * 106e-12 giving
>> P = 12e-9
>> This looks like NANOwatts to me.
>
> Well, that looks right. I'll do the short version:
>
> From Pg 29.
> <http://transition.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Engineering_Technology/Documents/bulletins/oet63/oet63rev.pdf>
>
> Assuming a 0dBi gain antenna:
> Power = 0.3 FS^2
> where
> FS = field strength in Volts/meter
> P = Watts
> Plugging in:
> Power = 0.3 * (200 uV/m)^2 = 0.3 * (200*10^-6 V/m)^2
> Power = 0.3 * 4*10^-8 = 12*10-9 = 12 nano watts.
> Argh... You're right.

Thanks for that concession.

> However, that can't be the correct maximum power. It's much too low
> to be useful.

Well, maybe.

> Digging out a cheat sheet from:
> <http://www.ti.com/lit/an/swra090/swra090.pdf>
> CEPT (European) 1e and 1e1 are 10mw and 1mw respectively.
> However, digging down to the FCC stuff on Pg 11, I find that the specs
> are really in FCC 15.231(b).
> <http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/231/>
> and are approx 11,000 uV/meter. Grinding the numbers again...

Yes, but you are reading only part of the regulations. These are
PERIODIC radiators. Please read the whole thing and tell me how often
and for what period you can transmit.

> Thanks for catching my mistake and I'll double check the numbers
> (again) when I get home from some service calls.

Very well. Please point out the pertinent parts that allow this
(undisclosed) mode of operation.

1994. Re: Garage door opener doesn't work? Maybe there's interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 00:25:53 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <m8qr085shfu47o3mfpc875uum32upjkp5b@4ax.com>
Source record: 1111

On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 15:12:53 -0700, "Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
wrote:

>My own situation was that the remotes in the cars lost range. You could
>open the door if the car was practically touching the door, but not much
>farther back.
>
>Using various test gear, I found an interfering signal that was just a few
>feet away. The remote opener screwed on the outer wall had failed in the
>"on" position and was closer to the receiving antenna than the openers in
>the cars.

I've seen something like that in action. The problem is in the way
the rolling code works and a rather dumb design decision in the remote
key fob:
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rolling_code>
<http://www.atmel.com/Images/doc2600.pdf>
When you press the key fob button, some remotes just continue to spew
codes like a machine gun. I think (not sure) that my 2001 Subaru key
fob does this. The problem is that the system compares the received
code with up to 256 anticipated codes that the remote might send. The
idea is to catch up in case the key fob was accidentally pressed and
the receiver missed the transmission. However, if you send 256 codes,
the transmitter and receiver go out of sync and must be
re-synchronized. I actually tried it by pressing the button 256 times
and found that I could no longer unlock the car. It is my
understanding that modern chips have a better algorithm that doesn't
have this problem.

When your transmitter in the outer wall stuck on, it probably ran out
of codes fairly quickly. After that, it was no better than a jammer.

>The Genie engineers were quite interested in getting that failed remote in
>their hands to examine the problem. They were amazed that I located the
>problem, but it's all in the test gear.

Nicely done especially since you had no idea what was causing the
problem.

>Wayne
>W5GIE (exiled to W6)

I live in W6-land and methinks it's is paradise (except for the
government, traffic, taxes, gas prices, etc).

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060

```
# 831-336-2558
# http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
# http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS
```

1995. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 03:38:35 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <qm4s08t6v3bh00g6c64vv5ci0qre80ahct@4ax.com>
Source record: 1112

On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 19:14:28 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
wrote:

>> However, digging down to the FCC stuff on Pg 11, I find that the specs
>> are really in FCC 15.231(b).
>> <http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/231/>
>> and are approx 11,000 uV/meter. Grinding the numbers again...
>
>Yes, but you are reading only part of the regulations. These are
>PERIODIC radiators. Please read the whole thing and tell me how often
>and for what period you can transmit.

Ummm... let's set some ground rules first. With all due respect, if
your interest is learning something about FCC rules-n-regs, how the
stuff works, how to make it all play together, how to grind the
numbers, and where to find pieces, I'll bust my posterior to supply
you with direction and/or answers. However, if your intent is make me
jump through hoops, burn my time, or supply information that you could
easily excavate on your own, please find someone else to play your
game. I don't mind being wrong, being told I'm clueless, or doing
research. I do mind wasting my time.

See the last paragraph of 15.231
<http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/231/>
In addition, devices operated under the provisions of this
paragraph shall be provided with a means for automatically
limiting operation so that the duration of each transmission
shall not be greater than one second and the silent period
between transmissions shall be at least 30 times the
duration of the transmission but in no case less than 10
seconds.

The method of modulation is not specified. Whatever modulation method
is chosen must comply with 15.231(b)(3)(c)
The bandwidth of the emission shall be no wider than 0.25%
of the center frequency for devices operating above 70 MHz and
below 900 MHz. For devices operating above 900 MHz, the emission
shall be no wider than 0.5% of the center frequency. Bandwidth
is determined at the points 20 dB down from the modulated carrier.

At 433MHz, that yields about 1MHz bandwidth which is adequate for most
anything between on-off keying to perhaps frequency hopping spread
spectrum.

>> Thanks for catching my mistake and I'll double check the numbers
>> (again) when I get home from some service calls.

>
>Very well. Please point out the pertinent parts that allow this
>(undisclosed) mode of operation.

Sorry, but undisclosed modes are by definition undefined and therefore
not codified in the FCC rules-n-regs.

--
Jeff Liebermann 150 Felker St #D Santa Cruz CA 95060
831-336-2558
http://802.11junk.com jeffl@cruzio.com
http://www.LearnByDestroying.com AE6KS

1996. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 14:10:20 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jumacf$v3d$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1113

On 7/23/2012 4:03 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 12:41:32 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
> wrote:
>
>> From the document you posted, P*G/(4*Pi*D^2) = E^2/(120*Pi)
>> Let G = 1, D = 3, E = 200uV then
>> P*1/(4*3.14*3*3) = (200e-6)^2/377 and
>> P/113 = 40e-9/377 so that
>> P = 113 * 106e-12 giving
>> P = 12e-9
>> This looks like NANOwatts to me.
>
> Well, that looks right. I'll do the short version:
>
> From Pg 29.
> <http://transition.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Engineering_Technology/Documents/bulletins/oet63/oet63rev.pdf>
>
> Assuming a 0dBi gain antenna:
> Power = 0.3 FS^2
> where
> FS = field strength in Volts/meter
> P = Watts
> Plugging in:
> Power = 0.3 * (200 uV/m)^2 = 0.3 * (200*10^-6 V/m)^2
> Power = 0.3 * 4*10^-8 = 12*10-9 = 12 nano watts.
> Argh... You're right.
>
> However, that can't be the correct maximum power. It's much too low
> to be useful.
>
> Digging out a cheat sheet from:
> <http://www.ti.com/lit/an/swra090/swra090.pdf>
> CEPT (European) 1e and 1e1 are 10mw and 1mw respectively.
> However, digging down to the FCC stuff on Pg 11, I find that the specs
> are really in FCC 15.231(b).
> <http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/231/>
> and are approx 11,000 uV/meter. Grinding the numbers again...
>
> Assuming a 0dBi gain antenna:
> Power = 0.3 FS^2
> where
> FS = field strength in Volts/meter
> P = Watts

> Plugging in:
> Power = 0.3 * (11000 uV/m)^2 = 0.3 * (11000*10^-6 V/m)^2
> Power = 0.3 * 0.000121 = 36 milliwatts.

.3 * .000121 = .000036 or 36 MICROwatts.

> Thanks for catching my mistake and I'll double check the numbers
> (again) when I get home from some service calls.
>

You're welcome again.

1997. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 14:16:07 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jumana$1fi$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1114

On 7/23/2012 10:38 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 19:14:28 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
> wrote:
>
>>> However, digging down to the FCC stuff on Pg 11, I find that the specs
>>> are really in FCC 15.231(b).
>>> <http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/231/>
>>> and are approx 11,000 uV/meter. Grinding the numbers again...
>>
>> Yes, but you are reading only part of the regulations. These are
>> PERIODIC radiators. Please read the whole thing and tell me how often
>> and for what period you can transmit.
>
> Ummm... let's set some ground rules first. With all due respect, if
> your interest is learning something about FCC rules-n-regs, how the
> stuff works, how to make it all play together, how to grind the
> numbers, and where to find pieces, I'll bust my posterior to supply
> you with direction and/or answers. However, if your intent is make me
> jump through hoops, burn my time, or supply information that you could
> easily excavate on your own, please find someone else to play your
> game. I don't mind being wrong, being told I'm clueless, or doing
> research. I do mind wasting my time.

Your condescending attitude is noted.

> See the last paragraph of 15.231
> <http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/231/>
> In addition, devices operated under the provisions of this
> paragraph shall be provided with a means for automatically
> limiting operation so that the duration of each transmission
> shall not be greater than one second and the silent period
> between transmissions shall be at least 30 times the
> duration of the transmission but in no case less than 10
> seconds.

This paragraph is part of paragraph (e) which allows only

260-470 1,500 to 5,000^1 150 to 500^1
^1Linear interpolations.

so that, with interpolation to 433, it works out to about 4383 uV/m.

This, then, allows .3*(4383e-6)^2 or about 5.76 microwatts for 1 second
out of every 30 seconds. Or, for 1/3 second out of every 10 seconds, but
never more frequently.

>>> Thanks for catching my mistake and I'll double check the numbers
>>> (again) when I get home from some service calls.

You're welcome (again).

1998. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 14:36:06 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <500eb2d7$0$26690$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1115

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:85e0e9-c3h.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>
>> "End-Fed Center-Fed Dipole (AKA Coaxial Vertical Dipole)
>>
>> Really, that description is correct. Primarily constructed with coaxial
>> cable the one half wave vertical dipole is fed from its bottom but the
>> coax
>> shield is left in place only up to near the center point (about ? wave
>> but
>> the exact end point for terminating the shielding is determined by
>> tuning)
>> which becomes the actual "feed-point" ergo, the description. The center
>> conductor continues up for about ? wave past the point of termination of
>> the
>> shield." From:
>> http://forums.qrz.com/showthread.php?286554-End-Fed-Center-Fed-Dipole
>
>
>> Is it dipole, monopole or "dipole"?
>
> The antenna in question is a monopole with a complex feed system.

Are all dipoles the monopoles?
S*

1999. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 14:42:32 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <500eb45a$0$1307$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1116

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnk0r2kg.l44.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:615e034d-3b6f-4bb9-9b31-4265dbb115fd@googlegroups.com...
>> On Monday, July 23, 2012 2:37:23 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>>> The Giants discovered in XIX century that light is the oscillatory flow
>>>> of
>>> electrons.
>>
>>>But that has since been proved not to be a fact, i.e. their theory has
>>>been
>>>disproved. Just as Issac Newton's discoveries were a little off, so were
>>>the "Giants" about which you speak. In RF conductors, electrons do
>>>oscillate but they are much too slow to "flow".
>>
>> They jump off from the end (corona) after the time equal to speed of
>> light.
>> They do not flow from the transmitter to the end of antenna. They kick
>> the
>> next ones. It is the oscillatory flow.
>
> But EM waves also propagate in environments where the electrons are
> too far apart to kick each other. How do you explain that?

W5DXP wrote; "In RF conductors, electrons do oscillate but they are much too slow to "flow".
In conductors is a lot of electrons.

EM waves are in textbooks. The electron waves propagate in plasma. There is also a lot of electrons.
Everything what fall down on the Sun is "reworked" into plasma.
S*

2000. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 14:44:24 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <500eb4cc$0$1226$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1117

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:h4g0e9-9eh.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>> They jump off from the end (corona) after the time equal to speed of
>> light.
>> They do not flow from the transmitter to the end of antenna. They kick
>> the
>> next ones. It is the oscillatory flow.
>
> You have been told time and time again that there is no corona in normal
> antenna operation.

But is in unnormal operation. When it is seen?
S*
>

2001. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 14:49:53 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <h9p2e9-ndp.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1119

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> Are all dipoles the monopoles?
> S*

Are you really this blazingly stupid that you would ask such a moronic
question or are you insane?

2002. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 14:50:45 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <500eb647$0$26705$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1118

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:8jd0e9-c3h.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>
> An antenna is a device that converts the AC electrical energy at it's
> teminals into electromagnetic energy which radiates from the antenna
> and also coverts the electromagnetic energy which antenna intercepts
> into AC electrical energy at it's terminals.

Radiates waves or photons or something else?
>
> A rectenna is simply an antenna with something that acts as a diode at
> it's terminals to convert the AC to DC.

In AC electrons oscillate. In DC electrons are flowing for ages.
Where they come from?
S*

2003. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 14:52:58 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <afp2e9-ndp.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1120

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> W5DXP wrote; "In RF conductors, electrons do oscillate but they are much too
> slow to "flow".
> In conductors is a lot of electrons.
>
> EM waves are in textbooks. The electron waves propagate in plasma. There is
> also a lot of electrons.
> Everything what fall down on the Sun is "reworked" into plasma.
> S*

Are you really this stupid that you would post this nonsense or are
you insane?

Maybe you are just drunk all the time.

Which is it; stupid, insane, or drunk?

2004. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 14:54:26 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <2ip2e9-ndp.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1121

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:h4g0e9-9eh.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>> They jump off from the end (corona) after the time equal to speed of
>>> light.
>>> They do not flow from the transmitter to the end of antenna. They kick
>>> the
>>> next ones. It is the oscillatory flow.
>>
>> You have been told time and time again that there is no corona in normal
>> antenna operation.
>
> But is in unnormal operation. When it is seen?
> S*

A babbling Polish idiots with his head up his ass.
```

2005. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 15:05:08 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <86e668aa-02cb-4ff8-bf52-80c8bdbda0fd@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1122

On Tuesday, July 24, 2012 9:44:24 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> But is in unnormal operation. When it (corona) is seen?

The quad beam antenna was invented by Clarence Moore to solve a corona problem encountered with a Yagi-type beam at 10k' in the Andes Mountains. Here is that interesting history:

http://lists.contesting.com/_towertalk/2002-11/msg00393.html

The point is that electron flow corona destroyed the Yagi-type beam but there was negligible corona using the quad beam because the standing wave voltage maximums are much lower with the quad. Yet the two antennas radiated approximately the same magnitude of RF waves. This proves that electron flow is not the mechanism associated with RF radiation. It is simple to understand once one realizes that electron flow corona results in non-coherent radiation while normal photonic RF radiation is coherent.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2006. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 15:12:43 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <bkq2e9-4hp.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1123

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:8jd0e9-c3h.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>
>> An antenna is a device that converts the AC electrical energy at it's
>> teminals into electromagnetic energy which radiates from the antenna
>> and also coverts the electromagnetic energy which antenna intercepts
>> into AC electrical energy at it's terminals.
>
> Radiates waves or photons or something else?

As you have been told many times but are too stupid to understand,
electromagnetic radiation can be viewed as either waves or photons.

Why are you asking again, are you stupid, drunk, or insane?

>> A rectenna is simply an antenna with something that acts as a diode at
>> it's terminals to convert the AC to DC.
>
> In AC electrons oscillate. In DC electrons are flowing for ages.
> Where they come from?

No; in AC electrons periodically change directions and in DC electrons
flow in one direction only.

An antenna is a device that converts the AC electrical energy at it's
teminals into electromagnetic energy which radiates from the antenna
and also converts the electromagnetic energy which antenna intercepts
into AC electrical energy at it's terminals.

A diode converts AC into DC.

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely
NOTHING about anything.

2007. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 15:34:16 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jumf9svvr1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1124

On 7/23/2012 11:21 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>
> Then... I find a 433MHz radio that delivers +20dBm (100mw).
> <http://www.sparkfun.com/products/10153>
> By my reading of 15.209, that's overpowered unless operating with a
> miserable -9dB gain antenna. From the manufacturers web pile at:
> <http://www.hoperf.com/rf_fsk/>
> they offer +10, +13, and +20dBm outputs and claim they all meet ETSI
> and FCC regs. I dunno about that.
>

Well, I can't argue with the fact that they are being produced. If they really meet the FCC regulations, I have been unable to prove it. I have looked all over the FCC site under part 15 and never found an area that allows such power.

If you ever find it, I would appreciate a link to it.

2008. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 16:06:41 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk0ti0h.3l7.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1125

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:h4g0e9-9eh.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>> They jump off from the end (corona) after the time equal to speed of
>>> light.
>>> They do not flow from the transmitter to the end of antenna. They kick
>>> the
>>> next ones. It is the oscillatory flow.
>>
>> You have been told time and time again that there is no corona in normal
>> antenna operation.
>
> But is in unnormal operation. When it is seen?

Only when you output kilowatts of power and there is some point in
the antenna where the voltage is very high.

But a radio amateur knows that it is possible to transmit signals with
arbitrarily low power and that the range becomes smaller but it still
works all the time. So even with very low voltages, where there is
no corona, a transmitter still transmits.

2009. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 16:13:23 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jumhj7$c20$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1126

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:500eb2d7$0$26690$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> Are all dipoles the monopoles?
> S*
>
Good afternoon Szczepan.
Dipoles and monopoles are two different designs of aerial. A basic knowledge
of (I think) Latin would prove this to you.
You'd find these two types of aerial in basic/entry-level reference books
for ham
radio. Please use the links to the ARRL and RSGB book shops and get yourself
a decent book on the topic of
aerials.

Regards, Ian.

2010. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 17:12:42 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <e9jt08parnl5h7598qb1k15if9fo30fau4@4ax.com>
Source record: 1127

On Tue, 24 Jul 2012 09:10:20 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
wrote:

>On 7/23/2012 4:03 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
(...)
>> Assuming a 0dBi gain antenna:
>> Power = 0.3 FS^2
>> where
>> FS = field strength in Volts/meter
>> P = Watts
>> Plugging in:
>> Power = 0.3 * (11000 uV/m)^2 = 0.3 * (11000*10^-6 V/m)^2
>> Power = 0.3 * 0.000121 = 36 milliwatts.

>.3 * .000121 = .000036 or 36 MICROwatts.

Oops and thanks (again). I keep fudging the numbers (unintentionally)
to what I think they should be, instead of what they are. Very
embarrassing.

Microwatts doesn't seem to make sense as there are products being sold
that advertise 10mw and 100mw output power levels. Obviously they are
not being certified under Part 15. However, I can't find another US
service on 433MHz that qualifies (except ham radio). FCC frequency
allocations table is of no use:
<http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/graphics/pdfs/er27ja12.018.pdf>
433MHz is an ISM band, but only in region 1 (Europe) and not in region
2 (US).
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISM_band>
My guess(tm) is that the higher power 433MHz devices can only be sold
in Europe. Yet, that's not apparent on any of the sites selling
433MHz data radios.

"FCC Compliance testing Using the MICRF112"
<http://www.micrel.com/_PDF/App-Notes/an-55.pdf>
Page 9 has the calcs for a typical key fob transmitter.
36 microwatts.

>> Thanks for catching my mistake and I'll double check the numbers
>> (again) when I get home from some service calls.
>
>You're welcome again.

I'll do some more reading and checking, hopefully tonite. Paying work
comes first. My appologies (again) for my multiple screwups.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2011. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 17:23:26 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <9tlt08pktmfae87hsp1ars5q751igmmap4@4ax.com>
Source record: 1128

On Tue, 24 Jul 2012 10:34:16 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
wrote:

>On 7/23/2012 11:21 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>>
>> Then... I find a 433MHz radio that delivers +20dBm (100mw).
>> <http://www.sparkfun.com/products/10153>
>> By my reading of 15.209, that's overpowered unless operating with a
>> miserable -9dB gain antenna. From the manufacturers web pile at:
>> <http://www.hoperf.com/rf_fsk/>
>> they offer +10, +13, and +20dBm outputs and claim they all meet ETSI
>> and FCC regs. I dunno about that.

>Well, I can't argue with the fact that they are being produced. If they
>really meet the FCC regulations, I have been unable to prove it. I have
>looked all over the FCC site under part 15 and never found an area that
>allows such power.
>
>If you ever find it, I would appreciate a link to it.

Unless I missed something, you're correct. I can't find anything in
the US rules (except Part 47 ham radio) that allows milliwatt level
operation on 433MHz. It is allowed in Europe under CEPT rules to 10mw
at 10% max duty cycle:
<http://www.ero.dk/47DA77DD-A2B7-4DD2-8288-3900A875B3F6?frames=no&>
(MS Word Document). Nothing that allows 100mw but possibly in another
foreign country.

I've only done certifications for 900MHz, 2.4GHz, and 5.7GHz, FCC
15.247 hardware. The 433MHz stuff is new to me. FCC 15.247 allows 1
watt into 6dBi.
<http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/247/>

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2012. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 17:57:33 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jumnmfnee1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1129

On 7/24/2012 12:12 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:

> Microwatts doesn't seem to make sense as there are products being sold
> that advertise 10mw and 100mw output power levels. Obviously they are
> not being certified under Part 15. However, I can't find another US
> service on 433MHz that qualifies (except ham radio). FCC frequency
> allocations table is of no use:
> <http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/graphics/pdfs/er27ja12.018.pdf>
> 433MHz is an ISM band, but only in region 1 (Europe) and not in region
> 2 (US).
> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISM_band>
> My guess(tm) is that the higher power 433MHz devices can only be sold
> in Europe. Yet, that's not apparent on any of the sites selling
> 433MHz data radios.

It appears that we have both looked very hard and have come to the same conclusion. I now wonder if the US suppliers are unaware of the region 1/region 2 thing.

> "FCC Compliance testing Using the MICRF112"
> <http://www.micrel.com/_PDF/App-Notes/an-55.pdf>
> Page 9 has the calcs for a typical key fob transmitter.
> 36 microwatts.

I saw that. Lower left corner of page 4 says that continuous operation is allowed. Where do they get that?

2013. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 18:01:09 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jumnt7$pk5$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1130

On 7/24/2012 12:23 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>
>> Well, I can't argue with the fact that they are being produced. If they
>> really meet the FCC regulations, I have been unable to prove it. I have
>> looked all over the FCC site under part 15 and never found an area that
>> allows such power.
>>
>> If you ever find it, I would appreciate a link to it.
>
> Unless I missed something, you're correct. I can't find anything in
> the US rules (except Part 47 ham radio) that allows milliwatt level
> operation on 433MHz. It is allowed in Europe under CEPT rules to 10mw
> at 10% max duty cycle:
> <http://www.ero.dk/47DA77DD-A2B7-4DD2-8288-3900A875B3F6?frames=no&>
> (MS Word Document). Nothing that allows 100mw but possibly in another
> foreign country.

Yeah, my conclusion as well.

2014. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 18:03:11 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk0toqv.3l7.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1131

John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote:
> On 7/24/2012 12:12 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>
>> Microwatts doesn't seem to make sense as there are products being sold
>> that advertise 10mw and 100mw output power levels. Obviously they are
>> not being certified under Part 15. However, I can't find another US
>> service on 433MHz that qualifies (except ham radio). FCC frequency
>> allocations table is of no use:
>> <http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/graphics/pdfs/er27ja12.018.pdf>
>> 433MHz is an ISM band, but only in region 1 (Europe) and not in region
>> 2 (US).
>> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISM_band>
>> My guess(tm) is that the higher power 433MHz devices can only be sold
>> in Europe. Yet, that's not apparent on any of the sites selling
>> 433MHz data radios.
>
> It appears that we have both looked very hard and have come to the same
> conclusion. I now wonder if the US suppliers are unaware of the region
> 1/region 2 thing.

Here in Europe, 10mW ERP is allowed on 433 MHz. This of course does
not mean that all devices have that much power. I can understand that
a 13dBm transmitter device is allowed with an inefficient antenna and
still result in 10mW ERP or less. 100mW seems to be a bit off the
scale, who would want to waste that much power.

Unfortunately, "allowed" and "in use" are different things. It is
allowed to used 10mW handy talkies on 433 for unlicensed use, but in
reality those users have the wellknown Chinese devices (Wouxun etc)
that output 4 watts. Or they use a 50W standard HAM mobile transceiver.
Without license. On the amateur bands.

2015. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 18:16:19 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <jc53e9-2p1.ln1@radagast.org>
Source record: 1132

In article <e9jt08parnl5h7598qb1k15if9fo30fau4@4ax.com>,
Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote:

>My guess(tm) is that the higher power 433MHz devices can only be sold
>in Europe. Yet, that's not apparent on any of the sites selling
>433MHz data radios.
>
>"FCC Compliance testing Using the MICRF112"
><http://www.micrel.com/_PDF/App-Notes/an-55.pdf>
>Page 9 has the calcs for a typical key fob transmitter.
>36 microwatts.

I've run into interference in a local shopping mall parking lot, which
is sufficient to almost completely block 433 MHz car keyfobs from
working. It comes from a local noodle restaurant, which uses a
wireless order-taking system... from the sound of the transmissions
over the air, I think the central node is polling the hand-held order
entry units 3-4 times per second (well in excess of the Part 15
periodic radiator limit). It's quite audible for about a city block
around the restaurant, in at least some directions.

I got a look at one of the handheld terminals, and did not see any
sort of FCC licensing or type-acceptance sticker.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

2016. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 19:19:07 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jumsff$n8b$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1133

On 7/24/2012 1:16 PM, Dave Platt wrote:
> In article <e9jt08parnl5h7598qb1k15if9fo30fau4@4ax.com>,
> Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote:
>
>> My guess(tm) is that the higher power 433MHz devices can only be sold
>> in Europe. Yet, that's not apparent on any of the sites selling
>> 433MHz data radios.
>>
>> "FCC Compliance testing Using the MICRF112"
>> <http://www.micrel.com/_PDF/App-Notes/an-55.pdf>
>> Page 9 has the calcs for a typical key fob transmitter.
>> 36 microwatts.
>
> I've run into interference in a local shopping mall parking lot, which
> is sufficient to almost completely block 433 MHz car keyfobs from
> working. It comes from a local noodle restaurant, which uses a
> wireless order-taking system... from the sound of the transmissions
> over the air, I think the central node is polling the hand-held order
> entry units 3-4 times per second (well in excess of the Part 15
> periodic radiator limit). It's quite audible for about a city block
> around the restaurant, in at least some directions.
>
> I got a look at one of the handheld terminals, and did not see any
> sort of FCC licensing or type-acceptance sticker.
>

Why am I not surprised? I think this could get out of hand just as the 27 MHz band did. There is a slight difference here. The military has an interest in the 70 cm band, so this may become very interesting. Note that near some military bases, some gadgets are becoming next to useless already.

2017. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 19:41:13 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <7ott08poet8t6m0r4ve1gku7epb45sse5o@4ax.com>
Source record: 1134

On Tue, 24 Jul 2012 12:57:33 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
wrote:

>On 7/24/2012 12:12 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>
>> Microwatts doesn't seem to make sense as there are products being sold
>> that advertise 10mw and 100mw output power levels. Obviously they are
>> not being certified under Part 15. However, I can't find another US
>> service on 433MHz that qualifies (except ham radio). FCC frequency
>> allocations table is of no use:
>> <http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/graphics/pdfs/er27ja12.018.pdf>
>> 433MHz is an ISM band, but only in region 1 (Europe) and not in region
>> 2 (US).
>> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISM_band>
>> My guess(tm) is that the higher power 433MHz devices can only be sold
>> in Europe. Yet, that's not apparent on any of the sites selling
>> 433MHz data radios.
>
>It appears that we have both looked very hard and have come to the same
>conclusion. I now wonder if the US suppliers are unaware of the region
>1/region 2 thing.

I still have some more reading to do, and ask a few experts. However,
offhand, methinks there's a problem.

>> "FCC Compliance testing Using the MICRF112"
>> <http://www.micrel.com/_PDF/App-Notes/an-55.pdf>
>> Page 9 has the calcs for a typical key fob transmitter.
>> 36 microwatts.
>
>I saw that. Lower left corner of page 4 says that continuous operation
>is allowed. Where do they get that?

It's there, although I had to read it several times before I found it.
<http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/231/>
See section (e):
Intentional radiators may operate at a periodic rate exceeding
that specified in paragraph ...

The field strength is limited to about 4500 uV/meter. There's also
some notes on the topic on Pg 14 of the TI app note:
<http://www.ti.com/lit/an/swra090/swra090.pdf>

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com

Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2018. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 20:37:29 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jun12cknt1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1135

On 7/24/2012 2:41 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Tue, 24 Jul 2012 12:57:33 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
> wrote:
>
>> On 7/24/2012 12:12 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>>
>>> Microwatts doesn't seem to make sense as there are products being sold
>>> that advertise 10mw and 100mw output power levels. Obviously they are
>>> not being certified under Part 15. However, I can't find another US
>>> service on 433MHz that qualifies (except ham radio). FCC frequency
>>> allocations table is of no use:
>>> <http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/graphics/pdfs/er27ja12.018.pdf>
>>> 433MHz is an ISM band, but only in region 1 (Europe) and not in region
>>> 2 (US).
>>> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISM_band>
>>> My guess(tm) is that the higher power 433MHz devices can only be sold
>>> in Europe. Yet, that's not apparent on any of the sites selling
>>> 433MHz data radios.
>>
>> It appears that we have both looked very hard and have come to the same
>> conclusion. I now wonder if the US suppliers are unaware of the region
>> 1/region 2 thing.
>
> I still have some more reading to do, and ask a few experts. However,
> offhand, methinks there's a problem.
>
>>> "FCC Compliance testing Using the MICRF112"
>>> <http://www.micrel.com/_PDF/App-Notes/an-55.pdf>
>>> Page 9 has the calcs for a typical key fob transmitter.
>>> 36 microwatts.
>>
>> I saw that. Lower left corner of page 4 says that continuous operation
>> is allowed. Where do they get that?
>
> It's there, although I had to read it several times before I found it.
> <http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/231/>
> See section (e):
> Intentional radiators may operate at a periodic rate exceeding
> that specified in paragraph ...

Yes, but continuing with paragraph (e) includes the last paragraph which
you quoted earlier:

<quote you>

See the last paragraph of 15.231
<http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/231/>
In addition, devices operated under the provisions of this
paragraph shall be provided with a means for automatically
limiting operation so that the duration of each transmission
shall not be greater than one second and the silent period
between transmissions shall be at least 30 times the
duration of the transmission but in no case less than 10
seconds.

</quote you>

And this last paragraph is part of FCC paragraph (e).

There is nothing in that section which allows continuous transmission.

> The field strength is limited to about 4500 uV/meter. There's also
> some notes on the topic on Pg 14 of the TI app note:
> <http://www.ti.com/lit/an/swra090/swra090.pdf>

It is parroting paragraph (e). Nothing new nor informative there.

I'm enjoying this, Jeff. Finally, I have someone with which to kick this
around and learn something. I'd really like to get to the bottom of this
whole thing.

2019. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 20:52:58 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jun1vcqab1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1136

On 7/24/2012 3:37 PM, John S wrote:

> I'm enjoying this, Jeff. Finally, I have someone with which to kick this
> around and learn something. I'd really like to get to the bottom of this
> whole thing.
>

Should we take this somewhere else? I wonder if anyone else is
interested. Maybe Rob? What do you think? If it benefits only three
people, is it worth it?

2020. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 21:23:39 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <rbg3e9-5hi.ln1@radagast.org>
Source record: 1137

In article <jun1vcqab1@dont-email.me>, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote:

>Should we take this somewhere else? I wonder if anyone else is
>interested. Maybe Rob? What do you think? If it benefits only three
>people, is it worth it?

I'm definitely interested, and I think it's sufficiently on-topic for
this newsgroup that it's quite reasonable to continue the discussion
here.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

2021. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 23:33:09 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <500f30b2$0$74853$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1138

On 7/24/2012 3:52 PM, John S wrote:
> On 7/24/2012 3:37 PM, John S wrote:
>
>> I'm enjoying this, Jeff. Finally, I have someone with which to kick this
>> around and learn something. I'd really like to get to the bottom of this
>> whole thing.
>>
>
> Should we take this somewhere else? I wonder if anyone else is
> interested. Maybe Rob? What do you think? If it benefits only three
> people, is it worth it?

I find it very useful since I am interested in the low (weak signal) end
of 70cm.

Don't assume that because we aren't poking our noses in that there
aren't interested people out here. Please carry on where I can see it.

I've always wondered if the imported 433MHz devices were running legally.

tom
K0TAR

2022. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-24 23:40:42 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <junbpt$nk4$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1139

On 7/24/2012 6:33 PM, tom wrote:
> On 7/24/2012 3:52 PM, John S wrote:
>> On 7/24/2012 3:37 PM, John S wrote:
>>
>>> I'm enjoying this, Jeff. Finally, I have someone with which to kick this
>>> around and learn something. I'd really like to get to the bottom of this
>>> whole thing.
>>>
>>
>> Should we take this somewhere else? I wonder if anyone else is
>> interested. Maybe Rob? What do you think? If it benefits only three
>> people, is it worth it?
>
> I find it very useful since I am interested in the low (weak signal) end
> of 70cm.
>
> Don't assume that because we aren't poking our noses in that there
> aren't interested people out here. Please carry on where I can see it.
>
> I've always wondered if the imported 433MHz devices were running legally.
>
> tom
> K0TAR

Thanks for your inputs, guys. I probably can't do it alone, so I will be
counting on Jeff for some leadership here.

John
KD5YI

2023. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 07:41:06 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <500fa314$0$1224$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1140

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:bkq2e9-4hp.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>
>> In AC electrons oscillate. In DC electrons are flowing for ages.
>> Where they come from?
>
> No; in AC electrons periodically change directions and in DC electrons
> flow in one direction only.
>
> An antenna is a device that converts the electromagnetic energy which
> antenna intercepts
> into AC electrical energy at it's terminals.
>
> A diode converts AC into DC.

The crystal radio antenna has only one terminal. Before the diode is AC.
After the diode is DC.
Where electrons come from?
S*
>

2024. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 07:54:49 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <500fa64f$0$1221$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1141

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnk0ti0h.3l7.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>> news:h4g0e9-9eh.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>> They jump off from the end (corona) after the time equal to speed of
>>>> light.
>>>> They do not flow from the transmitter to the end of antenna. They kick
>>>> the
>>>> next ones. It is the oscillatory flow.
>>>
>>> You have been told time and time again that there is no corona in normal
>>> antenna operation.
>>
>> But is in unnormal operation. When it is seen?
>
> Only when you output kilowatts of power and there is some point in
> the antenna where the voltage is very high.

I was asking on the speed of electrons in the conductor.
>
> But a radio amateur knows that it is possible to transmit signals with
> arbitrarily low power and that the range becomes smaller but it still
> works all the time. So even with very low voltages, where there is
> no corona, a transmitter still transmits.

"Leakage current is also any current that flows when the ideal current is
zero".

Real current is not the ideal one.
S*

2025. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 07:56:23 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk0v9l7.i38.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1142

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:bkq2e9-4hp.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>
>>> In AC electrons oscillate. In DC electrons are flowing for ages.
>>> Where they come from?
>>
>> No; in AC electrons periodically change directions and in DC electrons
>> flow in one direction only.
>>
>> An antenna is a device that converts the electromagnetic energy which
>> antenna intercepts
>> into AC electrical energy at it's terminals.
>>
>> A diode converts AC into DC.
>
> The crystal radio antenna has only one terminal. Before the diode is AC.
> After the diode is DC.
> Where electrons come from?
> S*

There should always be a DC path around the diode, or the crystal radio
will not work.

Normally there is a tuned circuit at the input, which consists of a
coil and capacitor in parallel. The DC flows through the coil.

At the output there either is a high-impedance magnetic headphone,
which conducts DC through its coil, or a crystal headphone with a
resistor in parallel for the DC path.

The electrons circulate around the DC path in the receiver.

2026. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 07:59:23 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk0v9qr.i38.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1143

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:slrnk0ti0h.3l7.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>>> news:h4g0e9-9eh.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>
>>>>> They jump off from the end (corona) after the time equal to speed of
>>>>> light.
>>>>> They do not flow from the transmitter to the end of antenna. They kick
>>>>> the
>>>>> next ones. It is the oscillatory flow.
>>>>
>>>> You have been told time and time again that there is no corona in normal
>>>> antenna operation.
>>>
>>> But is in unnormal operation. When it is seen?
>>
>> Only when you output kilowatts of power and there is some point in
>> the antenna where the voltage is very high.
>
> I was asking on the speed of electrons in the conductor.

No you were telling that electrons were jumping off the antenna because
of corona, which is nonsense when the transmitter is low power, and
points to an operational problem when the transmitter is high power.

>> But a radio amateur knows that it is possible to transmit signals with
>> arbitrarily low power and that the range becomes smaller but it still
>> works all the time. So even with very low voltages, where there is
>> no corona, a transmitter still transmits.
>
> "Leakage current is also any current that flows when the ideal current is
> zero".
>
> Real current is not the ideal one.

The average Pole may not be stupid, but that does not mean there don't
exist very stupid Poles.

2027. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 08:08:04 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <cvWvf3Ikl6DQFwj9@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 1144

In message <e9jt08parnl5h7598qb1k15if9fo30fau4@4ax.com>, Jeff Liebermann
<jeffl@cruzio.com> writes
>

>My guess(tm) is that the higher power 433MHz devices can only be sold
>in Europe. Yet, that's not apparent on any of the sites selling
>433MHz data radios.

It's unlikely that any high power short-range devices are legally on
sale in Europe. The UK spec is 10mW erp (which is probably the norm).
<http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/binaries/spectrum/spectrum-policy-area/
spectrum-management/research-guidelines-tech-info/interface-requirements/
IR_2030.pdf>
page 17.

Of course, over here, 70cm is only 430 to 440MHz, and (for various
reasons) most of the simplex activity is 432 to 434MHz. An SRD
allocation at 433MHz can cause some interesting problems - especially to
car key systems which, in the past, have often had fairly 'elementary'
and unselective receivers. It is said that great fun can be had when
you're sitting in your car in the shopping mall carpark, waiting for
your wife to emerge from the shops.

>

>
--
Ian

2028. Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 08:11:31 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <500faa33$0$26681$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1145

Father of the famous vector wrote in 1884 (before the Hertz experiment):
"The whole of the energy then enters in through the external surface of the
wire, and by the general theorem the amount entering in must just account
for the heat developed owing to the resistance,"

A few days ago Jimp wrote:
"An antenna is a device that converts the AC electrical energy at it's
terminals into electromagnetic energy which radiates from the antenna".

So "enters in = radiates from"?
Can anybody help?
S*

2029. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 08:29:46 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <500fae7e$0$26683$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1146

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnk0v9l7.i38.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>> news:bkq2e9-4hp.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>
>>>>
>>>> In AC electrons oscillate. In DC electrons are flowing for ages.
>>>> Where they come from?
>>>
>>> No; in AC electrons periodically change directions and in DC electrons
>>> flow in one direction only.
>>>
>>> An antenna is a device that converts the electromagnetic energy which
>>> antenna intercepts
>>> into AC electrical energy at it's terminals.
>>>
>>> A diode converts AC into DC.
>>
>> The crystal radio antenna has only one terminal. Before the diode is AC.
>> After the diode is DC.
>> Where electrons come from?
>> S*
>
> There should always be a DC path around the diode, or the crystal radio
> will not work.
>
> Normally there is a tuned circuit at the input, which consists of a
> coil and capacitor in parallel. The DC flows through the coil.

"The wire antennas used with crystal receivers are monopole antennas which
develop their output voltage with respect to ground. They require a return
circuit connected to ground (earth) so that the current from the antenna,
after passing through the receiver, can flow into the ground."

Unnormally you can have only the monopole antenna and the diode and ground.

What current is flowing between the diode and the ground?
Is it dependent on the distance from the transmitter?
S*

2030. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 08:44:07 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk0vcen.i38.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1147

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> "The wire antennas used with crystal receivers are monopole antennas which
> develop their output voltage with respect to ground. They require a return
> circuit connected to ground (earth) so that the current from the antenna,
> after passing through the receiver, can flow into the ground."
>
> Unnormally you can have only the monopole antenna and the diode and ground.
>
> What current is flowing between the diode and the ground?
> Is it dependent on the distance from the transmitter?
> S*

Dear Szczepan,

I have explained to you how it works. That explanation is correct.
Please stop adding incorrect information and asking stupid questions.

I know two stupid Poles. Are there more?

2031. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 10:04:42 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <dJBPmuL6S8DQFwhz@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 1148

In message <500fae7e$0$26683$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>, Szczepan
Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> writes
>
>
>
>"The wire antennas used with crystal receivers are monopole antennas

The words "almost always, almost every time, almost invariably and
almost without exception" are missing.

As crystal receivers are normally used at low frequencies (long and
medium wave), the obvious antenna to use is an end-fed long wire
monopole. This, of course, requires a ground.

However, in principle, you could use a (probably large) dipole, provided
you modified/designed the circuit of the receiver so that it would take
a balanced input (which would probably also be low impedance).

I'm pretty sure that some of the early radar receiving systems used
essentially a dipole antenna feeding a crystal receiver.

>
>
>

--
Ian

2032. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 10:10:08 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk0vhg0.5rf.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1149

Jeff <jeff@asystems.com> wrote:
>
>>
>> I have explained to you how it works. That explanation is correct.
>> Please stop adding incorrect information and asking stupid questions.
>>
>> I know two stupid Poles. Are there more?
>
>
> Is that the same as a dipole?

A dipole consists of two poles. As some Poles can only count to
one, they will have a different explanation.

2033. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 11:27:46 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <qvlv08h1rm1rfne8n8lr6nouoa2vdab5mg@4ax.com>
Source record: 1150

On Wed, 25 Jul 2012 10:11:31 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

>Father of the famous vector wrote in 1884 (before the Hertz experiment):
>"The whole of the energy then enters in through the external surface of the
>wire, and by the general theorem the amount entering in must just account
>for the heat developed owing to the resistance,"
>
>A few days ago Jimp wrote:
>"An antenna is a device that converts the AC electrical energy at it's
>terminals into electromagnetic energy which radiates from the antenna".
>
>So "enters in = radiates from"?
>Can anybody help?
>S*
>
>
Sure, what is your problem?
Need a fresh diaper?
Someone to push your wheelchair?

w.

2034. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 12:14:05 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <juonup$9uq$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1051

> On Wed, 25 Jul 2012 10:11:31 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
>>A few days ago Jimp wrote:
>>"An antenna is a device that converts the AC electrical energy at it's
>>terminals into electromagnetic energy which radiates from the antenna".
>>
Hello Jimp.

Did you put an apostrophe in the wrong place ("it's" should be "its") or do
we have a wild, roving electron making its presence known? :->

73, Ian.

2035. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 13:47:15 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <juotd6$f8f$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1052

On 7/23/2012 11:21 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Mon, 23 Jul 2012 08:56:41 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
> wrote:
>
>> On 7/23/2012 1:28 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>>> On Sun, 22 Jul 2012 23:21:12 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
>>> wrote:
>>>
>>>> FCC 15.209
>>>> <http://louise.hallikainen.org/FCC/FccRules/2012/15/209/>
>>>> 200 uv/meter maximum, measured at 3 meters. That works out to about
>>>> -46dBm ERP or about 12 milliwatts into a unity gain antenna.
>>>
>>> Sorry, brain damage.
>>> The -46dBm should be 10.8dBm ERP
>
>> Hmmm... my calculator says P = 12 nanowatts.
>
> Your calculator is correct. My -46dBm is wrong. It was late, I was
> multitasking, the phone range, I was tired, etc. Sorry for the
> muddle.
> +10.8dBm converts to 12 mw.
> <http://www.rapidtables.com/convert/power/dBm_to_mW.htm>
>
> Then... I find a 433MHz radio that delivers +20dBm (100mw).
> <http://www.sparkfun.com/products/10153>
> By my reading of 15.209, that's overpowered unless operating with a
> miserable -9dB gain antenna. From the manufacturers web pile at:
> <http://www.hoperf.com/rf_fsk/>
> they offer +10, +13, and +20dBm outputs and claim they all meet ETSI
> and FCC regs. I dunno about that.
>

I looked at one of the Hoperf parts and found this:

"The RFM69H is intended for applications over a wide frequency range,
including the 433 MHz and 868 MHz European
and the 902-928 MHz North American ISM bands."

That's the catch. Although it is capable of operating at 10dBm on 433,
you are responsible for only doing that in Europe where it is legal.
Otherwise, you may operate it at its maximum power capability here in
the US on 915MHz. Under those conditions, it complies with FCC regs.

2036. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 15:41:23 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <3mg5e9-up5.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1053

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:slrnk0ti0h.3l7.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>>> news:h4g0e9-9eh.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>
>>>>> They jump off from the end (corona) after the time equal to speed of
>>>>> light.
>>>>> They do not flow from the transmitter to the end of antenna. They kick
>>>>> the
>>>>> next ones. It is the oscillatory flow.
>>>>
>>>> You have been told time and time again that there is no corona in normal
>>>> antenna operation.
>>>
>>> But is in unnormal operation. When it is seen?
>>
>> Only when you output kilowatts of power and there is some point in
>> the antenna where the voltage is very high.
>
> I was asking on the speed of electrons in the conductor.

No you were babbling about electrons jumping off the end of the antenna
yet again.

You have also been told many times that the speed of the electrons in the
conductor is less than a slow crawl.

How stupid are you that you are told these things time and again but
you still can't understand them?

>> But a radio amateur knows that it is possible to transmit signals with
>> arbitrarily low power and that the range becomes smaller but it still
>> works all the time. So even with very low voltages, where there is
>> no corona, a transmitter still transmits.
>
> "Leakage current is also any current that flows when the ideal current is
> zero".

No, leakage current is any current that is flowing in other than the
desired or designed path.

> Real current is not the ideal one.

Gibberish; you are a babbling idiot.

2037. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 15:45:44 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <8ug5e9-up5.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1054

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:bkq2e9-4hp.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>
>>> In AC electrons oscillate. In DC electrons are flowing for ages.
>>> Where they come from?
>>
>> No; in AC electrons periodically change directions and in DC electrons
>> flow in one direction only.
>>
>> An antenna is a device that converts the electromagnetic energy which
>> antenna intercepts
>> into AC electrical energy at it's terminals.
>>
>> A diode converts AC into DC.
>
> The crystal radio antenna has only one terminal.

Utter nonsense.

> Before the diode is AC.
> After the diode is DC.
> Where electrons come from?

The electrons are always in the conductors and they stay in the conductors,
they don't "come" from anywhere.

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely
NOTHING about how anything works.

An antenna is a device that converts the AC electrical energy at it's
teminals into electromagnetic energy which radiates from the antenna
and also coverts the electromagnetic energy which antenna intercepts
into AC electrical energy at it's terminals.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all
the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong
and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on anything
in any language?

Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

2038. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 15:50:38 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <e7h5e9-up5.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1057

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:slrnk0v9l7.i38.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>>> news:bkq2e9-4hp.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>> In AC electrons oscillate. In DC electrons are flowing for ages.
>>>>> Where they come from?
>>>>
>>>> No; in AC electrons periodically change directions and in DC electrons
>>>> flow in one direction only.
>>>>
>>>> An antenna is a device that converts the electromagnetic energy which
>>>> antenna intercepts
>>>> into AC electrical energy at it's terminals.
>>>>
>>>> A diode converts AC into DC.
>>>
>>> The crystal radio antenna has only one terminal. Before the diode is AC.
>>> After the diode is DC.
>>> Where electrons come from?
>>> S*
>>
>> There should always be a DC path around the diode, or the crystal radio
>> will not work.
>>
>> Normally there is a tuned circuit at the input, which consists of a
>> coil and capacitor in parallel. The DC flows through the coil.
>
> "The wire antennas used with crystal receivers are monopole antennas which
> develop their output voltage with respect to ground. They require a return
> circuit connected to ground (earth) so that the current from the antenna,
> after passing through the receiver, can flow into the ground."
>
> Unnormally you can have only the monopole antenna and the diode and ground.
>
> What current is flowing between the diode and the ground?
> Is it dependent on the distance from the transmitter?
> S*
```

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely NOTHING about anything.

An antenna is a device that converts the AC electrical energy at it's teminals into electromagnetic energy which radiates from the antenna and also coverts the electromagnetic energy which antenna intercepts into AC electrical energy at it's terminals.

Since an antenna is defined in terms of it's terminals, anything that may be connected to the terminals, such as a balun, transmission line, or diode has NOTHING to do with what the antenna is or how the antenna operates.

What that also means is the current flows between the antenna terminals no matter what type of antenna it is.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on anything in any language?

Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

2039. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 15:55:20 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <501016eb$0$26686$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1055

"Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w wiadomosci
news:dJBPmuL6S8DQFwhz@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
> In message <500fae7e$0$26683$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>, Szczepan Bialek
> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> writes
>>
>>
>>
>>"The wire antennas used with crystal receivers are monopole antennas
>
> The words "almost always, almost every time, almost invariably and almost
> without exception" are missing.
>
> As crystal receivers are normally used at low frequencies (long and medium
> wave), the obvious antenna to use is an end-fed long wire monopole. This,
> of course, requires a ground.
>
> However, in principle, you could use a (probably large) dipole, provided
> you modified/designed the circuit of the receiver so that it would take a
> balanced input (which would probably also be low impedance).
>
> I'm pretty sure that some of the early radar receiving systems used
> essentially a dipole antenna feeding a crystal receiver.

You are right:
"A simple rectenna element consists of a dipole antenna with a diode
connected across the dipole elements." And:
"A nantenna is a very small rectenna the size of a light wave, fabricated
using nanotechnology, which acts as an "antenna" for light,"

Each rectenna arm (or dipole element) must be shorter then 1/4 WL.

But: "Where the electrons come from?
S*

2040. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 15:59:19 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <nnh5e9-up5.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1058

Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> wrote:
> In message <500fae7e$0$26683$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>, Szczepan
> Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> writes
>>
>>
>>
>>"The wire antennas used with crystal receivers are monopole antennas
>
> The words "almost always, almost every time, almost invariably and
> almost without exception" are missing.
>
> As crystal receivers are normally used at low frequencies (long and
> medium wave), the obvious antenna to use is an end-fed long wire
> monopole. This, of course, requires a ground.
>
> However, in principle, you could use a (probably large) dipole, provided
> you modified/designed the circuit of the receiver so that it would take
> a balanced input (which would probably also be low impedance).

Or you could use a ferrite antenna with a coupling coil wound to
match the impedance.

Oh, wait, that would be a coil wound around a ferrite bar with no
ground connection whatsoever and no place for jumping electrons.

Good Lord, could it possibly work with no jumping electrons and no
ground?

> I'm pretty sure that some of the early radar receiving systems used
> essentially a dipole antenna feeding a crystal receiver.

Yes, some early microwave receivers were in essence crystal sets until
the components became available to build the stages necessary for a
superheterodyne receiver.

Most of the simple Gunn diode based door openers are also basically crystal
set receivers.

Where do electrons jump from in a horn antenna?

2041. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 16:00:25 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5010182a$0$1304$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1056

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnk0vhg0.5rf.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Jeff <jeff@asystems.com> wrote:
>>
>>>
>>> I have explained to you how it works. That explanation is correct.
>>> Please stop adding incorrect information and asking stupid questions.
>>>
>>> I know two stupid Poles. Are there more?
>>
>>
>> Is that the same as a dipole?
>
> A dipole consists of two poles.

Even if one is in air and the second in the ground?
"The quarter wave monopole antenna is a single element antenna fed at one
end, that behaves as a dipole antenna"
S*

2042. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 16:02:55 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <fuh5e9-up5.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1061

Ian <nospam@nospam-please-i-am-veggie.net> wrote:
>> On Wed, 25 Jul 2012 10:11:31 +0200, "Szczepan Bialek"
>> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>>A few days ago Jimp wrote:
>>>"An antenna is a device that converts the AC electrical energy at it's
>>>terminals into electromagnetic energy which radiates from the antenna".
>>>
> Hello Jimp.
>
> Did you put an apostrophe in the wrong place ("it's" should be "its") or do
> we have a wild, roving electron making its presence known? :->
>
> 73, Ian.

Oh, I am forever screwing up it's/its when I'm typing fast and not
particularly thinking about what I am writting; i.e. when responding to
Polish morons and spending as little time as possible on it.

2043. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 16:03:43 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <d0b8a78e-cb1e-4d34-bd7b-7b8234123c05@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1059

On Wednesday, July 25, 2012 3:11:31 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> So "enters in = radiates from"?

To the extent that RF energy penetrates to a skin effect depth, the conductor is not perfect and dissipates some of the power. All real-world antennas dissipate some of the RF power in I^2*R (and possibly dielectric) losses. In an efficient antenna, most of the system energy is "lost" in space as coherent radiation.

When the free electrons in a conductor are acting as a bucket brigade for the RF fields/waves/photons, they are essentially vibrating in place because of their very slow drift velocity. Those I^2*R losses in the wire are due to coherent RF photons that are absorbed by electrons and not re-emitted as coherent RF photons but are instead converted to heat energy, the price that Mother Nature requires be paid for all that vibration. In an antenna that is 90% efficient, 10% of the coherent RF energy is converted into non-coherent heat energy. That's the energy that Poynting was talking about.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2044. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 16:13:11 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jup5v8$f58$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1060

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:5010182a$0$1304$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
>
> Even if one is in air and the second in the ground?
> "The quarter wave monopole antenna is a single element antenna fed at one
> end, that behaves as a dipole antenna"
> S*

Good afternoon Szczepan. I see that, after several weeks and lots of
postings, you still do not understand the difference between a monopole and
a dipole. Please also note the phrase "behaves as".
Kindest regards, Ian.

2045. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 16:16:15 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <50101bd1$0$26701$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1062

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:3mg5e9-up5.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>
>> I was asking on the speed of electrons in the conductor.
>
> No you were babbling about electrons jumping off the end of the antenna
> yet again.
>
> You have also been told many times that the speed of the electrons in the
> conductor is less than a slow crawl.

```
The average speed.
The circuit with an antenna was named "open circuit" before Maxwell.
Maxwell discovered that the current is "prolongated" in the insulator
(displacement current) so the all circuits are "closed".
So at the bonduary the electrons must jump off. And come back.
In each textbooks is wrote that electrons jump off from a conductor and come
back.
But sometimes this phenomena is not symmetric.
S*
```
>

2046. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 16:24:07 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <VnBtteFn2BEQFwKX@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 1063

In message <501016eb$0$26686$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>, Szczepan
Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> writes
>
> "Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w wiadomosci
>news:dJBPmuL6S8DQFwhz@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
>> In message <500fae7e$0$26683$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>, Szczepan Bialek
>> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> writes
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>"The wire antennas used with crystal receivers are monopole antennas
>>
>> The words "almost always, almost every time, almost invariably and almost
>> without exception" are missing.
>>
>> As crystal receivers are normally used at low frequencies (long and medium
>> wave), the obvious antenna to use is an end-fed long wire monopole. This,
>> of course, requires a ground.
>>
>> However, in principle, you could use a (probably large) dipole, provided
>> you modified/designed the circuit of the receiver so that it would take a
>> balanced input (which would probably also be low impedance).
>>
>> I'm pretty sure that some of the early radar receiving systems used
>> essentially a dipole antenna feeding a crystal receiver.
>
>You are right:
>"A simple rectenna element consists of a dipole antenna with a diode
>connected across the dipole elements." And:
>"A nantenna is a very small rectenna the size of a light wave, fabricated
>using nanotechnology, which acts as an "antenna" for light,"
>
>Each rectenna arm (or dipole element) must be shorter then 1/4 WL.
>
>But: "Where the electrons come from?
>S*

The product of a deranged mind?
--
Ian

2047. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 16:26:42 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <50101e44$0$1222$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1064

U�ytkownik "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa� w wiadomo�ci news:jup5v8$f58$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:5010182a$0$1304$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>>
>> Even if one is in air and the second in the ground?
>> "The quarter wave monopole antenna is a single element antenna fed at one
>> end, that behaves as a dipole antenna"
>> S*
>
> Good afternoon Szczepan. I see that, after several weeks and lots of
> postings, you still do not understand the difference between a monopole
> and a dipole. Please also note the phrase "behaves as".

"behaves as"means that radiate the same as the real dipole.

"I see that, after several weeks and lots of postings, you still do not understand the difference between the Hertz dipole and Marconi antenna."

Kindest regards,
S*

2048. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 16:34:35 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <rpj5e9-up5.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1066

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:3mg5e9-up5.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>
>>> I was asking on the speed of electrons in the conductor.
>>
>> No you were babbling about electrons jumping off the end of the antenna
>> yet again.
>>
>> You have also been told many times that the speed of the electrons in the
>> conductor is less than a slow crawl.
>
> The average speed.
> The circuit with an antenna was named "open circuit" before Maxwell.
> Maxwell discovered that the current is "prolongated" in the insulator
> (displacement current) so the all circuits are "closed".
> So at the bonduary the electrons must jump off. And come back.
> In each textbooks is wrote that electrons jump off from a conductor and come
> back.
> But sometimes this phenomena is not symmetric.
> S*

Everything you just wrote is babbling, moronic, nonsense.

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely
NOTHING about how anything works.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all
the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong
and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on anything
in any language?

Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

2049. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 16:35:20 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5010204d$0$1218$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1065

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:d0b8a78e-cb1e-4d34-bd7b-7b8234123c05@googlegroups.com...
On Wednesday, July 25, 2012 3:11:31 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> So: enters in = radiates from;?

>To the extent that RF energy penetrates to a skin effect depth, the
>conductor is not perfect and dissipates some of the power. All real-world
>antennas dissipate some of the RF power in I^2*R (and possibly dielectric)
>losses. In an efficient antenna, most of the system energy is "lost" in
>space as coherent radiation.

>When the free electrons in a conductor are acting as a bucket brigade for
>the RF fields/waves/photons, they are essentially vibrating in place
>because of their very slow drift velocity. Those I^2*R losses in the wire
>are due to coherent RF photons that are absorbed by electrons and not
>re-emitted as coherent RF photons but are instead converted to heat energy,
>the price that Mother Nature requires be paid for all that vibration. In an
>antenna that is 90% efficient, 10% of the coherent RF energy is converted
>into non-coherent heat energy. That's the energy that Poynting was talking
>about.

Pointing was writting in 1884. He described the DC current.
His result is caused by the assumption that the Biot-Savart law is right. Is
it?
S*

2050. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 16:37:57 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <50k5e9-up5.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1067

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> U?ytkownik "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:jup5v8$f58$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:5010182a$0$1304$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>
>>>
>>> Even if one is in air and the second in the ground?
>>> "The quarter wave monopole antenna is a single element antenna fed at one
>>> end, that behaves as a dipole antenna"
>>> S*
>>
>> Good afternoon Szczepan. I see that, after several weeks and lots of
>> postings, you still do not understand the difference between a monopole
>> and a dipole. Please also note the phrase "behaves as".
>
> "behaves as"means that radiate the same as the real dipole.
>
> "I see that, after several weeks and lots of postings, you still do not
> understand the difference between the Hertz dipole and Marconi antenna."
>
> Kindest regards,
> S*

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely
NOTHING about anything.

You don't even understand what an antenna is or the difference between
an electric field, a magnetic field, and an electromagnetic field.

An antenna is a device that converts the AC electrical energy at it's
teminals into electromagnetic energy which radiates from the antenna
and also coverts the electromagnetic energy which antenna intercepts
into AC electrical energy at it's terminals.

Since an antenna is defined in terms of its geometry with respect to its
terminals, anything that may be connected to the terminals, such as a balun,
transmission line, or ground has NOTHING to do with what the antenna is or
how the antenna operates.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?
```

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on anything in any language?

Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

2051. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 16:40:36 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <45k5e9-up5.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1068

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ian Jackson" <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:dJBPmuL6S8DQFwhz@g3ohx.demon.co.uk...
>> In message <500fae7e$0$26683$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>, Szczepan Bialek
>> <sz.bialek@wp.pl> writes
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>"The wire antennas used with crystal receivers are monopole antennas
>>
>> The words "almost always, almost every time, almost invariably and almost
>> without exception" are missing.
>>
>> As crystal receivers are normally used at low frequencies (long and medium
>> wave), the obvious antenna to use is an end-fed long wire monopole. This,
>> of course, requires a ground.
>>
>> However, in principle, you could use a (probably large) dipole, provided
>> you modified/designed the circuit of the receiver so that it would take a
>> balanced input (which would probably also be low impedance).
>>
>> I'm pretty sure that some of the early radar receiving systems used
>> essentially a dipole antenna feeding a crystal receiver.
>
> You are right:
> "A simple rectenna element consists of a dipole antenna with a diode
> connected across the dipole elements." And:
> "A nantenna is a very small rectenna the size of a light wave, fabricated
> using nanotechnology, which acts as an "antenna" for light,"
>
> Each rectenna arm (or dipole element) must be shorter then 1/4 WL.
>
> But: "Where the electrons come from?
> S*

The same as any other antenna; they are always in the conductor and don't
"come" from anywhere.

The voltage developed at the antenna terminals causes the electrons in
the conductors to move.

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely
NOTHING about how anything works.
```

An antenna is a device that converts the AC electrical energy at it's
teminals into electromagnetic energy which radiates from the antenna
and also coverts the electromagnetic energy which antenna intercepts
into AC electrical energy at it's terminals.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all
the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong
and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on anything
in any language?

Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

2052. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 16:49:33 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jup83dksf1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1069

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
news:fuh5e9-up5.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Ian <nospam@nospam-please-i-am-veggie.net> wrote:
>> Hello Jimp.
>>
>> Did you put an apostrophe in the wrong place ("it's" should be "its") or
>> do
>> we have a wild, roving electron making its presence known? :->
>>
>> 73, Ian.
>
> Oh, I am forever screwing up it's/its when I'm typing fast and not
> particularly thinking about what I am writting; i.e. when responding to
> Polish morons and spending as little time as possible on it.
>
Hello Jimp. I still prefer to think of it as an electron doing its own
thing for independence.

Seems to me that most of the postings from Szczepan tend to be
copy-and-paste ones rather than "original thought" ones. I suspect he is an
old East European having a laugh at us Westerners but I wouldn't dispute the
other Ian's suggestion that we're dealing with a Turing test.

Is a moron akin to a proton?

73, Ian.

2053. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 16:55:35 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <71l5e9-up5.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1070

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:d0b8a78e-cb1e-4d34-bd7b-7b8234123c05@googlegroups.com...
> On Wednesday, July 25, 2012 3:11:31 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> So: enters in = radiates from;?
>
>>To the extent that RF energy penetrates to a skin effect depth, the
>>conductor is not perfect and dissipates some of the power. All real-world
>>antennas dissipate some of the RF power in I^2*R (and possibly dielectric)
>>losses. In an efficient antenna, most of the system energy is "lost" in
>>space as coherent radiation.
>
>>When the free electrons in a conductor are acting as a bucket brigade for
>>the RF fields/waves/photons, they are essentially vibrating in place
>>because of their very slow drift velocity. Those I^2*R losses in the wire
>>are due to coherent RF photons that are absorbed by electrons and not
>>re-emitted as coherent RF photons but are instead converted to heat energy,
>>the price that Mother Nature requires be paid for all that vibration. In an
>>antenna that is 90% efficient, 10% of the coherent RF energy is converted
>>into non-coherent heat energy. That's the energy that Poynting was talking
>>about.
>
> Pointing was writting in 1884. He described the DC current.
> His result is caused by the assumption that the Biot-Savart law is right. Is
> it?
> S*

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely
NOTHING about antennas or how they work.

You don't even understand what an antenna is or the difference between
an electric field, a magnetic field, and an electromagnetic field.

Electrostatic and magnetostatic fields are created by DC.

An antenna is a device that converts the AC electrical energy at it's
teminals into electromagnetic energy which radiates from the antenna
and also coverts the electromagnetic energy which antenna intercepts
into AC electrical energy at it's terminals.

That is ELECTROMAGNETIC energy, not magnetostatic nor electrostatic
energy.

From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biot%E2%80%93Savart_law

"The Biot-Savart law is fundamental to magnetostatics, playing a similar role to Coulomb's law in electrostatics. When magnetostatics does not apply, the Biot-Savart law should be replaced by Jefimenko's equations."

What that means, you babbling idiot, is that Jefimenko's equations apply to antennas, not the Biot-Savart law or Coulomb's law.

Jefimenko's equations were first published in the 1960's so anything written before then is essentially irrelevant to a discussion of antennas.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on anything in any language?

Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

2054. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 17:03:53 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <3e9018pav0t4cf8rlebrhj0u2uour26li7@4ax.com>
Source record: 1071

On Tue, 24 Jul 2012 18:40:42 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
wrote:

>Thanks for your inputs, guys. I probably can't do it alone, so I will be
>counting on Jeff for some leadership here.

I'll try, but I'm a bit busy with work right now. I'll get back to
this in the next day or two, and when I get some replies to several
emails.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2055. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 17:15:41 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <7o9018ptqn70dj0oe6gmjj674svjepk0f8@4ax.com>
Source record: 1072

On Tue, 24 Jul 2012 11:16:19 -0700, dplatt@radagast.org (Dave Platt)
wrote:

>I've run into interference in a local shopping mall parking lot, which
>is sufficient to almost completely block 433 MHz car keyfobs from
>working. It comes from a local noodle restaurant, which uses a
>wireless order-taking system...

One of these?
<http://www.alibaba.com/product-gs/310363481/315_433Mhz_wireless_pager_system_for.html>
<http://www.alibaba.com/product-gs/541027413/Wireless_service_calling_system_for_restauran
t.html>
<http://www.alibaba.com/product-gs/496387830/Restaurant_paging_system_table_button_with.ht
ml>
<http://factory.dhgate.com/pos-terminal-cash-register/433mhz-restaurant-ordering-terminal/
-wireless-restaurant-ordering-device/-wireless-ordering-device-p39229505.html>
<http://www.aclas.tw/Products/Application-Restaurant/Restaurants-ordering-system.html>
<http://www.aclas.tw/PDF/Restaurants-Ordering-System.pdf>
etc... ALL (and I do mean all) of the ones listed under "wireless
order system restaurant" on Alibaba run on 315 - 433MHz.

Remind me to lookup the rules for 433MHz in China.

>from the sound of the transmissions
>over the air, I think the central node is polling the hand-held order
>entry units 3-4 times per second (well in excess of the Part 15
>periodic radiator limit). It's quite audible for about a city block
>around the restaurant, in at least some directions.

Lovely. Remind me to rant on the topic of wireless systems that belch
RF when there's no data to transfer.

>I got a look at one of the handheld terminals, and did not see any
>sort of FCC licensing or type-acceptance sticker.

Here's the FCC interference complaint form:
<https://esupport.fcc.gov/ccmsforms/form2000.action?form_type=2000F>
It's an election year, so the FCC EB may actually be interested in
doing something. At the least, the restaurant owner will get a
warning letter in the mail.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
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2056. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 17:29:30 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk10b7q.286.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1073

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:3mg5e9-up5.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>
>>> I was asking on the speed of electrons in the conductor.
>>
>> No you were babbling about electrons jumping off the end of the antenna
>> yet again.
>>
>> You have also been told many times that the speed of the electrons in the
>> conductor is less than a slow crawl.
>
> The average speed.
> The circuit with an antenna was named "open circuit" before Maxwell.
> Maxwell discovered that the current is "prolongated" in the insulator
> (displacement current) so the all circuits are "closed".
> So at the bonduary the electrons must jump off. And come back.
> In each textbooks is wrote that electrons jump off from a conductor and come
> back.
> But sometimes this phenomena is not symmetric.

You still have not explained how it is possible that the behaviour
is not symmetric and still there is no nonlinearity in the antenna.
```

2057. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 17:39:37 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jupb0t$6rl$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1074

On 7/25/2012 11:55 AM, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
>> news:d0b8a78e-cb1e-4d34-bd7b-7b8234123c05@googlegroups.com...
>> On Wednesday, July 25, 2012 3:11:31 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>>> So: enters in = radiates from;?
>>
>>> To the extent that RF energy penetrates to a skin effect depth, the
>>> conductor is not perfect and dissipates some of the power. All real-world
>>> antennas dissipate some of the RF power in I^2*R (and possibly dielectric)
>>> losses. In an efficient antenna, most of the system energy is "lost" in
>>> space as coherent radiation.
>>
>>> When the free electrons in a conductor are acting as a bucket brigade for
>>> the RF fields/waves/photons, they are essentially vibrating in place
>>> because of their very slow drift velocity. Those I^2*R losses in the wire
>>> are due to coherent RF photons that are absorbed by electrons and not
>>> re-emitted as coherent RF photons but are instead converted to heat energy,
>>> the price that Mother Nature requires be paid for all that vibration. In an
>>> antenna that is 90% efficient, 10% of the coherent RF energy is converted
>>> into non-coherent heat energy. That's the energy that Poynting was talking
>>> about.
>>
>> Pointing was writting in 1884. He described the DC current.
>> His result is caused by the assumption that the Biot-Savart law is right. Is
>> it?
>> S*
>
> You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely
> NOTHING about antennas or how they work.
>
> You don't even understand what an antenna is or the difference between
> an electric field, a magnetic field, and an electromagnetic field.
>
> Electrostatic and magnetostatic fields are created by DC.
>
> An antenna is a device that converts the AC electrical energy at it's
> teminals into electromagnetic energy which radiates from the antenna
> and also coverts the electromagnetic energy which antenna intercepts
> into AC electrical energy at it's terminals.
>
> That is ELECTROMAGNETIC energy, not magnetostatic nor electrostatic
> energy.

>
> From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biot%E2%80%93Savart_law
>
> "The Biot-Savart law is fundamental to magnetostatics, playing a similar
> role to Coulomb's law in electrostatics. When magnetostatics does not
> apply, the Biot-Savart law should be replaced by Jefimenko's equations."
>
> What that means, you babbling idiot, is that Jefimenko's equations apply
> to antennas, not the Biot-Savart law or Coulomb's law.
>
> Jefimenko's equations were first published in the 1960's so anything
> written before then is essentially irrelevant to a discussion of antennas.
>
> How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?
>
> Why do you refuse to answer the question?
>
> Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all
> the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong
> and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?
>
> Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on anything
> in any language?
>
> Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

You know better than to ask those questions of an "ignorant, babbling,
ineducable idiot".

2058. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 17:55:19 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <7ho5e9-io6.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1075

Ian <nospam@nospam-please-i-am-veggie.net> wrote:
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
> news:fuh5e9-up5.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Ian <nospam@nospam-please-i-am-veggie.net> wrote:
>>> Hello Jimp.
>>>
>>> Did you put an apostrophe in the wrong place ("it's" should be "its") or
>>> do
>>> we have a wild, roving electron making its presence known? :->
>>>
>>> 73, Ian.
>>
>> Oh, I am forever screwing up it's/its when I'm typing fast and not
>> particularly thinking about what I am writting; i.e. when responding to
>> Polish morons and spending as little time as possible on it.
>>
> Hello Jimp. I still prefer to think of it as an electron doing its own
> thing for independence.
>
> Seems to me that most of the postings from Szczepan tend to be
> copy-and-paste ones rather than "original thought" ones. I suspect he is an
> old East European having a laugh at us Westerners but I wouldn't dispute the
> other Ian's suggestion that we're dealing with a Turing test.
>
> Is a moron akin to a proton?
>
> 73, Ian.

He seems pretty consistant in his inanity; I think he is coo coo for
Cocoa Puffs. (non North America readers may have to Google for meaning)

2059. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 17:58:03 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <bmo5e9-io6.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1076

John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote:

> You know better than to ask those questions of an "ignorant, babbling,
> ineducable idiot".

Oh, I know he will never answer any question, at least not with anything
coherent.

2060. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 18:17:59 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jupd8r$nr6$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1077

On 7/25/2012 8:47 AM, John S wrote:
> On 7/23/2012 11:21 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:

>> Then... I find a 433MHz radio that delivers +20dBm (100mw).
>> <http://www.sparkfun.com/products/10153>
>> By my reading of 15.209, that's overpowered unless operating with a
>> miserable -9dB gain antenna. From the manufacturers web pile at:
>> <http://www.hoperf.com/rf_fsk/>
>> they offer +10, +13, and +20dBm outputs and claim they all meet ETSI
>> and FCC regs. I dunno about that.
>>
>
> I looked at one of the Hoperf parts and found this:
>
> "The RFM69H is intended for applications over a wide frequency range,
> including the 433 MHz and 868 MHz European
> and the 902-928 MHz North American ISM bands."
>
> That's the catch. Although it is capable of operating at 10dBm on 433,
> you are responsible for only doing that in Europe where it is legal.
> Otherwise, you may operate it at its maximum power capability here in
> the US on 915MHz. Under those conditions, it complies with FCC regs.
>

Continuing the investigation, I find that the US has no ISM band
anywhere near 433MHz. The closest is 915MHz.

Interestingly, on that band, the FCC says:

"ï¿½ 18.305 Field strength limits.
(a) ISM equipment operating on a fre-
quency specified in ï¿½ 18.301 is permitted
unlimited radiated energy in the band
specified for that frequency."

Wow! Unlimited!

The catch is that you may have no emissions outside the ISM bands
exceeding 25uV/m at 300m. That would be equivalent of less than 2
microwatts of 2nd, 3rd,.... etc, harmonics and other stuff being
radiated by the antenna. That, I think, would be about -37dBc when
running 10mW. The more power you run, the harder it gets to filter.

In addition, I still have some questions in my mind about certification.
Just because a manufacturer says it will meet the requirements, doesn't
necessarily mean it is certificated. Part 15 (not ISM) allows us to

build our own transmitters which are not for sale. But, I can find no mention of that in part 18 (ISM).

Still lots of questions out there.

2061. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 18:23:06 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jupdiepha1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1078

On 7/25/2012 12:58 PM, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
> John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote:
>
>> You know better than to ask those questions of an "ignorant, babbling,
>> ineducable idiot".
>
> Oh, I know he will never answer any question, at least not with anything
> coherent.

Your questions are fu-tile.

2062. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 18:48:23 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <jupf1r$3s9$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1079

On 7/25/2012 12:03 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Tue, 24 Jul 2012 18:40:42 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
> wrote:
>
>> Thanks for your inputs, guys. I probably can't do it alone, so I will be
>> counting on Jeff for some leadership here.
>
> I'll try, but I'm a bit busy with work right now. I'll get back to
> this in the next day or two, and when I get some replies to several
> emails.
>

Of course. Work comes first.

2063. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 18:57:43 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <76s5e9-c77.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1080

John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote:
> On 7/25/2012 12:58 PM, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
>> John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote:
>>
>>> You know better than to ask those questions of an "ignorant, babbling,
>>> ineducable idiot".
>>
>> Oh, I know he will never answer any question, at least not with anything
>> coherent.
>
> Your questions are fu-tile.

Much like the expection that the idiot will ever understand the simplest
of concepts.

2064. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 22:17:52 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <jg_Pr.81516$l_1.78412@newsfe21.iad>
Source record: 1081

May the group forgive me for what I am about to post....

Your admission that you know "he will never answer..." and your repeated
and repetitious replies have drawn out the threads in which you both become
involved to great lengths. This has done little to make you appear much
different from him,
and, in my opinion, little to enhance your standing among those who have
carried on intelligent discussions in the past. Isn't enough enough? Or
are you just another troller as well?

Irv VE6BP

r <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
news:bmo5e9-io6.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote:
>
>> You know better than to ask those questions of an "ignorant, babbling,
>> ineducable idiot".
>
> Oh, I know he will never answer any question, at least not with anything
> coherent.
>
>
>

2065. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 22:38:53 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <t496e9-ekm.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1082

Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote:
> May the group forgive me for what I am about to post....
>
> Your admission that you know "he will never answer..." and your repeated
> and repetitious replies have drawn out the threads in which you both become
> involved to great lengths. This has done little to make you appear much
> different from him,
> and, in my opinion, little to enhance your standing among those who have
> carried on intelligent discussions in the past. Isn't enough enough? Or
> are you just another troller as well?
>
> Irv VE6BP

Do you see any technical errors in any of my replies?

Do you see any reply where I forgot to include technical information?

2066. Re: Diamond HV7CX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-25 23:23:13 UTC
From: sonidosinclusivos@gmail.com
Message-ID: <d93d6850-1349-42df-86c7-bc135c5a98e5@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1083

hola axel?

2067. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-26 01:34:08 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <50109e8e$0$95325$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1084

On 7/25/2012 11:26 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>
>> Good afternoon Szczepan. I see that, after several weeks and lots of
>> postings, you still do not understand the difference between a monopole
>> and a dipole. Please also note the phrase "behaves as".
>
> "behaves as"means that radiate the same as the real dipole.
>
> "I see that, after several weeks and lots of postings, you still do not
> understand the difference between the Hertz dipole and Marconi antenna."
>
> Kindest regards,
> S*

As I've said before - "What a maroon!"

He don't get it. Or he's a troll.

It matters little, you all keep feeding him.

Stop.

tom
K0TAR

2068. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-26 04:00:38 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <Eh3Qr.34989$cE7.8402@newsfe13.iad>
Source record: 1085

Nothing wrong technically other than you keep repeating things
over and over again knowing (by your own admission) that he'll never get it
right. You simply keep feeding the troll who keeps feeding you. At some
time one
must decide when to quit. There is a saying something like "God, grant me
the
serenity to accept the things I cannot change, the courage to
change the things I can, and the WISDOM to know the
difference."

Irv VE6BP

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
news:t496e9-ekm.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote:
>> May the group forgive me for what I am about to post....
>>
>> Your admission that you know "he will never answer..." and your repeated
>> and repetitious replies have drawn out the threads in which you both
>> become
>> involved to great lengths. This has done little to make you appear much
>> different from him,
>> and, in my opinion, little to enhance your standing among those who have
>> carried on intelligent discussions in the past. Isn't enough enough? Or
>> are you just another troller as well?
>>
>> Irv VE6BP
>
> Do you see any technical errors in any of my replies?
>
> Do you see any reply where I forgot to include technical information?
>
>
>
>

2069. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-26 06:04:11 UTC
From: Howard K0ACF <howardk0acf@knology.net>
Message-ID: <70d8$5010df53$d8106a72$865@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 1086

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:500fae7e$0$26683$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> "The wire antennas used with crystal receivers are monopole antennas which
> develop their output voltage with respect to ground. They require a return
> circuit connected to ground (earth) so that the current from the antenna,
> after passing through the receiver, can flow into the ground."
>
I had a crystal radio & the antenna was a piece of wire hanging out of it &
the radio was built in a wooden box & I could listen to it on the second
floor of a wooden building & sitting on a wooden chair. no connection to the
ground (earth) as you say is required & the station I listened to was a
daytime station located about 50 miles away...How did it work & no
connection to the ground (earth) as you say is required & no battery power &
the crystal had a cat wisker for tuning...

2070. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-26 08:11:36 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5010fbbc$0$1318$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1087

"Howard K0ACF" <howardk0acf@knology.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:70d8$5010df53$d8106a72$865@KNOLOGY.NET...
>
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:500fae7e$0$26683$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> "The wire antennas used with crystal receivers are monopole antennas
>> which develop their output voltage with respect to ground. They require a
>> return circuit connected to ground (earth) so that the current from the
>> antenna, after passing through the receiver, can flow into the ground."
>>
> I had a crystal radio & the antenna was a piece of wire hanging out of it
> & the radio was built in a wooden box & I could listen to it on the second
> floor of a wooden building & sitting on a wooden chair. no connection to
> the ground (earth) as you say is required & the station I listened to was
> a daytime station located about 50 miles away...How did it work & no
> connection to the ground (earth) as you say is required & no battery power
> & the crystal had a cat wisker for tuning...

Ian wrote:
"Normally there is a tuned circuit at the input, which consists of a
coil and capacitor in parallel. The DC flows through the coil.

At the output there either is a high-impedance magnetic headphone,
which conducts DC through its coil, or a crystal headphone with a
resistor in parallel for the DC path."

Next the DC flows into "ground":
"The use of the term ground (or earth) is so common in electrical and
electronics applications that circuits in portable electronic devices such
as cell phones and media players as well as circuits in vehicles such as
ships, aircraft, and spacecraft may be spoken of as having a "ground"
connection without any actual connection to the Earth. This is usually a
large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the
"ground plane" on a printed circuit board) which serves as the common return
path for current from many different components in the circuit." From:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ground_(electricity)

Each charged body (conductor and insulator) losts the charge (leakage) with
time.

Add the additional real ground and tell us the results.
S*

>
>

2071. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-26 08:22:37 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk11vid.286.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1088

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Howard K0ACF" <howardk0acf@knology.net> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:70d8$5010df53$d8106a72$865@KNOLOGY.NET...
>>
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:500fae7e$0$26683$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>
>>> "The wire antennas used with crystal receivers are monopole antennas
>>> which develop their output voltage with respect to ground. They require a
>>> return circuit connected to ground (earth) so that the current from the
>>> antenna, after passing through the receiver, can flow into the ground."
>>>
>> I had a crystal radio & the antenna was a piece of wire hanging out of it
>> & the radio was built in a wooden box & I could listen to it on the second
>> floor of a wooden building & sitting on a wooden chair. no connection to
>> the ground (earth) as you say is required & the station I listened to was
>> a daytime station located about 50 miles away...How did it work & no
>> connection to the ground (earth) as you say is required & no battery power
>> & the crystal had a cat wisker for tuning...
>
> Ian wrote:
> "Normally there is a tuned circuit at the input, which consists of a
> coil and capacitor in parallel. The DC flows through the coil.
>
> At the output there either is a high-impedance magnetic headphone,
> which conducts DC through its coil, or a crystal headphone with a
> resistor in parallel for the DC path."
>
> Next the DC flows into "ground":

NO NO NO NO NO!!!!

The DC flows in a circle inside the receiver!!!

When you see the schematic diagram of a working crystal receiver,
you can make a trip trough the diode, through other components in
the receiver, all conducting DC, back to the the point where you
started at the diode.

This path must exist and this is where the DC flows.
When there is no such path, a DC voltage equal to the peak value
of the HF voltage will develop across the diode, the diode will
no longer conduct, and there is no more rectification. Hence the
receiver will not work.

This is not related to "ground". There must be HF voltage at the input of the receiver, but it is not important if it is between a monopole antenna and ground or between the poles of a dipole.

You can even make a crystal receiver with a ferrite rod as an antenna, which will operate without any ground.

2072. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-26 08:33:08 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <501100c5$0$1212$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1089

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnk10b7q.286.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>> news:3mg5e9-up5.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>
>>>>
>>>> I was asking on the speed of electrons in the conductor.
>>>
>>> No you were babbling about electrons jumping off the end of the antenna
>>> yet again.
>>>
>>> You have also been told many times that the speed of the electrons in
>>> the
>>> conductor is less than a slow crawl.
>>
>> The average speed.
>> The circuit with an antenna was named "open circuit" before Maxwell.
>> Maxwell discovered that the current is "prolongated" in the insulator
>> (displacement current) so the all circuits are "closed".
>> So at the bonduary the electrons must jump off. And come back.
>> In each textbooks is wrote that electrons jump off from a conductor and
>> come
>> back.
>> But sometimes this phenomena is not symmetric.
>
> You still have not explained how it is possible that the behaviour
> is not symmetric and still there is no nonlinearity in the antenna.

The oscillatory flow of electrons is inherently not symmetric.
Always some of them jump off from the antenna end. VSWR =1 means that all
jumps off.

It should be obvious for you if you see the electrons in the wire.
For Pointing there no electrons. There are only fields around the wire.
He wrote: " Formerly a current was regarded as something traveling along a
conductor, attention being chiefly directed to the conductor, and the energy
which appeared at any part of the circuit, if considered at all, was
supposed to be conveyed thither through the conductor by the current. "

And next: "The aim of this paper is to prove that there is a general law for
the transfer of energy, according to which it moves at any point

perpendicularly to the plane containing the lines of electric force and magnetic force, and that the amount crossing unit of area per second of this plane is equal to the product of the intensities of the two forces, multiplied by the sine of the angle between them, divided by , while the direction of flow of energy is that in which a right-handed screw would move if turned round from the positive direction of the electromotive to the positive direction of the magnetic intensity".

The teachers buy it.

Before Haeviside and Pointing was " something traveling along a conductor".
What do you prefer: electrons or fields?
S*

2073. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-26 08:49:35 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5011049f$0$26699$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1090

U?ytkownik "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
news:slrnk11vid.286.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "Howard K0ACF" <howardk0acf@knology.net> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>> news:70d8$5010df53$d8106a72$865@KNOLOGY.NET...
>>>
>>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>>> news:500fae7e$0$26683$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>>
>>>> "The wire antennas used with crystal receivers are monopole antennas
>>>> which develop their output voltage with respect to ground. They require
>>>> a
>>>> return circuit connected to ground (earth) so that the current from the
>>>> antenna, after passing through the receiver, can flow into the ground."
>>>>
>>> I had a crystal radio & the antenna was a piece of wire hanging out of
>>> it
>>> & the radio was built in a wooden box & I could listen to it on the
>>> second
>>> floor of a wooden building & sitting on a wooden chair. no connection to
>>> the ground (earth) as you say is required & the station I listened to
>>> was
>>> a daytime station located about 50 miles away...How did it work & no
>>> connection to the ground (earth) as you say is required & no battery
>>> power
>>> & the crystal had a cat wisker for tuning...
>>
>> Ian wrote:
>> "Normally there is a tuned circuit at the input, which consists of a
>> coil and capacitor in parallel. The DC flows through the coil.
>>
>> At the output there either is a high-impedance magnetic headphone,
>> which conducts DC through its coil, or a crystal headphone with a
>> resistor in parallel for the DC path."
>>
>> Next the DC flows into "ground":
>
> NO NO NO NO NO!!!!
>
> The DC flows in a circle inside the receiver!!!
>
> When you see the schematic diagram of a working crystal receiver,

> you can make a trip trough the diode, through other components in
> the receiver, all conducting DC, back to the the point where you
> started at the diode.
>
> This path must exist and this is where the DC flows.

The path is the ground: "The use of the term ground (or earth) is so common in electrical and
electronics applications that circuits in portable electronic devices such as cell phones and media players as well as circuits in vehicles such as ships, aircraft, and spacecraft may be spoken of as having a "ground" connection without any actual connection to the Earth. This is usually a large conductor attached to one side of the power supply "

> When there is no such path, a DC voltage equal to the peak value
> of the HF voltage will develop across the diode, the diode will
> no longer conduct, and there is no more rectification. Hence the
> receiver will not work.
>
> This is not related to "ground". There must be HF voltage at
> the input of the receiver, but it is not important if it is between
> a monopole antenna and ground or between the poles of a dipole.

Each voltage disappear (leakage) with the time. That before diode and that after. The leakage is always and everywhere.
The leakage is surface and humidity dependent.
>
> You can even make a crystal receiver with a ferrite rod as an
> antenna, which will operate without any ground.

Leakage do the work.
S*

2074. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-26 08:51:17 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk12185.d1v.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1091

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:slrnk10b7q.286.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>>> news:3mg5e9-up5.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>> I was asking on the speed of electrons in the conductor.
>>>>
>>>> No you were babbling about electrons jumping off the end of the antenna
>>>> yet again.
>>>>
>>>> You have also been told many times that the speed of the electrons in
>>>> the
>>>> conductor is less than a slow crawl.
>>>
>>> The average speed.
>>> The circuit with an antenna was named "open circuit" before Maxwell.
>>> Maxwell discovered that the current is "prolongated" in the insulator
>>> (displacement current) so the all circuits are "closed".
>>> So at the bonduary the electrons must jump off. And come back.
>>> In each textbooks is wrote that electrons jump off from a conductor and
>>> come
>>> back.
>>> But sometimes this phenomena is not symmetric.
>>
>> You still have not explained how it is possible that the behaviour
>> is not symmetric and still there is no nonlinearity in the antenna.
>
> The oscillatory flow of electrons is inherently not symmetric.

You keep claiming that. But you don't explain why there is no
nonlinearity in the antenna. When the antenna is nonlinear, as you
claim, there must be intermodulation in the antenna. But in a well
constructed antenna, there is no intermodulation. So there is
no unsymmetric flow of electrons.

I don't care what people have written in the 19th century. Please
stop bringing that up. I am only interested in how things are
explained today.
```

2075. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-26 08:55:49 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk121gl.d1v.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1092

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> "Normally there is a tuned circuit at the input, which consists of a
>>> coil and capacitor in parallel. The DC flows through the coil.
>>>
>>> At the output there either is a high-impedance magnetic headphone,
>>> which conducts DC through its coil, or a crystal headphone with a
>>> resistor in parallel for the DC path."
>>>
>>> Next the DC flows into "ground":
>>
>> NO NO NO NO NO!!!!
>>
>> The DC flows in a circle inside the receiver!!!
>>
>> When you see the schematic diagram of a working crystal receiver,
>> you can make a trip trough the diode, through other components in
>> the receiver, all conducting DC, back to the the point where you
>> started at the diode.
>>
>> This path must exist and this is where the DC flows.
>
> The path is the ground:

Can't you read?
Or are you even dumber than I already think?

The path is not to the ground. It is a circle inside the receiver.

>> When there is no such path, a DC voltage equal to the peak value
>> of the HF voltage will develop across the diode, the diode will
>> no longer conduct, and there is no more rectification. Hence the
>> receiver will not work.
>>
>> This is not related to "ground". There must be HF voltage at
>> the input of the receiver, but it is not important if it is between
>> a monopole antenna and ground or between the poles of a dipole.
>
> Each voltage disappear (leakage) with the time. That before diode and that
> after. The leakage is always and everywhere.
> The leakage is surface and humidity dependent.

Only a bad designer will design equipment that requires leakage to
operate. Of course there will be some bad schematics of crystal receivers
around, where there is no obvious DC path around the diode, and maybe
sometimes (depending on construction details) one may be able to hear

some sound, but it is NOT the way it should be done and it is NOT the explanation of the workings of the receiver.
Except maybe to someone in 1900, who did not understand it fully.

>> You can even make a crystal receiver with a ferrite rod as an
>> antenna, which will operate without any ground.
>
> Leakage do the work.

I think leakage has done the work to your brain. Leakage from the beer bottle, that is.

2076. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-26 17:09:24 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <501179c6$0$26701$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1093

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnk121gl.d1v.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>> "Normally there is a tuned circuit at the input, which consists of a
>>>> coil and capacitor in parallel. The DC flows through the coil.
>>>>
>>>> At the output there either is a high-impedance magnetic headphone,
>>>> which conducts DC through its coil, or a crystal headphone with a
>>>> resistor in parallel for the DC path."
>>>>
>>>> Next the DC flows into "ground":
>>>
>>> NO NO NO NO NO!!!!
>>>
>>> The DC flows in a circle inside the receiver!!!
>>>
>>> When you see the schematic diagram of a working crystal receiver,
>>> you can make a trip trough the diode, through other components in
>>> the receiver, all conducting DC, back to the the point where you
>>> started at the diode.
>>>
>>> This path must exist and this is where the DC flows.
>>
>> The path is the ground:
>
> Can't you read?
> Or are you even dumber than I already think?
>
> The path is not to the ground. It is a circle inside the receiver.
>
>>> When there is no such path, a DC voltage equal to the peak value
>>> of the HF voltage will develop across the diode, the diode will
>>> no longer conduct, and there is no more rectification. Hence the
>>> receiver will not work.
>>>
>>> This is not related to "ground". There must be HF voltage at
>>> the input of the receiver, but it is not important if it is between
>>> a monopole antenna and ground or between the poles of a dipole.
>>
>> Each voltage disappear (leakage) with the time. That before diode and
>> that
>> after. The leakage is always and everywhere.
>> The leakage is surface and humidity dependent.

>
> Only a bad designer will design equipment that requires leakage to
> operate.

Quit opposite. Only the best know what the counterpoise is. The leakage
supply or expel the electrons to/from it.

See:
http://www.google.com/patents?id=j3hzAAAAEBAJ&printsec=abstract&zoom=4&dq=3434678#v=onepage&q=3434678&f=false

The Figs 8 and 9 with the Claim 2.
For what there are so many elements. The simple path should be enough (if
you are right).
>Of course there will be some bad schematics of crystal receivers
> around, where there is no obvious DC path around the diode, and maybe
> sometimes (depending on construction details) one may be able to hear
> some sound, but it is NOT the way it should be done and it is NOT the
> explanation of the workings of the receiver.
> Except maybe to someone in 1900, who did not understand it fully.

They fully understand it. They discovered the induction and the leakage (in
electrostatics).
You simply do not understand that your path is the countrpoise.
>
>>> You can even make a crystal receiver with a ferrite rod as an
>>> antenna, which will operate without any ground.
>>
>> Leakage do the work.
>
> I think leakage has done the work to your brain. Leakage from the
> beer bottle, that is.

Leakage can transfer the charge from one body to the another.
The same should apply to "brain to brain".
S*

2077. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-26 17:23:06 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <juruejrbc1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1094

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:501179c6$0$26701$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> See:
> http://www.google.com/patents?id=j3hzAAAAEBAJ&printsec=abstract&zoom=4&dq=3434678#v=onepage&q=3434678&f=false
>
> S*
Ah - we're back to the rectenna which is defined in Wiki thus "A simple
rectenna element consists of a dipole antenna with a diode connected across
the dipole elements".

ttfn, Ian.

2078. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-26 17:27:30 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <50117e07$0$1314$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1095

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnk12185.d1v.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> The oscillatory flow of electrons is inherently not symmetric.
>
> You keep claiming that. But you don't explain why there is no
> nonlinearity in the antenna. When the antenna is nonlinear, as you
> claim, there must be intermodulation in the antenna. But in a well
> constructed antenna, there is no intermodulation. So there is
> no unsymmetric flow of electrons.
>
> I don't care what people have written in the 19th century. Please
> stop bringing that up. I am only interested in how things are
> explained today.

Everything was discovered in XIX (for the radio):
"The electrical waves produced by the oscillations at A traveled along the wires and were reflected at the far ends. Lodge knew that the longer spark at B3 was due to what he called the "recoil impulse" or "recoil kick" at the end of the wires where the waves were reflected.[4] At spark gap B3 both the incident wave and the reflected wave had their maximum values and were in phase. This produced a voltage twice as large as the voltage at spark gap A.
From: http://www.antiquewireless.org/otb/lodge1102.htm

Is it still true?

If yes, than you must admit that the leakage must be stronger at "recoil kick" when the voltage is doubled.
"So there is the unsymmetrical flow of electrons." Do you agree?
S*

2079. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-26 17:33:57 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk12vs5.5c5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1096

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> Only a bad designer will design equipment that requires leakage to
>> operate.
>
> Quit opposite. Only the best know what the counterpoise is. The leakage
> supply or expel the electrons to/from it.

Hogwash.

> See:
> http://www.google.com/patents?id=j3hzAAAAEBAJ&printsec=abstract&zoom=4&dq=3434678#v=onepage&q=3434678&f=false
>
> The Figs 8 and 9 with the Claim 2.
> For what there are so many elements. The simple path should be enough (if
> you are right).

There is no counterpoise in this antenna.
The full-wave bridge rectifiers provide a DC path through the load
without requiring a DC path in the dipole.

Many elements are used because this antenna is supposed to operate
on microwave, and thus a single element has only a very small capture
area. You stack a lot of them to enlarge the capture area, which is
required to capture all the signals at the point of focus.

>> Except maybe to someone in 1900, who did not understand it fully.
>
> They fully understand it. They discovered the induction and the leakage (in
> electrostatics).
> You simply do not understand that your path is the countrpoise.

No, the problem is that I do understand how those circuits work and
you don't. Then you fall back to what was written in 1889 instead of
looking at the design with today's knowledge.

>>>> You can even make a crystal receiver with a ferrite rod as an
>>>> antenna, which will operate without any ground.
>>>
>>> Leakage do the work.
>>
>> I think leakage has done the work to your brain. Leakage from the
>> beer bottle, that is.
>
> Leakage can transfer the charge from one body to the another.
> The same should apply to "brain to brain".

You are too far gone to understand what the bottle has done to you.

2080. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-26 17:36:36 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk13014.5c5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1097

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> I don't care what people have written in the 19th century. Please
>> stop bringing that up. I am only interested in how things are
>> explained today.
>
> Everything was discovered in XIX (for the radio):

But then later it was found that the first discoveries were not
entirely correctly described.

> "The electrical waves produced by the oscillations at A traveled along the
> wires and were reflected at the far ends. Lodge knew that the longer spark
> at B3 was due to what he called the "recoil impulse" or "recoil kick" at the
> end of the wires where the waves were reflected.[4] At spark gap B3 both the
> incident wave and the reflected wave had their maximum values and were in
> phase. This produced a voltage twice as large as the voltage at spark gap A.
> From: http://www.antiquewireless.org/otb/lodge1102.htm
>
> Is it still true?

A reflected wave along a nonterminated transmission line will result in
doubled voltage at the open end.

> If yes, than you must admit that the leakage must be stronger at "recoil
> kick" when the voltage is doubled.
> "So there is the unsymmetrical flow of electrons." Do you agree?

But here you are talking complete hogwash again. The effect you describe
above has nothing to do with leakage or unsymmetrical flow of electrons.

2081. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-26 17:44:58 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5011821e$0$1213$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1098

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci news:juruejrbc1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:501179c6$0$26701$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> See:
>> http://www.google.com/patents?id=j3hzAAAAEBAJ&printsec=abstract&zoom=4&dq=3434678#v=onepage&q=3434678&f=false
>>
>> S*
> Ah - we're back to the rectenna which is defined in Wiki thus "A simple
> rectenna element consists of a dipole antenna with a diode connected
> across the dipole elements".

Here you are the simple:
http://www.ac-grenoble.fr/yre/agency/library/missions/missrep1997/online/rap-nuc2.htm

Are the dipole elements symmetrical?
It seems that one of them is a counterpoise.
S*

2082. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-26 17:52:52 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jus067vpg1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1099

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:5011821e$0$1213$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> Here you are the simple:
> http://www.ac-grenoble.fr/yre/agency/library/missions/missrep1997/online/rap-nuc2.htm
>
> Are the dipole elements symmetrical?
> It seems that one of them is a counterpoise.
> S*
Wiki says that a rectenna is "a dipole antenna with a diode connected across
the dipole elements".
A dipole is a balanced, symmetrical aerial and does not have a counterpoise.
I can't be responsible for you being unable to understand what
"symmetrical", "balanced" and "counterpoise" mean. I can suggest / recommend
that you acquire a reference book on aerials from the ARRL or RSGB. You'd
find them immensely helpful.
Regards, Ian.

2083. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-26 18:13:59 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk13277.5c5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1100

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:juruejrbc1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:501179c6$0$26701$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>
>>> See:
>>> http://www.google.com/patents?id=j3hzAAAAEBAJ&printsec=abstract&zoom=4&dq=3434678#v=on
epage&q=3434678&f=false
>>>
>>> S*
>> Ah - we're back to the rectenna which is defined in Wiki thus "A simple
>> rectenna element consists of a dipole antenna with a diode connected
>> across the dipole elements".
>
> Here you are the simple:
> http://www.ac-grenoble.fr/yre/agency/library/missions/missrep1997/online/rap-nuc2.htm
>
> Are the dipole elements symmetrical?

Yes

> It seems that one of them is a counterpoise.

Why? I see symmetrical elements.

What you can also see here is that this is another example of what
I wrote earlier: there is a circle in the schematic starting at the
diode where you can go around with DC current and end at the same
point.
This circle is where the DC current flows, not from the elements into
the air.

2084. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-27 12:12:30 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <501285b1$0$1220$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1001

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnk13014.5c5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> I don't care what people have written in the 19th century. Please
>>> stop bringing that up. I am only interested in how things are
>>> explained today.
>>
>> Everything was discovered in XIX (for the radio):
>
> But then later it was found that the first discoveries were not
> entirely correctly described.

EM was "correctly" described by Heaviside and Pointing in XIX century before
the Hertz experiment.
>
>> "The electrical waves produced by the oscillations at A traveled along
>> the
>> wires and were reflected at the far ends. Lodge knew that the longer
>> spark
>> at B3 was due to what he called the "recoil impulse" or "recoil kick" at
>> the
>> end of the wires where the waves were reflected.[4] At spark gap B3 both
>> the
>> incident wave and the reflected wave had their maximum values and were in
>> phase. This produced a voltage twice as large as the voltage at spark gap
>> A.
>> From: http://www.antiquewireless.org/otb/lodge1102.htm
>>
>> Is it still true?
>
> A reflected wave along a nonterminated transmission line will result in
> doubled voltage at the open end.

Not always. The "nonterminated transmission line" may be the Lodge's wire or
Your antenna (short dipole).
In your antenna the electrons are not reflected and do not destroy your
transmitter. They JUMP OFF Periodically = pressure waves.
Do not write that I claim it. It is the explanation by Faraday, Lorenz,
Tesla and Dirac. The all is in the each textbooks. But in different chapters
(lessons).
>
>> If yes, than you must admit that the leakage must be stronger at "recoil
>> kick" when the voltage is doubled.
>> "So there is the unsymmetrical flow of electrons." Do you agree?

>
> But here you are talking complete hogwash again. The effect you describe
> above has nothing to do with leakage or unsymmetrical flow of electrons.

In each textbooks is the Richardson equation. The electron field emission is voltage and temperature dependent.

Do you understand the Pointing explanation that nothing if flowing in the conductor?

For me: " But then later it was found that the first (Pointing) discoveries were not
entirely correctly described."
S*

2085. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-27 12:39:28 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <50128c02$0$26710$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1002

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnk13277.5c5.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>
>> Here you are the simple:
>> http://www.ac-grenoble.fr/yre/agency/library/missions/missrep1997/online/rap-nuc2.htm
>>
>> Are the dipole elements symmetrical?
>
> Yes

Mechanically.
Also electrically?
>
>> It seems that one of them is a counterpoise.
>
> Why? I see symmetrical elements.

I see that the voltages are not symmetrical when the diode shines.
I bet that is the such orientation vs a oven that is the symmetry and no
shine.
>
> What you can also see here is that this is another example of what
> I wrote earlier: there is a circle in the schematic starting at the
> diode where you can go around with DC current and end at the same
> point.
> This circle is where the DC current flows, not from the elements into
> the air.

From Maxwell's time all circuits are closed. So sometimes the current must
flow in the air. Of course sometimes is enough if only part flows in the
air. It is the leakage.
At HF the leakage is rather large.
S*

2086. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-27 14:48:04 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk15ah4.fqq.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1003

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> From Maxwell's time all circuits are closed. So sometimes the current must
> flow in the air. Of course sometimes is enough if only part flows in the
> air. It is the leakage.
> At HF the leakage is rather large.

But today we know that this is not true.

2087. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-27 14:49:49 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk15akd.fqq.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1004

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> In your antenna the electrons are not reflected and do not destroy your
> transmitter. They JUMP OFF Periodically = pressure waves.

Not in my antenna.
Not in your antenna either, because you have no antenna.

> Do not write that I claim it. It is the explanation by Faraday, Lorenz,
> Tesla and Dirac. The all is in the each textbooks. But in different chapters
> (lessons).

But not in textbooks written today. Because today we know that no electrons
are jumping off antennas.

(maybe this evening they will, thunderstorms announced. but not because
of transmissions)

2088. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-27 15:33:52 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <572da715-ade5-4065-b5f4-a8bbf334485e@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1005

On Friday, July 27, 2012 7:39:28 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> From Maxwell's time all circuits are closed. So sometimes the
> current must flow in the air.

Maxwell did not believe in current flowing "in the air". That's why he used the concept of "displacement current". He was ignorant of photon energy flow being the equivalent of current flow. Nowadays, we know that when it appears that coherent current is flowing in the air or indeed through any dielectric (including free space), it is actually photons that are doing the flowing, i.e. photons are accomplishing the energy transfer *as if* current were flowing through charge carriers. All EM field/wave phenomena involve quantized photons.

For those who still believe in displacement current, it is easy to prove that, under certain conditions, the displacement current would have to violate the speed of light limit in order to accomplish the energy transfer in the measured time.

> Do you understand the Pointing explanation that nothing if flowing in
> the conductor?

Quoting "Fields and Waves ...", by Ramo & Whinnery: "A perfect conductor is usually understood to be a material in which there is no electric field at any frequency. Maxwell's equations ensure that there is then also no time-varying magnetic field in the perfect conductor."

In the non-perfect real world, something is flowing in the skin effect depth of a conductor which is the cause of the power losses in the conductor.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2089. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-27 16:47:07 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5012c60c$0$1216$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1006

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnk15akd.fqq.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> In your antenna the electrons are not reflected and do not destroy your
>> transmitter. They JUMP OFF Periodically = pressure waves.
>
> Not in my antenna.
> Not in your antenna either, because you have no antenna.

Also not in Heaviside-Pointing because there no electrons.
>
>> Do not write that I claim it. It is the explanation by Faraday, Lorenz,
>> Tesla and Dirac. The all is in the each textbooks. But in different
>> chapters
>> (lessons).
>
> But not in textbooks written today. Because today we know that no
> electrons
> are jumping off antennas.

The whole XX century was the century of intensive egzamination/explanation
of the field electron emmission.

If not in your antenna than you should be able to explain what the electrons
do in your antenna if they are not reflected (VSWR = 1).
Do you try?

> (maybe this evening they will, thunderstorms announced. but not because
> of transmissions)

Your antenna goes into receiving.
But I do not know if the electrons are injected into your antenna.
Are they?

S*

2090. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-27 16:54:19 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk15htr.upi.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1007

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> (maybe this evening they will, thunderstorms announced. but not because
>> of transmissions)
>
> Your antenna goes into receiving.
> But I do not know if the electrons are injected into your antenna.
> Are they?

I hope not! I don't like electrons injected in my antenna.
It is very costly because of all the damaged equipment.

2091. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-27 16:57:54 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5012c895$0$1318$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1008

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:572da715-ade5-4065-b5f4-a8bbf334485e@googlegroups.com...
On Friday, July 27, 2012 7:39:28 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> From Maxwell's time all circuits are closed. So sometimes the
>> current must flow in the air.

>Maxwell did not believe in current flowing "in the air". That's why he used
>the concept of "displacement current". He was ignorant of photon energy
>flow being the equivalent of current flow. Nowadays, we know that when it
>appears that coherent current is flowing in the air or indeed through any
>dielectric (including free space), it is actually photons that are doing
>the flowing, i.e. photons are accomplishing the energy transfer *as if*
>current were flowing through charge carriers. All EM field/wave phenomena
>involve quantized photons.

>For those who still believe in displacement current, it is easy to prove
>that, under certain conditions, the displacement current would have to
>violate the speed of light limit in order to accomplish the energy transfer
>in the measured time.

>> Do you understand the Pointing explanation that nothing if flowing in
> the conductor?

>Quoting "Fields and Waves ...", by Ramo & Whinnery: "A perfect conductor is
>usually understood to be a material in which there is no electric field at
>any frequency. Maxwell's equations ensure that there is then also no
>time-varying magnetic field in the perfect conductor."

>In the non-perfect real world, something is flowing in the skin effect
>depth of a conductor which is the cause of the power losses in the
>conductor.

Why you do not like the electrons?
For what you need the next " the equivalent of current flow".
S*

2092. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-27 17:20:29 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk15jet.upi.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1009

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> Why you do not like the electrons?

The electrons flowing trough the air are seen as the sparks.
I don't like them sparks.

2093. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-27 17:21:20 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <g9vae9-tja.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1010

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:slrnk15akd.fqq.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> In your antenna the electrons are not reflected and do not destroy your
>>> transmitter. They JUMP OFF Periodically = pressure waves.
>>
>> Not in my antenna.
>> Not in your antenna either, because you have no antenna.
>
> Also not in Heaviside-Pointing because there no electrons.

Babble; Jefimenko's equations describe how antennas work and there are
no jumping electrons involved.

>>> Do not write that I claim it. It is the explanation by Faraday, Lorenz,
>>> Tesla and Dirac. The all is in the each textbooks. But in different
>>> chapters
>>> (lessons).
>>
>> But not in textbooks written today. Because today we know that no
>> electrons
>> are jumping off antennas.
>
> The whole XX century was the century of intensive egzamination/explanation
> of the field electron emmission.

No, it was the century of examination of elecromagnetic radiation; antennas
have nothing to do with field electron emmission as field electron emmission
is a result of electrostatic fields and antennas work on electromagnetic
radiation.

> If not in your antenna than you should be able to explain what the electrons
> do in your antenna if they are not reflected (VSWR = 1).

The electron in any antenna flow back and forth between the antenna terminal.

There are no electrons either jumping off of or onto an antenna.

This is a figment of your imagination.

VSWR has nothing to do with electrons and everything to do with
elecromagnetic fields.

> Do you try?

Try what?

>
>> (maybe this evening they will, thunderstorms announced. but not because
>> of transmissions)
>
> Your antenna goes into receiving.
> But I do not know if the electrons are injected into your antenna.

Electrons may be injected into an antenna by a lighning strike, but that
has nothing to do with how antennas work.

> Are they?

No, not other than by a lighning strike.

2094. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-27 17:37:45 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5012d1ec$0$1223$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1011

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnk15ah4.fqq.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> From Maxwell's time all circuits are closed. So sometimes the current
>> must
>> flow in the air. Of course sometimes is enough if only part flows in the
>> air. It is the leakage.
>> At HF the leakage is rather large.
>
> But today we know that this is not true.
"A great deal of analytical and experimental work has been done over the
past 100 years on the design and performance of ground systems for
verticals. "
And in summary: "Depending on the character of the soil, it is possible
there may be some increase in soil conductivity as we go up in frequency
which might compensate a bit. "

"The purpose of the radial system is to divert current from the soil into
the radial conductors which have very low loss compared to soil. We can
calculate the current division between a radial system and the soil ".From:
http://www.kkn.net/dayton2004/HF_vertical_ground_system_design_N6LF_Dayton.pdf

For me the current between the radial and soil (or air) is the leakage:

Is at HF the leakage rather large?

S*.

2095. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-27 17:49:10 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <mt0be9-sta.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1014

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:slrnk15ah4.fqq.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> From Maxwell's time all circuits are closed. So sometimes the current
>>> must
>>> flow in the air. Of course sometimes is enough if only part flows in the
>>> air. It is the leakage.
>>> At HF the leakage is rather large.
>>
>> But today we know that this is not true.
> "A great deal of analytical and experimental work has been done over the
> past 100 years on the design and performance of ground systems for
> verticals. "
> And in summary: "Depending on the character of the soil, it is possible
> there may be some increase in soil conductivity as we go up in frequency
> which might compensate a bit. "
>
> "The purpose of the radial system is to divert current from the soil into
> the radial conductors which have very low loss compared to soil. We can
> calculate the current division between a radial system and the soil ".From:
> http://www.kkn.net/dayton2004/HF_vertical_ground_system_design_N6LF_Dayton.pdf
>
> For me the current between the radial and soil (or air) is the leakage:

Nope, you have no clue what is actually happening.

> Is at HF the leakage rather large?

This is a nonsense question based on a total lack of understading of
what is really happening.

2096. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-27 17:50:32 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5012d4eb$0$26703$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1012

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:g9vae9-tja.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>
>> If not in your antenna than you should be able to explain what the
>> electrons
>> do in your antenna if they are not reflected (VSWR = 1).
>
> The electron in any antenna flow back and forth between the antenna
> terminal.

Are the voltages doubled at the ends?
S*

2097. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-27 17:56:24 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5012d64b$0$1223$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1013

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnk15jet.upi.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> Why you do not like the electrons?
>
> The electrons flowing trough the air are seen as the sparks.
> I don't like them sparks.

In vacuum they flow without sparks. They flow at low voltages (10V) and the
cold cathode. In air is the same.
Do you like such?
S*

2098. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-27 18:26:37 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fa1befbd-c8ba-4a69-8459-3065eb327e71@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1015

On Friday, July 27, 2012 11:57:54 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> Why you do not like the electrons?

I don't dislike electrons and have a bunch of them in my body. Without free electrons, antennas wouldn't be able to radiate photons.

> For what you need the next " the equivalent of current flow".

Technically, current is defined as the movement of charged particles. Since photons don't carry an electric charge, they technically don't meet the definition. But since current flow implies energy transfer and photons are capable of energy transfer, one can come up with the concept of "equivalent current" corresponding to photon movement. Thus the "current flow" through a capacitor is explained by photon flow rather than displacement current.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2099. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-27 18:47:19 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <na4be9-sab.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1018

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:g9vae9-tja.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>
>>> If not in your antenna than you should be able to explain what the
>>> electrons
>>> do in your antenna if they are not reflected (VSWR = 1).
>>
>> The electron in any antenna flow back and forth between the antenna
>> terminal.
>
> Are the voltages doubled at the ends?
> S*

Not all antennas have ends so your question is basically meaningless.

For those antennas that do have ends, the voltage and current distribution
depends on the length of the antenna in terms of wavelengths and can be
anything.
```

2100. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-27 18:48:28 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <73e33bd9-5b9f-4ca8-9a37-d89903d22813@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1017

On Friday, July 27, 2012 12:50:32 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> Are the voltages doubled at the ends?

The voltage doubling at the ends of a dipole is simple to understand. A dipole is a standing wave antenna. When the forward wave from the feedpoint encounters the open-circuit at the end of the dipole wire, a reflection takes place where the reflected voltage is in phase with the forward voltage and the reflected current is 180 degrees out of phase with the forward current.

At the end of the dipole, |Vfor|=|Vref| and |Ifor|=|Iref|. So the total voltage and total current at the ends of a dipole are:

Vtot = Vfor + Vref = 2*Vfor = 2*Vref

Itot = Ifor - Iref = 0

And of course, no current is going to flow into the open-circuit at the end of the dipole so the total energy in the magnetic field at that point is zero.

All of the energy in the EM waves migrates to the electric field and that's why we get a standing wave voltage maximum at the ends of a 1/2WL dipole.

However, under certain corona conditions, when the impedance at the end of the dipole conductor is much less than infinite, electrons actually migrate from the antenna into the conductive air, e.g. salty fog on the coast. But this is undesirable non-coherent behavior unless you are building a Tesla coil.

I once saw a mobile antenna emitting a red corona glow in the fog on HWY 1 near Monterrey, CA. A traffic cop stopped him for having a "red light" that could be seen by oncoming traffic.:)
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2101. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-27 18:53:52 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk15ou0.upi.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1016

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:slrnk15jet.upi.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> Why you do not like the electrons?
>>
>> The electrons flowing trough the air are seen as the sparks.
>> I don't like them sparks.
>
> In vacuum they flow without sparks. They flow at low voltages (10V) and the
> cold cathode. In air is the same.
> Do you like such?

My antenna is not in vacuum. I don't like to see or hear the effects
of sparks or other discharges from my antenna.

2102. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-28 07:59:06 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <50139bce$0$1218$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1019

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:fa1befbd-c8ba-4a69-8459-3065eb327e71@googlegroups.com...
On Friday, July 27, 2012 11:57:54 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> Why you do not like the electrons?

>I don't dislike electrons and have a bunch of them in my body. Without free
>electrons, antennas wouldn't be able to radiate photons.

>> For what you need the next " the equivalent of current flow".

>Technically, current is defined as the movement of charged particles. Since
>photons don't carry an electric charge, they technically don't meet the
>definition. But since current flow implies energy transfer and photons are
>capable of energy transfer, one can come up with the concept of "equivalent
>current" corresponding to photon movement. Thus the "current flow" through
>a capacitor is explained by photon flow rather than displacement current.

"Energy transfer": "Umov was the first who introduced in physics such basic
concepts as speed and direction of movement of energy,".
" In his first works of this period, Umov considered potential energy as
kinetic energy of some environments "imperceptible for us"."
From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nikolay_Umov

Photons as the wave packet transfer the energy in the same way as the sound
waves.
In radars are "pulses". Light is not coherent. It consists of pulses or
photons. The same is in sonars.

For what you need the new "photons".
S*

2103. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-28 08:49:19 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jv092tbjt1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1020

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:50139bce$0$1218$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>
> Photons as the wave packet transfer the energy in the same way as the
> sound waves.
> S*
Good morning Szczepan.
Sound waves propagation through a gaseous medium. No medium - no sound wave.

Light waves and radio waves can propagate without a gaseous medium.
Please get a textbook and read some theory. If you choose to say, once
again, that textbooks are for children then do remember that children can
learn and understand.

Regards, Ian.

2104. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-28 08:58:40 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5013a9c7$0$26705$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1021

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:73e33bd9-5b9f-4ca8-9a37-d89903d22813@googlegroups.com...
On Friday, July 27, 2012 12:50:32 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> Are the voltages doubled at the ends?

>The voltage doubling at the ends of a dipole is simple to understand. A
>dipole is a standing wave antenna. When the forward wave from the feedpoint
>encounters the open-circuit at the end of the dipole wire, a reflection
>takes place where the reflected voltage is in phase with the forward
>voltage and the reflected current is 180 degrees out of phase with the
>forward current.

Exactly like with the sound waves.

>At the end of the dipole, |Vfor|=|Vref| and |Ifor|=|Iref|. So the total
>voltage and total current at the ends of a dipole are:

>Vtot = Vfor + Vref = 2*Vfor = 2*Vref

>Itot = Ifor - Iref = 0

>And of course, no current is going to flow into the open-circuit at the end
>of the dipole so the total energy in the magnetic field at that point is
>zero.

You assume that there no field electron emission. Why?

>All of the energy in the EM waves migrates to the electric field and that's
>why we get a standing wave voltage maximum at the ends of a 1/2WL dipole.

Nobody know what the EM waves are. Write about electrons.

>However, under certain corona conditions, when the impedance at the end of
>the dipole conductor is much less than infinite, electrons actually migrate
>from the antenna into the conductive air, e.g. salty fog on the coast. But
>this is undesirable non-coherent behavior unless you are building a Tesla
>coil.

They migrate if the voltage is:
"Field emission was explained by quantum tunneling of electrons in the late
1920s. This was one of the triumphs of the nascent quantum mechanics. The
theory of field emission from bulk metals was proposed by Ralph H. Fowler
and Lothar Wolfgang Nordheim.[1] A family of approximate equations,
"Fowler-Nordheim equations", is named after them."

>I once saw a mobile antenna emitting a red corona glow in the fog on HWY 1
>near Monterrey, CA. A traffic cop stopped him for having a "red light" that
>could be seen by oncoming traffic.:)

Each your antennas are the electron emitter:
"How would the ideal field emitter look like? It should be very long and very thin, made of conductive material with high mechanical strength, be robust, and cheap and easy to process". From:
http://ipn2.epfl.ch/CHBU/NTfieldemission1.htm

The voltage doubling is only theoretical. In reality the voltage is rising to the level necessary for effective field emissions.
If no proper voltage no radiation.
S*

2105. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-28 09:17:17 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk17bgt.upi.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1022

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>And of course, no current is going to flow into the open-circuit at the end
>>of the dipole so the total energy in the magnetic field at that point is
>>zero.
>
> You assume that there no field electron emission. Why?

Because if it was there, you would see the sparks and corona effects.

> Each your antennas are the electron emitter:
> "How would the ideal field emitter look like? It should be very long and
> very thin, made of conductive material with high mechanical strength, be
> robust, and cheap and easy to process". From:

Of course we all know that antennas exist that are not long and thin,
and still work very well. Well, we all know that except you the stubborn
Pole.

2106. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-28 13:15:39 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <92dfff4e-a7a8-4e81-8a66-bf2854555cc5@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1024

On Saturday, July 28, 2012 2:59:06 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> Light is not coherent.

On the contrary, any single frequency light, i.e. single color light, is coherent. Most of the laser light in an interferometer is coherent. Otherwise, steady-state interference could not be achieved.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2107. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-28 13:29:10 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <7959d725-8bd4-4629-bd36-d810c81d9a77@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1023

On Saturday, July 28, 2012 3:58:40 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> You assume that there no field electron emission. Why?

Please don't tell me what I am assuming because you are invariably wrong. As I (and Richard Feynman) have told you before, the fields emitted by electrons consist of photons. Electrons escaping a transmitting antenna are a non-coherent corona discharge. Photons escaping a transmitting antenna are coherent RF energy.

Back in the early 20th century when spark gap transmitters were being used, the spark gap function, like lightning, generated non-coherent photons which filled the RF spectrum. Nowadays, a CW signal is mostly coherent with a small amount of non-coherence associated with the transient rise and fall times.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2108. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-28 13:44:17 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5013ecb4$0$1296$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1025

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnk17bgt.upi.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>And of course, no current is going to flow into the open-circuit at the
>>>end
>>>of the dipole so the total energy in the magnetic field at that point is
>>>zero.
>>
>> You assume that there no field electron emission. Why?
>
> Because if it was there, you would see the sparks and corona effects.

It is better to measure it:
"Ian White GM3SEK wrote:

>Coming back to the effectiveness of baluns, the final decider is the
>amount of unwanted RF current on the outside of the coax shield,
>compared to the wanted current in the antenna element. The only way to
>find that out for sure is to *measure* it, in the system as installed.
>
>I'm a big fan of RF current meters based on simple snap-on ferrite
>beads. Add a few turns of wire, one resistor, a diode detector, and you
>have a real measuring instrument. It's a real eye-opener to be able to
>snap the meter over any cable and *see* the common mode RF current.

Have you the result of counting of electrons which go forwards and backwards
at the feed point?
S*

2109. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-28 13:49:57 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk17rg5.it2.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1026

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:slrnk17bgt.upi.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>And of course, no current is going to flow into the open-circuit at the
>>>>end
>>>>of the dipole so the total energy in the magnetic field at that point is
>>>>zero.
>>>
>>> You assume that there no field electron emission. Why?
>>
>> Because if it was there, you would see the sparks and corona effects.
>
> It is better to measure it:

Why don't you try that?

> "Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
>
>>Coming back to the effectiveness of baluns, the final decider is the
>>amount of unwanted RF current on the outside of the coax shield,
>>compared to the wanted current in the antenna element. The only way to
>>find that out for sure is to *measure* it, in the system as installed.
>>
>>I'm a big fan of RF current meters based on simple snap-on ferrite
>>beads. Add a few turns of wire, one resistor, a diode detector, and you
>>have a real measuring instrument. It's a real eye-opener to be able to
>>snap the meter over any cable and *see* the common mode RF current.
>
> Have you the result of counting of electrons which go forwards and backwards
> at the feed point?

You have the misunderstanding that the current on the outside of the
coax cable is the result of electron emission by the antenna. This
is of course not true. It is the result of imperfect symmetry or
imperfect balun operation.

2110. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-28 14:19:42 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5013f502$0$1222$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1027

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci news:jv092tbjt1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:50139bce$0$1218$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>> Photons as the wave packet transfer the energy in the same way as the
>> sound waves.
>> S*
> Good morning Szczepan.
> Sound waves propagation through a gaseous medium. No medium - no sound
> wave.
>
> Light waves and radio waves can propagate without a gaseous medium.
> Please get a textbook and read some theory. If you choose to say, once
> again, that textbooks are for children then do remember that children can
> learn and understand.

"Electric currents that oscillate at radio frequencies have special properties not shared by direct current or alternating current of lower frequencies. The energy in an RF current can radiate off a conductor into space as electromagnetic waves (radio waves); this is the basis of radio technology."

As you see something radiate off a conductor into space. So the something must be in the space.
Are such issue (special properties) for children?

S*

2111. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-28 14:26:08 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5013f682$0$1217$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1028

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnk17rg5.it2.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa3 w wiadomo?ci
>> news:slrnk17bgt.upi.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>>>And of course, no current is going to flow into the open-circuit at the
>>>>>end
>>>>>of the dipole so the total energy in the magnetic field at that point
>>>>>is
>>>>>zero.
>>>>
>>>> You assume that there no field electron emission. Why?
>>>
>>> Because if it was there, you would see the sparks and corona effects.
>>
>> It is better to measure it:
>
> Why don't you try that?
>
>> "Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
>>
>>>Coming back to the effectiveness of baluns, the final decider is the
>>>amount of unwanted RF current on the outside of the coax shield,
>>>compared to the wanted current in the antenna element. The only way to
>>>find that out for sure is to *measure* it, in the system as installed.
>>>
>>>I'm a big fan of RF current meters based on simple snap-on ferrite
>>>beads. Add a few turns of wire, one resistor, a diode detector, and you
>>>have a real measuring instrument. It's a real eye-opener to be able to
>>>snap the meter over any cable and *see* the common mode RF current.
>>
>> Have you the result of counting of electrons which go forwards and
>> backwards
>> at the feed point?
>
> You have the misunderstanding that the current on the outside of the
> coax cable is the result of electron emission by the antenna. This
> is of course not true. It is the result of imperfect symmetry or
> imperfect balun operation.

But now is possible to measure the currents. Somebody wrote: "I'm a big fan
of RF current meters".
Do you know the results?
S*

2112. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-28 14:31:20 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jv0t3g$o7c$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1029

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:5013f502$0$1222$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> >
> "Electric currents that oscillate at radio frequencies have special
> properties not shared by direct current or alternating current of lower
> frequencies. S*

Hello Szczepan.
Your unattributed quote is vague and incorrect. Care to correct it?
Regards, Ian.

2113. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-28 14:33:37 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5013f842$0$1231$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1030

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:92dfff4e-a7a8-4e81-8a66-bf2854555cc5@googlegroups.com...
> On Saturday, July 28, 2012 2:59:06 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> Light is not coherent.
>
> On the contrary, any single frequency light, i.e. single color light, is
> coherent. Most of the laser light in an interferometer is coherent.
> Otherwise, steady-state interference could not be achieved.

All natural sources produce the damped waves. They are not coherent at all
frequences.
Only today radio transmitter and free electron laser are able to produce
undamped waves.
S*

2114. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-28 14:47:52 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5013fb9b$0$1312$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1031

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:7959d725-8bd4-4629-bd36-d810c81d9a77@googlegroups.com...
On Saturday, July 28, 2012 3:58:40 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> You assume that there no field electron emission. Why?

>Please don't tell me what I am assuming because you are invariably wrong.
>As I (and Richard Feynman) have told you before, the fields emitted by
>electrons consist of photons. Electrons escaping a transmitting antenna are
>a non-coherent corona discharge. Photons escaping a transmitting antenna
>are coherent RF energy.

"Feynman has been called the "Great Explainer".[23] He gained a reputation
for taking great care when giving explanations to his students and for
making it a moral duty to make the topic accessible. His guiding principle
was that if a topic could not be explained in a freshman lecture, it was not
yet fully understood".

>Back in the early 20th century when spark gap transmitters were being used,
>the spark gap function, like lightning, generated non-coherent photons
>which filled the RF spectrum.

It were the damped waves.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ondes_amorties.jpg
For Planck and Einstein that wave packets were the portion of energy. The
name photon have many definitions.

> Nowadays, a CW signal is mostly coherent with a small amount of
> non-coherence associated with the transient rise and fall times.
Are in CW a photons?
S*

2115. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-28 15:00:25 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jv0uq5$s4c$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1032

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:5013fb9b$0$1312$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> > Nowadays, a CW signal is mostly coherent with a small amount of
> > non-coherence associated with the transient rise and fall times.
> Are in CW a photons?
> S*

CW = Coherent Wave.

2116. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-28 18:28:35 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <jjnde9-nel.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1033

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:73e33bd9-5b9f-4ca8-9a37-d89903d22813@googlegroups.com...
> On Friday, July 27, 2012 12:50:32 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> Are the voltages doubled at the ends?
>
>>The voltage doubling at the ends of a dipole is simple to understand. A
>>dipole is a standing wave antenna. When the forward wave from the feedpoint
>>encounters the open-circuit at the end of the dipole wire, a reflection
>>takes place where the reflected voltage is in phase with the forward
>>voltage and the reflected current is 180 degrees out of phase with the
>>forward current.
>
> Exactly like with the sound waves.

No, not quite.

>>At the end of the dipole, |Vfor|=|Vref| and |Ifor|=|Iref|. So the total
>>voltage and total current at the ends of a dipole are:
>
>>Vtot = Vfor + Vref = 2*Vfor = 2*Vref
>
>>Itot = Ifor - Iref = 0
>
>>And of course, no current is going to flow into the open-circuit at the end
>>of the dipole so the total energy in the magnetic field at that point is
>>zero.
>
> You assume that there no field electron emission. Why?

Because there isn't any because field electron emission is caused by
an electrostatic field and antennas have electromagnetic fields.

You have been told this several times; why do you continue to ask the
stupid question?

>>All of the energy in the EM waves migrates to the electric field and that's
>>why we get a standing wave voltage maximum at the ends of a 1/2WL dipole.
>
> Nobody know what the EM waves are. Write about electrons.

Everybody reading the news group except you knows what EM waves are.

Electrons have nothing to do with a propagating EM wave.

You have been told this several times; why do you continue to make this
stupid statement?

>>However, under certain corona conditions, when the impedance at the end of
>>the dipole conductor is much less than infinite, electrons actually migrate
>>from the antenna into the conductive air, e.g. salty fog on the coast. But
>>this is undesirable non-coherent behavior unless you are building a Tesla
>>coil.
>
> They migrate if the voltage is:
> "Field emission was explained by quantum tunneling of electrons in the late
> 1920s. This was one of the triumphs of the nascent quantum mechanics. The
> theory of field emission from bulk metals was proposed by Ralph H. Fowler
> and Lothar Wolfgang Nordheim.[1] A family of approximate equations,
> "Fowler-Nordheim equations", is named after them."

This has nothing to do with antennas because field electron emission is
caused by an electrostatic field and antennas have electromagnetic fields.

>>I once saw a mobile antenna emitting a red corona glow in the fog on HWY 1
>>near Monterrey, CA. A traffic cop stopped him for having a "red light" that
>>could be seen by oncoming traffic.:)
>
> Each your antennas are the electron emitter:

No, they are not.

> "How would the ideal field emitter look like? It should be very long and
> very thin, made of conductive material with high mechanical strength, be
> robust, and cheap and easy to process". From:
> http://ipn2.epfl.ch/CHBU/NTfieldemission1.htm

Not all antennas are either long or thin; loop antennas work just fine.

> The voltage doubling is only theoretical. In reality the voltage is rising
> to the level necessary for effective field emissions.
> If no proper voltage no radiation.

This pure, babbling, nonsense.

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely
NOTHING about how anything works.

You don't even understand what an antenna is or the difference between
an electric field, a magnetic field, and an electromagnetic field.

Electrostatic and magnetostatic fields are created by DC.

An antenna is a device that converts the AC electrical energy at its
teminals into electromagnetic energy which radiates from the antenna
and also coverts the electromagnetic energy which antenna intercepts
into AC electrical energy at it's terminals.

That is ELECTROMAGNETIC energy, not magnetostatic nor electrostatic
energy.

How many antennas have you built in your lifetime?

Why do you refuse to answer the question?

Is it because you have built zero antennas and you are trying to say all the people that have successfully built hundreds that they are all wrong and you don't want to admit you are an ignorant, inducable, idiot?

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on anything in any language?

Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

2117. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-28 18:35:54 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <a1ode9-nel.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1034

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:fa1befbd-c8ba-4a69-8459-3065eb327e71@googlegroups.com...
> On Friday, July 27, 2012 11:57:54 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> Why you do not like the electrons?
>
>>I don't dislike electrons and have a bunch of them in my body. Without free
>>electrons, antennas wouldn't be able to radiate photons.
>
>>> For what you need the next " the equivalent of current flow".
>
>>Technically, current is defined as the movement of charged particles. Since
>>photons don't carry an electric charge, they technically don't meet the
>>definition. But since current flow implies energy transfer and photons are
>>capable of energy transfer, one can come up with the concept of "equivalent
>>current" corresponding to photon movement. Thus the "current flow" through
>>a capacitor is explained by photon flow rather than displacement current.
>
> "Energy transfer": "Umov was the first who introduced in physics such basic
> concepts as speed and direction of movement of energy,".
> " In his first works of this period, Umov considered potential energy as
> kinetic energy of some environments "imperceptible for us"."
> From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nikolay_Umov

And he was essentially wrong in the details as were most of the early
physicists.

> Photons as the wave packet transfer the energy in the same way as the sound
> waves.

No, it is not.

> In radars are "pulses".

There is such a thing as CW radar which is not pulses, so you are wrong
yet again.

> Light is not coherent.

Whether or not light is coherent depends on the source of the light;
sunlight and candles are not coherent but lasars are coherent.

> It consists of pulses or
> photons.

A pulse and and photon are two entirely different things.

Light may or may not be pulsed, but it is always photons.

> The same is in sonars.

No, sonar is like radar only in very general terms.

> For what you need the new "photons".

For what you need a new brain because the one you have doesn't work.

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely
NOTHING about how anything works.

2118. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-28 18:39:34 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <68ode9-nel.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1035

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:jv092tbjt1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:50139bce$0$1218$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>>
>>> Photons as the wave packet transfer the energy in the same way as the
>>> sound waves.
>>> S*
>> Good morning Szczepan.
>> Sound waves propagation through a gaseous medium. No medium - no sound
>> wave.
>>
>> Light waves and radio waves can propagate without a gaseous medium.
>> Please get a textbook and read some theory. If you choose to say, once
>> again, that textbooks are for children then do remember that children can
>> learn and understand.
>
> "Electric currents that oscillate at radio frequencies have special
> properties not shared by direct current or alternating current of lower
> frequencies. The energy in an RF current can radiate off a conductor into
> space as electromagnetic waves (radio waves); this is the basis of radio
> technology."

Wrong, AC at ANY frequency can radiate off a conductor into space as
electromagnetic waves.

> As you see something radiate off a conductor into space. So the something
> must be in the space.
> Are such issue (special properties) for children?

None of that made any sense what so ever and was nothing but gibberish.

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely
NOTHING about how anything works.

2119. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-28 18:44:45 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <thode9-nel.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1036

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:92dfff4e-a7a8-4e81-8a66-bf2854555cc5@googlegroups.com...
>> On Saturday, July 28, 2012 2:59:06 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> Light is not coherent.
>>
>> On the contrary, any single frequency light, i.e. single color light, is
>> coherent. Most of the laser light in an interferometer is coherent.
>> Otherwise, steady-state interference could not be achieved.
>
> All natural sources produce the damped waves. They are not coherent at all
> frequences.

You have no clue what the word "damped" means, do you?

The Sun, which is a natural source, does not produce damped waves.

Being damped and being coherent are two independant properties.

> Only today radio transmitter and free electron laser are able to produce
> undamped waves.

Wrong again because you have no clue what the word "damped" means; almost
EVERYTHING produces undamped waves.

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely
NOTHING about how anything works.

Why can't you obtain and read a university level textbook on anything in
any language?

Is it because you are too stupid to be able to understand the material?

However, since you have no understanding of anything, you would be better
to start with a grade school textbook as your knowledge is that of a
five year old.
```

2120. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-28 19:15:21 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <50143a51$0$1306$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1037

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:68ode9-nel.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>
>> "Electric currents that oscillate at radio frequencies have special
>> properties not shared by direct current or alternating current of lower
>> frequencies. The energy in an RF current can radiate off a conductor into
>> space as electromagnetic waves (radio waves); this is the basis of radio
>> technology."
>
> Wrong, AC at ANY frequency can radiate off a conductor into space as
> electromagnetic waves.

AC is in oscillating circuit (closed circuit). RF current is in an antenna
(open circuit).
S*

2121. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-28 19:26:41 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk18f7h.7vs.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1038

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:68ode9-nel.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>
>>> "Electric currents that oscillate at radio frequencies have special
>>> properties not shared by direct current or alternating current of lower
>>> frequencies. The energy in an RF current can radiate off a conductor into
>>> space as electromagnetic waves (radio waves); this is the basis of radio
>>> technology."
>>
>> Wrong, AC at ANY frequency can radiate off a conductor into space as
>> electromagnetic waves.
>
> AC is in oscillating circuit (closed circuit). RF current is in an antenna
> (open circuit).

Wrong again.
```

2122. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-28 19:32:36 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jv1eon$19i$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1039

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:50143a51$0$1306$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> >
> AC is in oscillating circuit (closed circuit). RF current is in an antenna
> (open circuit).
> S*

Oh dear. Szczepan must realise that what he's written is nonsense. He's deliberately writing it to have a laugh, isn't he (and that's a statement, not a question). I think he's gone a bit far with at one.

Regards, Ian

2123. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-28 21:47:31 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <j83ee9-4mm.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1040

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:68ode9-nel.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>
>>> "Electric currents that oscillate at radio frequencies have special
>>> properties not shared by direct current or alternating current of lower
>>> frequencies. The energy in an RF current can radiate off a conductor into
>>> space as electromagnetic waves (radio waves); this is the basis of radio
>>> technology."
>>
>> Wrong, AC at ANY frequency can radiate off a conductor into space as
>> electromagnetic waves.
>
> AC is in oscillating circuit (closed circuit). RF current is in an antenna
> (open circuit).
> S*

Wrong again, moron.

AC means Alternating Current as opposed to DC or Direct Current.

RF means Radio Frequency and is generally used to the AC that is being
received by a receiver or transmitted by a transmitter.

None of these terms has anything to do with open or closed circuits.

You are an ignorant, babbling, ineducable idiot who knows absolutely
NOTHING about how anything works.

2124. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-29 05:59:42 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <1449bafb-189d-4325-9ad7-2a4f3302ee24@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1041

On Saturday, July 28, 2012 2:15:21 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> AC is in oscillating circuit (closed circuit). RF current is in an antenna (open circuit).

RF *IS* AC.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2125. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-29 15:02:02 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <895c1611-cad1-4c0c-921e-d7ef4e1f40d9@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1042

On Sunday, July 29, 2012 12:59:42 AM UTC-5, W5DXP wrote:
> RF *IS* AC.

As a matter of fact, if one builds a 1/2WL dipole for 60 Hz (~1553 miles long), it will obey the same laws of physics that a 1/2WL dipole at 60 MHz does.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2126. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-29 15:20:10 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jv3kcb$a0u$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1043

On 7/29/2012 10:02 AM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Sunday, July 29, 2012 12:59:42 AM UTC-5, W5DXP wrote:
>> RF *IS* AC.
>
> As a matter of fact, if one builds a 1/2WL dipole for 60 Hz (~1553 miles long), it will obey the same laws of physics that a 1/2WL dipole at 60 MHz does.
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com
>

Hummmm.. Looks like the end of one my antenna legs is drooping..
I better book a Southwest flight so I can go check it out... :|

2127. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-29 17:08:56 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <50156e2a$0$1310$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1044

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:1449bafb-189d-4325-9ad7-2a4f3302ee24@googlegroups.com...
> On Saturday, July 28, 2012 2:15:21 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> AC is in oscillating circuit (closed circuit). RF current is in an
>> antenna (open circuit).
>
> RF *IS* AC.

Yes. But RF CURRENT is: " "Electric currents that oscillate at radio
frequencies have special
>> properties not shared by direct current or alternating current of lower
>> frequencies. The energy in an RF current can radiate off a conductor into
>> space as electromagnetic waves (radio waves); this is the basis of radio
>> technology."

Now are also ULF transmitters (30Hz). So the above is not precise.
What decide that "an RF current can radiate off a conductor into space"?
S*

2128. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-29 18:02:22 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <eeage9-gpc.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1045

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:1449bafb-189d-4325-9ad7-2a4f3302ee24@googlegroups.com...
>> On Saturday, July 28, 2012 2:15:21 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> AC is in oscillating circuit (closed circuit). RF current is in an
>>> antenna (open circuit).
>>
>> RF *IS* AC.
>
> Yes. But RF CURRENT is: " "Electric currents that oscillate at radio
> frequencies have special
>>> properties not shared by direct current or alternating current of lower
>>> frequencies. The energy in an RF current can radiate off a conductor into
>>> space as electromagnetic waves (radio waves); this is the basis of radio
>>> technology."

Where ever you got this piece of trash quote, it is wrong just like all
your ancient quotes from over a hundred years ago.

AC of any frequency can radiate off a conductor into space as
electromagnetic waves.

> Now are also ULF transmitters (30Hz). So the above is not precise.
> What decide that "an RF current can radiate off a conductor into space"?

That the AC is applied to an appropriate antenna.

That is the purpose of an antenna, to convert AC into electromagnetic waves.

For the third time, AC of any frequency can radiate off a conductor into
space as electromagnetic waves.

There is no minimum frequency.

2129. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-30 07:36:31 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <50163981$0$1216$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1046

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:eeage9-gpc.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>
> AC of any frequency can radiate off a conductor into space as
> electromagnetic waves.

The condenser also radiate?
http://educypedia.karadimov.info/library/Dipolentstehung.gif

>
>> Now are also ULF transmitters (30Hz). So the above is not precise.
>> What decide that "an RF current can radiate off a conductor into space"?
>
> That the AC is applied to an appropriate antenna.

What the appropriate antenna looks like?
>
> That is the purpose of an antenna, to convert AC into electromagnetic
> waves.
>
> For the third time, AC of any frequency can radiate off a conductor into
> space as electromagnetic waves.
>
> There is no minimum frequency.

Is an antenna the open circuit?
S*

2130. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-30 09:23:01 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jv5l4b$8hc$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1047

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:50163981$0$1216$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>

>> AC of any frequency can radiate off a conductor into space as
>> electromagnetic waves.
>
> The condenser also radiate?
> http://educypedia.karadimov.info/library/Dipolentstehung.gif
>>
>>> Now are also ULF transmitters (30Hz). So the above is not precise.
>>> What decide that "an RF current can radiate off a conductor into
>>> space"?
>>
>> That the AC is applied to an appropriate antenna.
>
> What the appropriate antenna looks like?
>> That is the purpose of an antenna, to convert AC into electromagnetic
>> waves.
>>
>> For the third time, AC of any frequency can radiate off a conductor into
>> space as electromagnetic waves. There is no minimum frequency.

> Is an antenna the open circuit?
> S*

Hello Szczepan.
"> The condenser also radiate? "
Try asking on sci.physics.electromag. If the diagram is trying to equate a
capacitor to an antenna then I'd not agree with that at all.
"> What the appropriate antenna looks like?"
It would be an antenna that matches to the transmitter. You wouldn't use an
antenna that is a mismatch as this would defeat the purpose of the antenna.
"> Is an antenna the open circuit?"
From my viewpoint it is not. "Open circuit" = "no current" and we know that
antennas carry a current.

Several postings have recommended that you acquire a textbook. I have a
suspicion that you already have one ....

Regards, Ian.

2131. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-30 16:39:04 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5016b8ab$0$1303$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1048

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jv5l4b$8hc$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:50163981$0$1216$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>>
>
>>> AC of any frequency can radiate off a conductor into space as
>>> electromagnetic waves.
>>
>> The condenser also radiate?
>> http://educypedia.karadimov.info/library/Dipolentstehung.gif
>>>
>>>> Now are also ULF transmitters (30Hz). So the above is not precise.
>>>> What decide that "an RF current can radiate off a conductor into
>>>> space"?
>>>
>>> That the AC is applied to an appropriate antenna.
>>
>> What the appropriate antenna looks like?
>>> That is the purpose of an antenna, to convert AC into electromagnetic
>>> waves.
>>>
>>> For the third time, AC of any frequency can radiate off a conductor into
>>> space as electromagnetic waves. There is no minimum frequency.
>
>> Is an antenna the open circuit?
>> S*
>
> Hello Szczepan.
> "> The condenser also radiate? "
> Try asking on sci.physics.electromag. If the diagram is trying to equate a
> capacitor to an antenna then I'd not agree with that at all.

It is known from Hertz experiment. He used plates or balls.
Of course the plates are as on the diagram.

> "> What the appropriate antenna looks like?"
> It would be an antenna that matches to the transmitter. You wouldn't use
> an
> antenna that is a mismatch as this would defeat the purpose of the
> antenna.
> "> Is an antenna the open circuit?"
> From my viewpoint it is not. "Open circuit" = "no current" and we know
> that

> antennas carry a current.

"Well, the antenna end, we have an Open Circuit - so the point with the
Highest Voltage"
From: http://www.telecomhall.com/what-is-antenna.aspx
S*
>

2132. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-30 17:16:30 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jv6fin$d8i$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1049

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:5016b8ab$0$1303$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
| |
| It is known from Hertz experiment. He used plates or balls.
| Of course the plates are as on the diagram.
| | S*
|
What frequency did Hertz use?
Regards, Ian.

2133. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-30 17:21:22 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <idsie9-k9l.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1050

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:eeage9-gpc.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>
>> AC of any frequency can radiate off a conductor into space as
>> electromagnetic waves.
>
> The condenser also radiate?
> http://educypedia.karadimov.info/library/Dipolentstehung.gif

No.

This depicts electorstatic fields; antennas radiate electromagnetic
fields, so your question makes no sense.

>>> Now are also ULF transmitters (30Hz). So the above is not precise.
>>> What decide that "an RF current can radiate off a conductor into space"?
>>
>> That the AC is applied to an appropriate antenna.
>
> What the appropriate antenna looks like?

It makes no difference what the antenna looks like as the only property
that matters is its ability to convert AC electrical energy at the input
frequency to electromagnetic radiation.

>> That is the purpose of an antenna, to convert AC into electromagnetic
>> waves.
>>
>> For the third time, AC of any frequency can radiate off a conductor into
>> space as electromagnetic waves.
>>
>> There is no minimum frequency.
>
> Is an antenna the open circuit?

No.

An antenna is a device that converts the AC electrical energy at its
teminals into electromagnetic energy which radiates from the antenna
and also coverts the electromagnetic energy which antenna intercepts
into AC electrical energy at it's terminals.

Do you wear slip on shoes?

2134. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-30 18:44:55 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5016d62a$0$1311$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1151

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:idsie9-k9l.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> >
> An antenna is a device that converts the AC electrical energy at its
> teminals into electromagnetic energy which radiates from the antenna
> and also coverts the electromagnetic energy which antenna intercepts
> into AC electrical energy at it's terminals.

Radiates = jumps off?
S*

2135. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-30 18:57:21 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk1dm8h.4rf.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1152

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa³ w wiadomo¶ci
> news:idsie9-k9l.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> >
>> An antenna is a device that converts the AC electrical energy at its
>> teminals into electromagnetic energy which radiates from the antenna
>> and also coverts the electromagnetic energy which antenna intercepts
>> into AC electrical energy at it's terminals.
>
> Radiates = jumps off?
> S*

Only in Poland.

2136. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-30 19:32:34 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <i34je9-t4m.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1153

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:idsie9-k9l.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> >
>> An antenna is a device that converts the AC electrical energy at its
>> teminals into electromagnetic energy which radiates from the antenna
>> and also coverts the electromagnetic energy which antenna intercepts
>> into AC electrical energy at it's terminals.
>
> Radiates = jumps off?

No, to issue or emerge in rays or waves.

Do you wear slip on shoes?

2137. if you are able to access the internet at your spare time and wish to earn some $100 - $200 per month, then you are landed at the right place. this community is for you only !!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-31 04:40:41 UTC
From: Dipannita Kundu <dipa0198@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <34319acb-d2b1-40ec-8569-01d46356879a@x6g2000pbh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1154

welcome to online jobs.
---
the job in which you can earn !
the job in which you can work from anywhere !
the job in which you can work at your convinient !
---

here, you can find lot of earning oppurtunities like email earnings,
forum earnings, discussion earnings & much more. all you need to do is
some response kind of work. as per your well and wish you can work on
your earning programs at your comfortable timings. your earnings will
be paid to you through the cheques from the companies.

visit homepage for more details : http://ernmoneyonli9.blogspot.in

2138. Re: if you are able to access the internet at your spare time and wish to earn some $100 - $200 per month, then you are landed at the right place. this community is for you only !!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-31 10:13:21 UTC
From: Priyanka Kapur <kapurpri02@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <56a0a5f6-d648-43cf-860c-9d90e767053c@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1155

ungli jigal talks about the story of four years life "Engineering Student"

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F-MweIUKAig

subscribe for more footages

2139. Re: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-31 10:13:38 UTC
From: Priyanka Kapur <kapurpri02@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <e0ed2c0e-759a-475b-8bc7-e59e63f378ae@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1156

ungli jigal talks about the story of four years life "Engineering Student"

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F-MweIUKAig

subscribe for more footages

2140. Re: Diamond HV7CX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-31 10:13:47 UTC
From: Priyanka Kapur <kapurpri02@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <f6912c7a-0990-4168-a456-6df496e9b0ce@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1157

ungli jigal talks about the story of four years life "Engineering Student"

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F-MweIUKAig

subscribe for more footages

2141. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-31 10:13:56 UTC
From: Priyanka Kapur <kapurpri02@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <1142cd69-c13f-4b12-8072-54ee409ffb7e@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1158

ungli jigal talks about the story of four years life "Engineering Student"

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F-MweIUKAig

subscribe for more footages

2142. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-31 13:30:21 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <e8869c2b-d906-4197-b126-7b51f893d7e4@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1159

On Monday, July 30, 2012 1:44:55 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> Radiates = jumps off?

You already know the answer. Radiates = photons emitted from the free electrons on the surface of the conductors of the antenna system.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2143. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-31 15:38:31 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5017fbfa$0$1309$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1160

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:e8869c2b-d906-4197-b126-7b51f893d7e4@googlegroups.com...
> On Monday, July 30, 2012 1:44:55 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> Radiates = jumps off?
>
> You already know the answer. Radiates = photons emitted from the free
> electrons on the surface of the conductors of the antenna system.

Rather solitons.
Photons are the damped waves.
CW consist of the solitons.
Each portion of electrons which jump off from the end of an antenna travel
as the soliton.
S*

2144. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-31 15:56:27 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jv8v82mhh1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1161

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:5017fbfa$0$1309$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
|
|| > On Monday, July 30, 2012 1:44:55 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
| >> Radiates = jumps off?
| Each portion of electrons which jump off from the end of an antenna travel
| as the soliton.
| S*

Imagine the scene - a tall building, spectators on the pavement around it
and, at the top of the building, an electron is threatening to jump!!
Would we shout "jump" or would we shout "don't do it"?
Anthropomorphism is wonderful, isn't it.

73, Ian.

2145. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-31 17:19:45 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <hmgle9-r51.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1162

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:e8869c2b-d906-4197-b126-7b51f893d7e4@googlegroups.com...
>> On Monday, July 30, 2012 1:44:55 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> Radiates = jumps off?
>>
>> You already know the answer. Radiates = photons emitted from the free
>> electrons on the surface of the conductors of the antenna system.
>
> Rather solitons.

No.

> Photons are the damped waves.

No.

> CW consist of the solitons.

No.

> Each portion of electrons which jump off from the end of an antenna travel
> as the soliton.

No.

Everything totally wrong.

Do you wear slip on shoes?

2146. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-07-31 17:47:09 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <87248a82-4efa-4102-ad9f-439d1fffb2b6@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1163

On Tuesday, July 31, 2012 10:38:31 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> Rather solitons.
> Photons are the damped waves.

How do you explain their quantized, i.e. quantum particle nature?

2147. Crossposting Permitted to rec.radio.amateur.moderated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-01 06:00:03 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting-1-1343800801@panix.com>
Source record: 1164
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting
Revision: 1.2 2011/11/02 04:08:53
Posting-Frequency: posted monthly
URL: http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rram/index.html

Changes followed by "|".

After a 30-day public discussion and feedback period to gauge reader
opinions in March of 2009:

http://groups.google.com/group/rec.radio.amateur.moderated/browse_thread/thread/d7d337db35
f23326

the rec.radio.amateur.moderated Moderation Team had decided to consider |
amending its charter, and permit limited simultaneous crossposting to
rec.radio.amateur.moderated and one other unmoderated
amateur-radio-related discussion newsgroup. After a successful trial |
period (90 days, through early July 2009), we decided to adopt this |
change permanently. |

Approved rec.radio.amateur.* newsgroups are those that are currently
listed in the latest version of the "List of Big Eight Newsgroups" which
is crossposted monthly to news.announce.newgroups, news.groups, and
news.lists.misc.

Approved alt.radio.amateur.* and alt.ham-radio.* newsgroups are those
that have been created consistent with the suggestions in "So You Want
to Create an Alt Newsgroup" at:

http://www.faqs.org/faqs/alt-creation-guide/

Approved regional hierarchy newsgroups are those that contain either
"radio.amateur" or "ham-radio" in their names, including
uk.radio.amateur and aus.radio.amateur.misc.

We will make every reasonable effort to keep our list of approved
newsgroups up-to-date. In case we have overlooked any, and a submission
is rejected in error as a result, the rejected submitter can E-mail us
at our administrative contact address (in the signature at the bottom of
this article, and the default Reply-To for the rejection message)
requesting that it be added, and that the article be approved. We may
still choose to reject articles crossposted to any alt.* newsgroup with
an inappropriate name, including obscene language, embedded
name-calling, or encouragement of unlawful conduct.
```

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-amateur-moderated-request@panix.com.

2148. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-01 06:26:56 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5018cc31$0$1306$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1165

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:87248a82-4efa-4102-ad9f-439d1fffb2b6@googlegroups.com...
> On Tuesday, July 31, 2012 10:38:31 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> Rather solitons.
>> Photons are the damped waves.
>
> How do you explain their quantized, i.e. quantum particle nature?

Each portion is a quant. Only for children the light consists of particles.

CW means continuous waves. Damped waves consists of portions.
S*

2149. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-01 13:42:44 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <e4a8d98f-2d81-4513-afc8-808f474d3e5d@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1166

On Wednesday, August 1, 2012 1:26:56 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> Each portion is a quant.

Unfortunately for your argument, the fact that fields/waves are quantized proves that they are particles, even though they are a somewhat special kind of particle and capable of field/wave behavior. Hint: if you set up an experiment to look for a quantized photon particle, you will detect a quantized photon particle the energy of which is related by frequency to Planck's equation.

http://employees.oneonta.edu/viningwj/sims/plancks_equation_s.html

FYI, even one single Bucky-ball, known to consist of nothing but a large number of carbon atoms, is capable of wave behavior. How do you explain that one?
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2150. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-01 16:09:46 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <501954d0$0$1309$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1167

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:e4a8d98f-2d81-4513-afc8-808f474d3e5d@googlegroups.com...
On Wednesday, August 1, 2012 1:26:56 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> Each portion is a quant.

>Unfortunately for your argument, the fact that fields/waves are quantized
>proves that they are particles, even though they are a somewhat special
>kind of particle and capable of field/wave behavior. Hint: if you set up an
>experiment to look for a quantized photon particle, you will detect a
>quantized photon particle the energy of which is related by frequency to
>Planck's equation.

http://employees.oneonta.edu/viningwj/sims/plancks_equation_s.html

>FYI, even one single Bucky-ball, known to consist of nothing but a large
>number of carbon atoms, is capable of wave behavior. How do you explain
>that one?

Each radio amateur is able to prove (and measure the net flow) that
electrons jump off from the transmitting antenna.
For what you need the new hiphothesis?
S*

2151. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-01 16:17:17 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jvbkql$2eu$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1168

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:501954d0$0$1309$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
| |
| Each radio amateur is able to prove (and measure the net flow) that
| electrons jump off from the transmitting antenna.
| For what you need the new hiphothesis?
| S*

Hello Szczepan. Are you now a radio amateur?
How about this for a holiday for you - https://www.emfcamp.org/ ?

Regards, Ian.

2152. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-01 16:18:44 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk1iln4.8gt.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1169

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> Each radio amateur is able to prove (and measure the net flow) that
> electrons jump off from the transmitting antenna.

And determine that it is zero...

> For what you need the new hiphothesis?

I think it is you that keeps coming up with nonconforming ideas about how antennas operate. So we'll call your hypothesis "new" even though you dig it out of 150 year old documents.

2153. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-01 16:23:08 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <co1oe9-a2a.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1171

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:

> Each radio amateur is able to prove (and measure the net flow) that
> electrons jump off from the transmitting antenna.
> For what you need the new hiphothesis?

Wrong; all radio amateurs are able to show that there are NO electrons
jumping off the ends of the antennas.

Do you wear slip on shoes?

2154. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-01 16:24:35 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jvbl85$3hb$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1170

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> wrote in message
news:slrnk1iln4.8gt.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
| Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
| > Each radio amateur is able to prove (and measure the net flow) that
| > electrons jump off from the transmitting antenna.
|
| And determine that it is zero...
|
| > For what you need the new hiphothesis?
|
| I think it is you that keeps coming up with nonconforming ideas about
| how antennas operate. So we'll call your hypothesis "new" even though
| you dig it out of 150 year old documents.

Hello Rob.

As others have said, and a search confirms, Szczepan has been posting some of his ideas for a year or more. Seems unable to read, understand and learn whereas most children with a textbook are capable of reading, understanding and learning.
I think I have worked with only one person who refused to learn new ideas and techniques. His work involved using a new computer. I showed him how to use it and then let him try to get on with the job. Eventually he did become willing to have a go. He now seems progressive in comparison with Szczepan.

73, Ian.

2155. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-01 16:33:51 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <50195a70$0$1232$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1172

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnk1iln4.8gt.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>> Each radio amateur is able to prove (and measure the net flow) that
>> electrons jump off from the transmitting antenna.
>
> And determine that it is zero...
>
>> For what you need the new hiphothesis?
>
> I think it is you that keeps coming up with nonconforming ideas about
> how antennas operate. So we'll call your hypothesis "new" even though
> you dig it out of 150 year old documents.

All time the ideas are the same and are confirmed:

"It is found that an electron which seems to us to be moving
slowly, must actually have a very high frequency oscillatory motion of small
amplitude superposed on the regular motion which appears to us. As a result
of this oscillatory motion, the velocity of the electron at any time equals
the velocity of light." From:
http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1933/dirac-lecture.pdf
S*

2156. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-01 17:10:38 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <eh4oe9-6ca.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1173

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:slrnk1iln4.8gt.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>> Each radio amateur is able to prove (and measure the net flow) that
>>> electrons jump off from the transmitting antenna.
>>
>> And determine that it is zero...
>>
>>> For what you need the new hiphothesis?
>>
>> I think it is you that keeps coming up with nonconforming ideas about
>> how antennas operate. So we'll call your hypothesis "new" even though
>> you dig it out of 150 year old documents.
>
> All time the ideas are the same and are confirmed:

No, you are the only one in the world that currently believes electrons
jump off the end of an antenna.

> "It is found that an electron which seems to us to be moving
> slowly, must actually have a very high frequency oscillatory motion of small
> amplitude superposed on the regular motion which appears to us. As a result
> of this oscillatory motion, the velocity of the electron at any time equals
> the velocity of light." From:
> http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1933/dirac-lecture.pdf

It was later shown and proved that it is impossible for an electron to
move at the speed of light under any conditions.

That's what you get when you only read ancient literature.

Do you wear slip on shoes?

2157. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-01 18:11:50 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <dcc95978-a8d2-43be-b69f-31ce5a245c25@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1174

On Wednesday, August 1, 2012 11:09:46 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> Each radio amateur is able to prove (and measure the net flow) that
> electrons jump off from the transmitting antenna.

Electrons that "jump off" a transmitting antenna are known to be non-coherent. Such is called "corona", an undesirable effect for antennas. The coherent particles that can be measured being emitted from an antenna are photons and that's NOT a new hypothesis. It's close to being a century old. Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1921 for discovering the nature of the photoelectric effect of photons.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2158. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-02 02:30:42 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <5019e652$0$74854$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1175

On 8/1/2012 11:24 AM, Ian wrote:
> "Rob"<nomail@example.com> wrote in message
> news:slrnk1iln4.8gt.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> | Szczepan Bialek<sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
> |> Each radio amateur is able to prove (and measure the net flow) that
> |> electrons jump off from the transmitting antenna.
> |
> | And determine that it is zero...
> |
> |> For what you need the new hiphothesis?
> |
> | I think it is you that keeps coming up with nonconforming ideas about
> | how antennas operate. So we'll call your hypothesis "new" even though
> | you dig it out of 150 year old documents.
>
> Hello Rob.
>
> As others have said, and a search confirms, Szczepan has been posting some
> of his ideas for a year or more. Seems unable to read, understand and learn
> whereas most children with a textbook are capable of reading, understanding
> and learning.
> I think I have worked with only one person who refused to learn new ideas
> and techniques. His work involved using a new computer. I showed him how
> to use it and then let him try to get on with the job. Eventually he did
> become willing to have a go. He now seems progressive in comparison with
> Szczepan.
>
> 73, Ian.
>
>
>

He is a TROLL.

Please quit feeding him.

tom
K0TAR

2159. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-02 07:59:40 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <501a336e$0$1213$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1176

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:dcc95978-a8d2-43be-b69f-31ce5a245c25@googlegroups.com...
On Wednesday, August 1, 2012 11:09:46 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> Each radio amateur is able to prove (and measure the net flow) that
> electrons jump off from the transmitting antenna.

>Electrons that "jump off" a transmitting antenna are known to be
>non-coherent. Such is called "corona", an undesirable effect for antennas.
>The coherent particles that can be measured being emitted from an antenna
>are photons and that's NOT a new hypothesis. It's close to being a century
>old. Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1921 for discovering the
>nature of the photoelectric effect of photons.

"Later, in 1905 Albert Einstein went further by suggesting that
electromagnetic waves could only exist in these discrete wave-packets.[5] He
called such a wave-packet the light quantum (German: das Lichtquant). "

"As shown by Albert Einstein,[5][38] some form of energy quantization must
be assumed to account for the thermal equilibrium observed between matter
and electromagnetic radiation; for this explanation of the photoelectric
effect, Einstein received the 1921 Nobel Prize in physics.[39]"

"Hence, Einstein's hypothesis that quantization is a property of light
itself is considered to be proven."

Natural light is emitted from many oscillators in discrete wave-packets.
Hertz made the one oscillator which radiate the discrete wave-packets. The
Hertz waves are exactly as the light.
But the CW are emitted continuously.
Who was awarded the Nobel Prize for discovering any portions in CW?
S*

2160. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-02 16:27:27 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <a8974d26-f4d2-46c9-92cc-4aabb9094d74@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1177

On Thursday, August 2, 2012 2:59:40 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> Natural light is emitted from many oscillators in discrete wave-packets.
> Hertz waves are exactly as the light.

Thanks for proving yourself wrong.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2161. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-02 17:29:50 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <e1qqe9-q9j.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1178

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:dcc95978-a8d2-43be-b69f-31ce5a245c25@googlegroups.com...
> On Wednesday, August 1, 2012 11:09:46 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> Each radio amateur is able to prove (and measure the net flow) that
>> electrons jump off from the transmitting antenna.
>
>>Electrons that "jump off" a transmitting antenna are known to be
>>non-coherent. Such is called "corona", an undesirable effect for antennas.
>>The coherent particles that can be measured being emitted from an antenna
>>are photons and that's NOT a new hypothesis. It's close to being a century
>>old. Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1921 for discovering the
>>nature of the photoelectric effect of photons.
>
> "Later, in 1905 Albert Einstein went further by suggesting that
> electromagnetic waves could only exist in these discrete wave-packets.[5] He
> called such a wave-packet the light quantum (German: das Lichtquant). "
>
> "As shown by Albert Einstein,[5][38] some form of energy quantization must
> be assumed to account for the thermal equilibrium observed between matter
> and electromagnetic radiation; for this explanation of the photoelectric
> effect, Einstein received the 1921 Nobel Prize in physics.[39]"
>
> "Hence, Einstein's hypothesis that quantization is a property of light
> itself is considered to be proven."

And that light quantum is known today as the photon to everyone but you.

> Natural light is emitted from many oscillators in discrete wave-packets.
> Hertz made the one oscillator which radiate the discrete wave-packets. The
> Hertz waves are exactly as the light.
> But the CW are emitted continuously.
> Who was awarded the Nobel Prize for discovering any portions in CW?

All a bunch of gibberish nonsense; all electromagnetic radiation is photons.

Do you wear slip on shoes?

2162. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-02 17:37:11 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <501abaca$0$1295$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1179

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:a8974d26-f4d2-46c9-92cc-4aabb9094d74@googlegroups.com...
> On Thursday, August 2, 2012 2:59:40 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> Natural light is emitted from many oscillators in discrete wave-packets.
>> Hertz waves are exactly as the light.
>
> Thanks for proving yourself wrong.

Are the radio waves emitted from the Hertz apparatus and the light from the
Sun different?
S*

2163. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-02 17:47:43 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <v2rqe9-q9j.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 1181

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:a8974d26-f4d2-46c9-92cc-4aabb9094d74@googlegroups.com...
>> On Thursday, August 2, 2012 2:59:40 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>>> Natural light is emitted from many oscillators in discrete wave-packets.
>>> Hertz waves are exactly as the light.
>>
>> Thanks for proving yourself wrong.
>
> Are the radio waves emitted from the Hertz apparatus and the light from the
> Sun different?

In frequency, yes, in composition, no.

Do you wear slip on shoes?

2164. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-02 17:55:28 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jveeul$il5$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1180

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:501abaca$0$1295$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
| |
| Are the radio waves emitted from the Hertz apparatus and the light from
the
| Sun different?
| S*

Good evening Szczepan .
Why do you ask? Why do you want to know? We know you will only disagree with
our answers.

Regards, Ian.

2165. Re: UK earthling - was: Dipole-2 different wire sizes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-02 22:16:33 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <b4588746-07ca-42a3-b73e-b9e547494b71@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1182

On Thursday, August 2, 2012 12:37:11 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> Are the radio waves emitted from the Hertz apparatus and the light from the
> Sun different?

There is much more energy in one visible light photon than in one RF photon. The fact that photon energy varies directly with frequency blows your "jumping electron" theory right out of the water, i.e. recognized as a scientific myth by all rational technical people since long before any of us were born. "Electrons jumping off an antenna" is akin to the theory of a flat earth at the center of the universe. Do you still believe that one?:)

If and when an electron leaves an antenna, it ceases to be exposed to the RF energy that is causing it to vibrate and *becomes like any other electron floating in space* - devoid of frequency and oscillations - incapable of propagating a coherent RF wave. Photons have no such limitations.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2166. SUPER HOT VIDEOS N BULK SEXY PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-03 00:33:42 UTC
From: 866434 <iashjbbxdhvv@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <be960c25-185a-4865-9506-615ea7d04cf3@d8g2000yqj.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1183

☐ hot videos

real kiss videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.in/2011/11/real-kiss-videos.html
first night hot videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.in/2011/11/first-night-hot-videos.html
mallu hot videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.in/2011/11/mallu-hot-videos.html
indian bedroom hot
http://videos2youth.blogspot.in/2011/11/indian-bedroom-hot.html
romantic videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.in/2011/11/romantic-videos.html

HOT PHOTOS
lip kiss photos
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.in/2010/09/photos.html
bikini photos
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.in/2010/09/photos-2.html
SEXY PHOTOS
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.in/2010/09/photos-3.html
indian hot photos
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.in

ALL INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

java interview questions
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.in/2009/02/java-interview-questions.html
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http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.in/2009/02/oracle-interview-questions.html
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http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.in/2009/02/hardware-interview-questions.html
SQL Server Interview Questions
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.in2009/02/sql-server-interview-questions.html
dotnet questions 3
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.in/2009/02/dotnet-questions-3.html

2167. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-05 04:06:15 UTC
From: John <susan48@aapt.net.au>
Message-ID: <Xo2dnZcm5LDcbIDNnZ2dnUVZ_tGdnZ2d@westnet.com.au>
Source record: 1184

In Australia we have a left wing politician who is the equivalent of SB. She
remains implaccably dead pan though whilst normal people, in an argument,
are reduced to almost tears in trying to implant at least a seed of common
sense. To no avail, she remains an impassive idiot.
I suspect Irv is totally correct. Do your blood pressure a favour!!
Kind regards
John
"Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote in message
news:jg_Pr.81516$l_1.78412@newsfe21.iad...
> May the group forgive me for what I am about to post....
>
> Your admission that you know "he will never answer..." and your repeated
> and repetitious replies have drawn out the threads in which you both
> become
> involved to great lengths. This has done little to make you appear much
> different from him,
> and, in my opinion, little to enhance your standing among those who have
> carried on intelligent discussions in the past. Isn't enough enough? Or
> are you just another troller as well?
>
> Irv VE6BP
>
>
> r <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
> news:bmo5e9-io6.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote:
>>
>>> You know better than to ask those questions of an "ignorant, babbling,
>>> ineducable idiot".
>>
>> Oh, I know he will never answer any question, at least not with anything
>> coherent.
>>
>>
>>
>
>

2168. Srimannarayana Songs Free Download

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-05 14:35:23 UTC
From: karthik chowdary <karthikchowdary8029@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <eea5b4b6-54e2-41d8-8d38-76f6348b0199@iw9g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1185

Natasimha Nandhamuri Balakrishna Main Lead Up Coming Movie
Srimannarayana. In This Movie Heroines Parvathi Melton And Isha
Chawla.Directed By Ravikumar Chavali.Ravikumar Chavali Past Movie Has
Directed One Hit Movie The Movie Name Samanyudu. Srimannarayana
Producer Name Ramesh Pushpala.Srimannarayana Movie Banner Has R.R.
Movie Makers. Srimannarayana Music By Chakri. Chakri And Balakrishna s
Past superhit Musical Hit Movie Simha.And I Wish To Be This Movie
Srimannarayana Also Music Hit Movie Like Simha.
To Day This Movie Songs Will Be Released By Music Listen And Enjoy.

http://www.telugusuperheroes.com/index.php/sriman-narayana/

2169. Srimannarayana Songs Free Download 2012

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-05 18:36:50 UTC
From: vinay chowdary <chowdaryseo@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <0bfeeb48-c34e-4b0b-a756-49cac48433f8@td3g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1186

Natasimha Nandhamuri Balakrishna Main Lead Up Coming Movie
Srimannarayana. In This Movie Heroines Parvathi Melton And Isha
Chawla.Directed By Ravikumar Chavali.Ravikumar Chavali Past Movie Has
Directed One Hit Movie The Movie Name Samanyudu. Srimannarayana
Producer Name Ramesh Pushpala.Srimannarayana Movie Banner Has R.R.
Movie Makers. Srimannarayana Music By Chakri. Chakri And Balakrishna s
Past superhit Musical Hit Movie Simha.And I Wish To Be This Movie
Srimannarayana Also Music Hit Movie Like Simha.
To Day This Movie Songs Will Be Released By aditya Music Listen And
Enjoy.

http://www.telugusuperheroes.com/index.php/sriman-narayana/

2170. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-06 02:56:31 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <501f325e$0$74856$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1187

On 8/4/2012 11:06 PM, John wrote:
> In Australia we have a left wing politician who is the equivalent of SB. She
> remains implaccably dead pan though whilst normal people, in an argument,
> are reduced to almost tears in trying to implant at least a seed of common
> sense. To no avail, she remains an impassive idiot.
> I suspect Irv is totally correct. Do your blood pressure a favour!!
> Kind regards
> John
> "Irv Finkleman"<finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote in message
> news:jg_Pr.81516$l_1.78412@newsfe21.iad...
>> May the group forgive me for what I am about to post....
>>
>> Your admission that you know "he will never answer..." and your repeated
>> and repetitious replies have drawn out the threads in which you both
>> become
>> involved to great lengths. This has done little to make you appear much
>> different from him,
>> and, in my opinion, little to enhance your standing among those who have
>> carried on intelligent discussions in the past. Isn't enough enough? Or
>> are you just another troller as well?
>>
>> Irv VE6BP
>>
>>
>> r<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> wrote in message
>> news:bmo5e9-io6.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>>> John S<Sophi.2@invalid.org> wrote:
>>>
>>>> You know better than to ask those questions of an "ignorant, babbling,
>>>> ineducable idiot".
>>>
>>> Oh, I know he will never answer any question, at least not with anything
>>> coherent.
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>
>>
>
>

As I've said several times, he's a troll. Stop feeding him.

tom
K0TAR

2171. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-06 03:02:05 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <501f33b2$0$95324$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1188

On 8/4/2012 11:06 PM, John wrote:
> In Australia we have a left wing politician who is the equivalent of SB. She
> remains implaccably dead pan though whilst normal people, in an argument,
> are reduced to almost tears in trying to implant at least a seed of common
> sense. To no avail, she remains an impassive idiot.

We have a perfect match in Minnesota - Michele Bachmann.

She is quite embarrassing.

tom
K0TAR

2172. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-06 03:17:15 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <501f373a$0$74854$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 1189

On 8/5/2012 10:02 PM, tom wrote:
> On 8/4/2012 11:06 PM, John wrote:
>> In Australia we have a left wing politician who is the equivalent of
>> SB. She
>> remains implaccably dead pan though whilst normal people, in an argument,
>> are reduced to almost tears in trying to implant at least a seed of
>> common
>> sense. To no avail, she remains an impassive idiot.
>
> We have a perfect match in Minnesota - Michele Bachmann.
>
> She is quite embarrassing.
>
> tom
> K0TAR
>

Forgot to mention she is right wing. Both sides have the same problem.

tom
K0TAR

2173. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-06 03:56:01 UTC
From: John <susan48@aapt.net.au>
Message-ID: <XMudnZZPNYXG3YLNnZ2dnUVZ_sudnZ2d@westnet.com.au>
Source record: 1190

Quite so! Being a PITA is not confined to any particular
stance.

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
news:501f373a$0$74854$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 8/5/2012 10:02 PM, tom wrote:
>> On 8/4/2012 11:06 PM, John wrote:
>>> In Australia we have a left wing politician who is the equivalent of
>>> SB. She
>>> remains implaccably dead pan though whilst normal people, in an
>>> argument,
>>> are reduced to almost tears in trying to implant at least a seed of
>>> common
>>> sense. To no avail, she remains an impassive idiot.
>>
>> We have a perfect match in Minnesota - Michele Bachmann.
>>
>> She is quite embarrassing.
>>
>> tom
>> K0TAR
>>
>
> Forgot to mention she is right wing. Both sides have the same problem.
>
> tom
> K0TAR

2174. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-06 15:46:08 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jvoos0$9ct$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1191

"tom" wrote in message
news:501f373a$0$74854$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...

On 8/5/2012 10:02 PM, tom wrote:
> On 8/4/2012 11:06 PM, John wrote:
>> In Australia we have a left wing politician who is the equivalent of
>> SB. She
>> remains implaccably dead pan though whilst normal people, in an argument,
>> are reduced to almost tears in trying to implant at least a seed of
>> common
>> sense. To no avail, she remains an impassive idiot.
>
> We have a perfect match in Minnesota - Michele Bachmann.
>
> She is quite embarrassing.
>
> tom
> K0TAR
>

Forgot to mention she is right wing. Both sides have the same problem.

tom
K0TAR

In California, we have Maxine Waters. Makes Bachmann look like a genius.

2175. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-06 18:43:40 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <500cf9ae-9aee-4011-9eb9-cef762948532@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 1192

On Monday, August 6, 2012 10:46:08 AM UTC-5, Wayne wrote:
> In California, we have Maxine Waters. Makes Bachmann look like a genius.

In Texas, we have Sheila Jackson Lee.:(

2176. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-07 05:34:49 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jvq9e1$ol3$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1193

On 8/6/2012 1:43 PM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Monday, August 6, 2012 10:46:08 AM UTC-5, Wayne wrote:
>> In California, we have Maxine Waters. Makes Bachmann look like a genius.
>
> In Texas, we have Sheila Jackson Lee.:(
>

Chortle.. When they passed out the brains, she was a K-mart shopper.
But, let us not forget Barbara Boxer.
In CA, she should at least give Waters a run for the money.
And then you have lil Debbie Wasserman-Schultz. :|
Not only is she brain dead, but if you run her hair through a
clothes wringer, you will obtain enough oil to lubricate three
Ford trucks. :/

2177. Seeking New FAQ/Intro Maintainers for rec.radio.amateur.*

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-07 06:05:00 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/recruitment-1-1344319500@panix.com>
Source record: 1194
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/recruitment
Revision: 1.2 2009/11/25 14:41:01
Posting-Frequency: posted monthly
URL: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/

Changes followed by "|".

The rec.radio.info newsgroup, first established in 1993, has been
recently revived by an active moderation team. We are currently seeking
suitable information, FAQ, and bulletin articles from the entire
rec.radio.* newsgroup hierarchy for simultaneous cross-posting to our
newsgroup.

We are seeking a replacement maintainer for the following information
bulletin formerly posted to rec.radio.amateur.* (and currently archived
at http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/ ):

radio/personal-intro
Subject: Guide to the rec.radio Newsgroups
Maintainer: jeffreyh@Hawaii.Edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Last Posted: 9 Nov 2001 06:18:17 GMT
Posting-Frequency: 15th of each month

One significant omission, requiring immediate updates, for this article |
is that it does not mention newer amateur radio newsgroups created since |
it was written, including: |

rec.radio.amateur.antenna |
rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors |
rec.radio.amateur.dx |
rec.radio.amateur.equipment |
rec.radio.amateur.homebrew |
rec.radio.amateur.moderated |
rec.radio.amateur.space |

We are willing to provide any technical support necessary to get this
article updated and automatically posted again at a regular interval.
This would include establishing contact with the original maintainer for
any necessary permissions. We would prefer to seek a new, dedicated
maintainer at this time, rather than start auto-posting the original
article ourselves.

For more information about our newsgroup, see:
```

http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rri/index.html

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-info-request@panix.com.

2178. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-07 20:45:15 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jvruolliq1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1195

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
news:jvq9e1$ol3$1@dont-email.me...
| On 8/6/2012 1:43 PM, W5DXP wrote:
| > On Monday, August 6, 2012 10:46:08 AM UTC-5, Wayne wrote:
| >> In California, we have Maxine Waters. Makes Bachmann look like a
genius.
| >
| > In Texas, we have Sheila Jackson Lee.:(
| >
|
| Chortle.. When they passed out the brains, she was a K-mart shopper.
| But, let us not forget Barbara Boxer.
| In CA, she should at least give Waters a run for the money.
| And then you have lil Debbie Wasserman-Schultz. :|
| Not only is she brain dead, but if you run her hair through a
| clothes wringer, you will obtain enough oil to lubricate three
| Ford trucks. :/
|
Hello folks. I said that the postings made by S* sometimes gave rise to
useful discussions.

73, Ian.

2179. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-07 22:12:30 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jvs3sf$g3c$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1196

"Ian" wrote in message news:jvruolliq1@speranza.aioe.org...

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
news:jvq9e1$ol3$1@dont-email.me...
| On 8/6/2012 1:43 PM, W5DXP wrote:
| > On Monday, August 6, 2012 10:46:08 AM UTC-5, Wayne wrote:
| >> In California, we have Maxine Waters. Makes Bachmann look like a
genius.
| >
| > In Texas, we have Sheila Jackson Lee.:(
| >
|
| Chortle.. When they passed out the brains, she was a K-mart shopper.
| But, let us not forget Barbara Boxer.
| In CA, she should at least give Waters a run for the money.
| And then you have lil Debbie Wasserman-Schultz. :|
| Not only is she brain dead, but if you run her hair through a
| clothes wringer, you will obtain enough oil to lubricate three
| Ford trucks. :/
|
Hello folks. I said that the postings made by S* sometimes gave rise to
useful discussions.

73, Ian.

Indeed <snort>
And it makes a little more sense than leaping electrons.

2180. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-08 08:30:29 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <502223a6$0$26690$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 1197

"Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jvs3sf$g3c$1@dont-email.me...
>
> "Ian" wrote in message news:jvruolliq1@speranza.aioe.org...
> |
> # Hello folks. I said that the postings made by S* sometimes gave rise to
> # useful discussions.
>
>
> Indeed <snort>
> And it makes a little more sense than leaping electrons.

"Leaping" fits to the oscillatory flow:
""It is found that an electron which seems to us to be moving
slowly, must actually have a very high frequency oscillatory motion of small
amplitude superposed on the regular motion which appears to us. As a result
of this oscillatory motion, the velocity of the electron at any time equals
the velocity of light." From:
http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1933/dirac-lecture.pdf
S*

2181. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-08 09:57:54 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jvtd79$j26$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1198

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:502223a6$0$26690$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
|
| "Leaping" fits to the oscillatory flow:
| ""It is found that an electron which seems to us to be moving
| slowly, must actually have a very high frequency oscillatory motion of
small
| amplitude superposed on the regular motion which appears to us. As a
result
| of this oscillatory motion, the velocity of the electron at any time
equals
| the velocity of light." From:
|
http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1933/dirac-lecture.pdf
| S*
|
Good morning Szczepan.
Would you kindly explain that in your own words, please? Ther's no point
quoting a text if you do not udnerstand it.

Anyone else wonder why there aren't any postings here from other Poles?

73, Ian.

2182. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-08 11:21:46 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jvti4pubj1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 1199

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:502223a6$0$26690$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
|
|
| "Leaping" fits to the oscillatory flow:
| ""It is found that an electron which seems to us to be moving
| slowly, must actually have a very high frequency oscillatory motion of
small
| amplitude superposed on the regular motion which appears to us. As a
result
| of this oscillatory motion, the velocity of the electron at any time
equals
| the velocity of light." From:
|
http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1933/dirac-lecture.pdf
| S*

Good morning Szczepan.
Would you kindly explain that in your own words, please? There's no point
quoting a text if you do not understand it.

Anyone else wonder why there aren't any postings here from other Poles?

73, Ian (second attempt with obvious spelling errors corrected).

2183. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-08 11:29:35 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk24jcv.23i.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 1200

Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote:
> Anyone else wonder why there aren't any postings here from other Poles?

Considering the overall volume of postings here and the fraction of
world population that the Poles are, I don't think it is statistically
surprising that you see only a single Pole here.

2184. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-08 13:17:03 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jvtose$e3p$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 951

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> wrote in message
news:slrnk24jcv.23i.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote:
: > Anyone else wonder why there aren't any postings here from other Poles?
:
: Considering the overall volume of postings here and the fraction of
: world population that the Poles are, I don't think it is statistically
: surprising that you see only a single Pole here.

Hello Rob.

Well, I'm thinking that where there is one then there will probably be
others. Perhaps the postings by Szczepan deter other Poles from posting.
73, Ian.

2185. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-08 13:37:29 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <9edda0e1-d1f3-45ab-a3a9-f90f6916763b@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 952

On Wednesday, August 8, 2012 3:30:29 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> ... the velocity of the electron at any time equals the velocity of light.

Since such an electron would create an instant black hole, you seem to have proved that such exists - in your logic.:)
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2186. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-08 13:40:19 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <5b205d6c-d5f5-4cf2-864a-e23b88a65518@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 953

On Wednesday, August 8, 2012 6:21:46 AM UTC-5, Ian wrote:
> Anyone else wonder why there aren't any postings here from other Poles?

Maybe his jumping electrons only apply to a monoPole?

2187. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-08 14:32:06 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <6s9af9-31c.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 954

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:jvs3sf$g3c$1@dont-email.me...
>>
>> "Ian" wrote in message news:jvruol$liq$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> |
>> # Hello folks. I said that the postings made by S* sometimes gave rise to
>> # useful discussions.
>>
>>
>> Indeed <snort>
>> And it makes a little more sense than leaping electrons.
>
> "Leaping" fits to the oscillatory flow:
> ""It is found that an electron which seems to us to be moving
> slowly, must actually have a very high frequency oscillatory motion of small
> amplitude superposed on the regular motion which appears to us. As a result
> of this oscillatory motion, the velocity of the electron at any time equals
> the velocity of light." From:
> http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1933/dirac-lecture.pdf
> S*

Subsequently shown to be incorrect as electrons can not move at the speed
of light.

Do you wear slip on shoes?
```

2188. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-08 15:54:26 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jvu27oiae1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 955

"Szczepan Bialek" wrote in message
news:502223a6$0$26690$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...

"Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> napisal w wiadomosci
news:jvs3sf$g3c$1@dont-email.me...
>
> "Ian" wrote in message news:jvruolliq1@speranza.aioe.org...
> |
> # Hello folks. I said that the postings made by S* sometimes gave rise to
> # useful discussions.
>
>
> Indeed <snort>
> And it makes a little more sense than leaping electrons.

>"Leaping" fits to the oscillatory flow:
>""It is found that an electron which seems to us to be moving
>slowly, must actually have a very high frequency oscillatory motion of
>small
>amplitude superposed on the regular motion which appears to us. As a result
>of this oscillatory motion, the velocity of the electron at any time equals
>the velocity of light." From:
>http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1933/dirac-lecture.pdf
>S*

Good morning.

Nice try, but I'll let someone else play the game with you while I watch.

Wayne
W5GIE

2189. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-08 15:57:15 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jvu28t$ih6$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 956

"Rob" wrote in message news:slrnk24jcv.23i.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...

Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote:
> Anyone else wonder why there aren't any postings here from other Poles?

>Considering the overall volume of postings here and the fraction of
>world population that the Poles are, I don't think it is statistically
>surprising that you see only a single Pole here.

But they have made considerable contributions in the world of technology.
For example, Alexander Graham Kowalski....inventor of the telephone pole.

2190. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-08 16:36:18 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jvu4hlbnc1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 957

```
"Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> wrote in message
news:jvu28t$ih6$1@dont-email.me...
:
:
: "Rob" wrote in message news:slrnk24jcv.23i.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
:
: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote:
: > Anyone else wonder why there aren't any postings here from other Poles?
:
: >Considering the overall volume of postings here and the fraction of
: >world population that the Poles are, I don't think it is statistically
: >surprising that you see only a single Pole here.
:
: But they have made considerable contributions in the world of technology.
: For example, Alexander Graham Kowalski....inventor of the telephone pole.

And let's not forget our geography - Mr Northski and Mr Southski.
```

2191. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-08 16:59:19 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <50229aea$0$1231$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 958

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnk24jcv.23i.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote:
>> Anyone else wonder why there aren't any postings here from other Poles?
>
> Considering the overall volume of postings here and the fraction of
> world population that the Poles are, I don't think it is statistically
> surprising that you see only a single Pole here.

But even I am not the poster. I only "copy and paste".

So the real posters are: Faraday, Lorenz, Tesla and Dirac.

They are using the words "oscillations" and "vibrations".
Wayne used the "leaping". It is also not precise.

In the antenna are the unsymmetrical oscillations like in the water waves:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Deep_water_wave_after_three_periods.gif
SO*

2192. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-08 17:23:33 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jvu7ak$j17$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 959

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:50229aea$0$1231$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
:
:
: But even I am not the poster. I only "copy and paste".
:
: So the real posters are: Faraday, Lorenz, Tesla and Dirac.
:
: They are using the words "oscillations" and "vibrations".
: Wayne used the "leaping". It is also not precise.
:
: In the antenna are the unsymmetrical oscillations like in the water waves:
: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Deep_water_wave_after_three_periods.gif
: SO*
Hello Szczepan.

Actually, yes, you are the poster. You copy and paste and post. The problem
is that you often don't understand the meaning / import of the text which
you are copying and pasting and posting nor do you learn from the postings
made in reply to you.

Regards, Ian.

2193. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-08 18:42:31 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <nhoaf9-vid.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 960

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:slrnk24jcv.23i.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
>> Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote:
>>> Anyone else wonder why there aren't any postings here from other Poles?
>>
>> Considering the overall volume of postings here and the fraction of
>> world population that the Poles are, I don't think it is statistically
>> surprising that you see only a single Pole here.
>
> But even I am not the poster. I only "copy and paste".
>
> So the real posters are: Faraday, Lorenz, Tesla and Dirac.

Nope, just a Polish idiot pasting quotes history has proven wrong.

> They are using the words "oscillations" and "vibrations".

They died a long time ago; those words are not used now.

> Wayne used the "leaping". It is also not precise.
>
> In the antenna are the unsymmetrical oscillations like in the water waves:
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Deep_water_wave_after_three_periods.gif
> SO*

No, there is not.

Do you wear slip on shoes?

2194. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-09 01:39:49 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <502314e4$0$74854$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 961

On 8/8/2012 6:29 AM, Rob wrote:
> Ian<nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote:
>> Anyone else wonder why there aren't any postings here from other Poles?
>
> Considering the overall volume of postings here and the fraction of
> world population that the Poles are, I don't think it is statistically
> surprising that you see only a single Pole here.

Makes me think back to an old joke from EE at college involving Poles,
zeros and the right half of the (air)plane.

And I am Polish so I can make fun of my heritage. Our last name was
quite different when my grandfather moved to the US.

tom
K0TAR

2195. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-09 06:56:30 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <50235f21$0$1232$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 962

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jvu7ak$j17$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:50229aea$0$1231$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> :
> :
> : But even I am not the poster. I only "copy and paste".
> :
> : So the real posters are: Faraday, Lorenz, Tesla and Dirac.
> :
> : They are using the words "oscillations" and "vibrations".
> : Wayne used the "leaping". It is also not precise.
> :
> : In the antenna are the unsymmetrical oscillations like in the water
> waves:
> :
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Deep_water_wave_after_three_periods.gif
> : SO*
> Hello Szczepan.
>
> Actually, yes, you are the poster. You copy and paste and post. The
> problem
> is that you often don't understand the meaning / import of the text which
> you are copying and pasting and posting nor do you learn from the postings
> made in reply to you.

So we have the three teams of posters:
1. Faraday, Stokes, Lorenz, Marconi, Tesla and Dirac,
2. Heaviside and Poynting,
3. You, Tom, Rob and Jimp.

From whom should I learn?

Do you know:
""Poynting and the Nobel prizewinner J. J. Thomson co-authored a
multi-volume
undergraduate physics textbook, which was in print for about 50 years and
was in widespread use during the first third of the 20th century.[5]
Poynting wrote most of it.[6""

For example in the textbooks the water waves are "transversal" and the space
is empty.
In the above link you can see that the water waves are longitudinal.
Have the stars the atmosphere?
S*

S*

2196. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-09 07:27:42 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <jvvorkofu1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 963

On 8/9/2012 1:56 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:

> Have the stars the atmosphere?
> S*

http://home.comcast.net/~disk200/ru.wmv

2197. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-09 07:53:35 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk26r3v.jpa.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 964

tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
> And I am Polish so I can make fun of my heritage. Our last name was
> quite different when my grandfather moved to the US.

Ah, see! We DO have two Poles on the newsgroup.

2198. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-09 08:27:22 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jvvsb6$17t$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 965

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:50235f21$0$1232$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
: :
: So we have the three teams of posters:
: 1. Faraday, Stokes, Lorenz, Marconi, Tesla and Dirac,
: 2. Heaviside and Poynting,
: 3. You, Tom, Rob and Jimp.
:
: From whom should I learn?
: : S*
Hello Szczepan. Teams 1 and 2 do not exist, do they? Faraday and the others
aren't sitting at computers and making posts, are they?
You're making posts with text that you seem not to understand. This confuses
you even more and amuses us.

Regards, Ian.

2199. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-09 08:28:15 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <jvvsb7$17t$2@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 966

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> wrote in message
news:slrnk26r3v.jpa.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
: tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
: > And I am Polish so I can make fun of my heritage. Our last name was
: > quite different when my grandfather moved to the US.
:
: Ah, see! We DO have two Poles on the newsgroup.

Yes, one sensible Pole and one not quite so sensible.

Regards, Ian.

2200. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-09 09:52:42 UTC
From: David <no@spam.please>
Message-ID: <k0019a$34i$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 967

On Thu, 09 Aug 2012 07:53:35 +0000, Rob wrote:

> tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>> And I am Polish so I can make fun of my heritage. Our last name was
>> quite different when my grandfather moved to the US.
>
> Ah, see! We DO have two Poles on the newsgroup.

dipole?

2201. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-09 10:01:03 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <k006d3ooq1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 969

"David" <no@spam.please> wrote in message news:k0019a$34i$1@dont-email.me...
: On Thu, 09 Aug 2012 07:53:35 +0000, Rob wrote:
:
: > tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
: >> And I am Polish so I can make fun of my heritage. Our last name was
: >> quite different when my grandfather moved to the US.
: >
: > Ah, see! We DO have two Poles on the newsgroup.
:
: dipole?
Wasn't Di Pole Welsh? Anyway, that joke probably predates Marconi.
73, Ian.

2202. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-09 11:15:04 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk276to.v72.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 968

David <no@spam.please> wrote:
> On Thu, 09 Aug 2012 07:53:35 +0000, Rob wrote:
>
>> tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>>> And I am Polish so I can make fun of my heritage. Our last name was
>>> quite different when my grandfather moved to the US.
>>
>> Ah, see! We DO have two Poles on the newsgroup.
>
> dipole?

I think we have the monopole and the counterpoise.

2203. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-09 14:57:49 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <dovcf9-q4q.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 970

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:jvu7ak$j17$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:50229aea$0$1231$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>> :
>> :
>> : But even I am not the poster. I only "copy and paste".
>> :
>> : So the real posters are: Faraday, Lorenz, Tesla and Dirac.
>> :
>> : They are using the words "oscillations" and "vibrations".
>> : Wayne used the "leaping". It is also not precise.
>> :
>> : In the antenna are the unsymmetrical oscillations like in the water
>> waves:
>> :
>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Deep_water_wave_after_three_periods.gif
>> : SO*
>> Hello Szczepan.
>>
>> Actually, yes, you are the poster. You copy and paste and post. The
>> problem
>> is that you often don't understand the meaning / import of the text which
>> you are copying and pasting and posting nor do you learn from the postings
>> made in reply to you.
>
> So we have the three teams of posters:
> 1. Faraday, Stokes, Lorenz, Marconi, Tesla and Dirac,

All long dead.

> 2. Heaviside and Poynting,

Both long dead.

> 3. You, Tom, Rob and Jimp.
>
> From whom should I learn?

From modern sources that have corrected the errors in the theories of over
a hundred years ago.

> Do you know:
> ""Poynting and the Nobel prizewinner J. J. Thomson co-authored a

> multi-volume
> undergraduate physics textbook, which was in print for about 50 years and
> was in widespread use during the first third of the 20th century.[5]
> Poynting wrote most of it.[6""

Yeah, so what?

> For example in the textbooks the water waves are "transversal" and the space
> is empty.

Gibberish.

> In the above link you can see that the water waves are longitudinal.

So what?

This is an antenna group not a boating group.

> Have the stars the atmosphere?

Irrelevant to anything.

Do you wear slip on shoes?

2204. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-09 15:00:49 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <1uvcf9-q4q.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 971

Rob <nomail@example.com> wrote:
> tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>> And I am Polish so I can make fun of my heritage. Our last name was
>> quite different when my grandfather moved to the US.
>
> Ah, see! We DO have two Poles on the newsgroup.

Unfortunately one is in the left half of the plane and the other in the right half of the plane so we are a bit lacking in stability.

2205. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-09 16:46:52 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5023e980$0$1311$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 972

"Rob" <nomail@example.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:slrnk276to.v72.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl...
> David <no@spam.please> wrote:
>> On Thu, 09 Aug 2012 07:53:35 +0000, Rob wrote:
>>
>>> tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:
>>>> And I am Polish so I can make fun of my heritage. Our last name was
>>>> quite different when my grandfather moved to the US.
>>>
>>> Ah, see! We DO have two Poles on the newsgroup.
>>
>> dipole?
>
> I think we have the monopole and the counterpoise.

I was starting to write the same.
S*

2206. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-09 16:52:27 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <k00psf$f1k$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 973

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:5023e980$0$1311$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
: : >>> Ah, see! We DO have two Poles on the newsgroup.
: >>
: >> dipole?
: >
: > I think we have the monopole and the counterpoise.
:
: I was starting to write the same.
: S*
I believe irony can be hard to understand and appreciate.
Regards, Ian.

2207. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-09 17:01:31 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5023ecf1$0$26709$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 974

"Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci news:jvvsb6$17t$1@speranza.aioe.org...
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:50235f21$0$1232$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> : :
> : So we have the three teams of posters:
> : 1. Faraday, Stokes, Lorenz, Marconi, Tesla and Dirac,
> : 2. Heaviside and Poynting,
> : 3. You, Tom, Rob and Jimp.
> :
> : From whom should I learn?
> : : S*
> Hello Szczepan. Teams 1 and 2 do not exist, do they? Faraday and the
> others
> aren't sitting at computers and making posts, are they?
> You're making posts with text that you seem not to understand. This
> confuses
> you even more and amuses us.

Do you agree with Heaviside and Poynting. Father of the famous vector wrote in 1884 (before the Hertz experiment):

""Energy is transferred through empty space outside the wires".
"The whole of the energy then enters in through the external surface of the wire, and by the general theorem the amount entering in must just account for the heat developed owing to the resistance,"

As you should see the energy from the transmitter enters in through the external surface of the
wire (antenna) and next is radiated as the heat.

It amuses me. And what about you?
Do you know that antennas radiate very,very lower frequences than heat?

"'How does energy really flow in electric circuits?'. The answer is fairly standard university-level physics but is rarely mentioned in secondary school text books".

What textbooks you have?
S*

2208. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-09 18:24:11 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <a8f998a5-0232-4ab3-8474-544d471625c9@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 975

On Thursday, August 9, 2012 12:01:31 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "'How does energy really flow in electric circuits?'.

The coherent RF energy flows near the surface of the conductor at the speed of light in clouds of photons. Given the magnitude of the Poynting vector, we can calculate the number of photons passing through that area in unit time. Those coherent photons that extend into the inner surface effect area have the highest probability of their energy being converted into infrared higher energy photons, i.e. heat radiation. After all, RF photons cannot exist for long deep inside a real-world conductor and they cannot exist at all inside a zero resistance conductor. Here's a question for you: How many 10 MHz photons does it take to generate one infrared photon?

Only steady-state DC doesn't involve photons. All AC, RF, and transient DC functions involve photons and that has been accepted as scientific fact for about a century. Unfortunately, the physicists being quoted by you were completely ignorant of the existence of photons.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2209. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-09 18:34:51 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <k00vtb$5f4$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 976

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:5023ecf1$0$26709$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
: Do you agree with Heaviside and Poynting. Father of the famous vector
wrote
: in 1884 (before the Hertz experiment):
: ""Energy is transferred through empty space outside the wires".
: "The whole of the energy then enters in through the external surface of
the
: wire, and by the general theorem the amount entering in must just account
: for the heat developed owing to the resistance,"
: As you should see the energy from the transmitter enters in through the
: external surface of the
: wire (antenna) and next is radiated as the heat.
: It amuses me. And what about you?
: Do you know that antennas radiate very,very lower frequences than heat?
: "'How does energy really flow in electric circuits?'. The answer is
fairly
: standard university-level physics but is rarely mentioned in secondary
: school text books".
:
: What textbooks you have?
: S*

Hello Szczepan.
I am a licensed radio amateur and I am concerned with matching my aerial to my transceiver. I'm personally not at all concerned about any heating effect, theoretical or actual. Sounds like a topic for one of the physics newsgroups.
As for textbooks, I have a shelf of them. You'll remember the recommendations I made in other posts.
Regards, Ian.

2210. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-09 22:39:15 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <jpqdf9-g0t.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 977

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:jvvsb6$17t$1@speranza.aioe.org...
>> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
>> news:50235f21$0$1232$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
>> : :
>> : So we have the three teams of posters:
>> : 1. Faraday, Stokes, Lorenz, Marconi, Tesla and Dirac,
>> : 2. Heaviside and Poynting,
>> : 3. You, Tom, Rob and Jimp.
>> :
>> : From whom should I learn?
>> : : S*
>> Hello Szczepan. Teams 1 and 2 do not exist, do they? Faraday and the
>> others
>> aren't sitting at computers and making posts, are they?
>> You're making posts with text that you seem not to understand. This
>> confuses
>> you even more and amuses us.
>
> Do you agree with Heaviside and Poynting. Father of the famous vector wrote
> in 1884 (before the Hertz experiment):
>
> ""Energy is transferred through empty space outside the wires".
> "The whole of the energy then enters in through the external surface of the
> wire, and by the general theorem the amount entering in must just account
> for the heat developed owing to the resistance,"

Nope; proved incorrect or incomplete, depending on how you want to look
at it.

> As you should see the energy from the transmitter enters in through the
> external surface of the
> wire (antenna) and next is radiated as the heat.

Nope, not a chance.

> It amuses me. And what about you?

Your babbling?

Yes, it is amusing how you are always wrong.

> Do you know that antennas radiate very,very lower frequences than heat?
```

If by "heat" you mean infrared, then yes, standard radio frequencies are
much lower than the frequency of infrared light, but you only got that
correct by accident.

> "'How does energy really flow in electric circuits?'. The answer is fairly
> standard university-level physics but is rarely mentioned in secondary
> school text books".

Of course not; lots of detail in every field is ommited at the secondary
school level.

So what.

> What textbooks you have?

Lots; all university level and all read.

Do you wear slip on shoes?

2211. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-09 22:41:13 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <9tqdf9-g0t.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 978

```
Ian <nospam@nospam-please-i-am-veggie.net> wrote:
> "Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
> news:5023e980$0$1311$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
> : : >>> Ah, see! We DO have two Poles on the newsgroup.
> : >>
> : >> dipole?
> : >
> : > I think we have the monopole and the counterpoise.
> :
> : I was starting to write the same.
> : S*
> I believe irony can be hard to understand and appreciate.
> Regards, Ian.
>

Everything is hard for this idiot to understand.
```

2212. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-10 07:05:56 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5024b2d9$0$26709$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 979

<jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:jpqdf9-g0t.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>
>>
>> Do you agree with Heaviside and Poynting. Father of the famous vector
>> wrote
>> in 1884 (before the Hertz experiment):
>>
>> ""Energy is transferred through empty space outside the wires".
>> "The whole of the energy then enters in through the external surface of
>> the
>> wire, and by the general theorem the amount entering in must just account
>> for the heat developed owing to the resistance,"
>
> Nope; proved incorrect or incomplete, depending on how you want to look
> at it.
>
>> As you should see the energy from the transmitter enters in through the
>> external surface of the
>> wire (antenna) and next is radiated as the heat.
>
> Nope, not a chance.
>
>> It amuses me. And what about you?
>
> Your babbling?
>
> Yes, it is amusing how you are always wrong.
>
>> Do you know that antennas radiate very,very lower frequences than heat?
>
> If by "heat" you mean infrared, then yes, standard radio frequencies are
> much lower than the frequency of infrared light, but you only got that
> correct by accident.
>
>> "'How does energy really flow in electric circuits?'. The answer is
>> fairly
>> standard university-level physics but is rarely mentioned in secondary
>> school text books".
>
> Of course not; lots of detail in every field is ommited at the secondary
> school level.

In the secondary school level are electrons.
In university level are the all theories including "proved incorrect or incomplete".
Students should know all of them.

>
>> What textbooks you have?
>
> Lots; all university level and all read.

So try to pick up the theorirs which are "proved incorrect or incomplete".

The first should be Heaviside's and Poynting's.
S*

2213. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-10 07:09:28 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5024b3aa$0$1300$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 980

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:a8f998a5-0232-4ab3-8474-544d471625c9@googlegroups.com...
On Thursday, August 9, 2012 12:01:31 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> "'How does energy really flow in electric circuits?'.

>The coherent RF energy flows near the surface of the conductor at the speed
>of light in clouds of photons. Given the magnitude of the Poynting vector,
>we can calculate the number of photons passing through that area in unit
>time. Those coherent photons that extend into the inner surface effect area
>have the highest probability of their energy being converted into infrared
>higher energy photons, i.e. heat radiation. After all, RF photons cannot
>exist for long deep inside a real-world conductor and they cannot exist at
>all inside a zero resistance conductor. Here's a question for you: How many
>10 MHz photons does it take to generate one infrared photon?

>Only steady-state DC doesn't involve photons. All AC, RF, and transient DC
>functions involve photons and that has been accepted as scientific fact for
>about a century. Unfortunately, the physicists being quoted by you were
>completely ignorant of the existence of photons.

Could you please to quote the physicists which are completely sure of the
existence of photons?
S*

2214. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-10 13:26:15 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <7f3edb3b-4fc2-454f-bbb2-4da9d54a4924@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 981

On Friday, August 10, 2012 2:09:28 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> Could you please to quote the physicists which are completely sure of the
> existence of photons?

I don't have time to look up a lot of quotes but you can Google them for yourself:
Albert Einstein, Niels Bohr, Erwin Schrodinger, Werner Heisenberg, Max Born, Wolfgang Pauli, Richard Feynman, et. al.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2215. Re: Poynting vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-10 16:24:26 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <q6pff9-of6.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 982

```
Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> <jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com> napisa? w wiadomo?ci
> news:jpqdf9-g0t.ln1@mail.specsol.com...
>> Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>>>
>>>
>>> Do you agree with Heaviside and Poynting. Father of the famous vector
>>> wrote
>>> in 1884 (before the Hertz experiment):
>>>
>>> ""Energy is transferred through empty space outside the wires".
>>> "The whole of the energy then enters in through the external surface of
>>> the
>>> wire, and by the general theorem the amount entering in must just account
>>> for the heat developed owing to the resistance,"
>>
>> Nope; proved incorrect or incomplete, depending on how you want to look
>> at it.
>>
>>> As you should see the energy from the transmitter enters in through the
>>> external surface of the
>>> wire (antenna) and next is radiated as the heat.
>>
>> Nope, not a chance.
>>
>>> It amuses me. And what about you?
>>
>> Your babbling?
>>
>> Yes, it is amusing how you are always wrong.
>>
>>> Do you know that antennas radiate very,very lower frequences than heat?
>>
>> If by "heat" you mean infrared, then yes, standard radio frequencies are
>> much lower than the frequency of infrared light, but you only got that
>> correct by accident.
>>
>>> "'How does energy really flow in electric circuits?'. The answer is
>>> fairly
>>> standard university-level physics but is rarely mentioned in secondary
>>> school text books".
>>
>> Of course not; lots of detail in every field is ommited at the secondary
```

>> school level.
>
> In the secondary school level are electrons.
> In university level are the all theories including "proved incorrect or
> incomplete".
> Students should know all of them.

Babbling gibberish.

A secondary school education provides an overview of a subject.

A university education provides the fine details of a subject.

>>
>>> What textbooks you have?
>>
>> Lots; all university level and all read.
>
> So try to pick up the theorirs which are "proved incorrect or incomplete".
>
> The first should be Heaviside's and Poynting's.
> S*

More babbling gibberish.

A textbook will rarely mention obsoleted theories.

Do you wear slip on shoes?

2216. HOT VIDEOS SEXY PHOTOS WATCH AND FREE DOWNLOAD 21,

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-12 01:09:36 UTC
From: 866434 <iashjbbxdhvv@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <3eb4f5f3-5804-416f-aa87-ad496e17c52e@hq10g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 983

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real kiss videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.in/2011/11/real-kiss-videos.html
first night hot videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.in/2011/11/first-night-hot-videos.html
mallu hot videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.in/2011/11/mallu-hot-videos.html
indian bedroom hot
http://videos2youth.blogspot.in/2011/11/indian-bedroom-hot.html
romantic videos
http://videos2youth.blogspot.in/2011/11/romantic-videos.html

HOT PHOTOS
lip kiss photos
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.in/2010/09/photos.html
bikini photos
http://photostwo2u.blogspot.in/2010/09/photos-2.html
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http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.in2009/02/sql-server-interview-questions.html
dotnet questions 3
http://allinterviewsquestions.blogspot.in/2009/02/dotnet-questions-3.html

2217. Crossposting Permitted to rec.radio.amateur.moderated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-15 06:00:03 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting-1-1345010401@panix.com>
Source record: 984
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting
Revision: 1.2 2011/11/02 04:08:53
Posting-Frequency: posted twice monthly
URL: http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rram/index.html

Changes followed by "|".

After a 30-day public discussion and feedback period to gauge reader
opinions in March of 2009:

http://groups.google.com/group/rec.radio.amateur.moderated/browse_thread/thread/d7d337db35
f23326

the rec.radio.amateur.moderated Moderation Team had decided to consider |
amending its charter, and permit limited simultaneous crossposting to
rec.radio.amateur.moderated and one other unmoderated
amateur-radio-related discussion newsgroup. After a successful trial |
period (90 days, through early July 2009), we decided to adopt this |
change permanently. |

Approved rec.radio.amateur.* newsgroups are those that are currently
listed in the latest version of the "List of Big Eight Newsgroups" which
is crossposted monthly to news.announce.newgroups, news.groups, and
news.lists.misc.

Approved alt.radio.amateur.* and alt.ham-radio.* newsgroups are those
that have been created consistent with the suggestions in "So You Want
to Create an Alt Newsgroup" at:

http://www.faqs.org/faqs/alt-creation-guide/

Approved regional hierarchy newsgroups are those that contain either
"radio.amateur" or "ham-radio" in their names, including
uk.radio.amateur and aus.radio.amateur.misc.

We will make every reasonable effort to keep our list of approved
newsgroups up-to-date. In case we have overlooked any, and a submission
is rejected in error as a result, the rejected submitter can E-mail us
at our administrative contact address (in the signature at the bottom of
this article, and the default Reply-To for the rejection message)
requesting that it be added, and that the article be approved. We may
still choose to reject articles crossposted to any alt.* newsgroup with
an inappropriate name, including obscene language, embedded
name-calling, or encouragement of unlawful conduct.
```

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-amateur-moderated-request@panix.com.

2218. Earthing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-16 16:10:26 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <k0j647ogd1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 985

Hi chaps.

http://img.neeerd.com/41272/41272-65-fotocompilado-neeerd-10-08.jpg

That's the way to do it.

73, Ian.

2219. DSP software for using sound card audio strength to compare antennas?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-16 16:25:12 UTC
From: TF3KX <kristinn1@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <4362fb9f-b48e-4f00-a051-1528dd8a44b1@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 986

Hi everyone:

I am about to compare the performance of two HF antennas and have an idea for doing this, that I would appreciate comments on.

The objective is to determine which antenna yields a stronger signal to DX locations, and even get a measure of the difference in dB. I am assuming that the antennas are reciprocal, so if antenna A receives an X-dB stronger signal than antenna B, antenna A will also yield an X-dB stronger signal from my transmitter to that location. So, I would like to measure the signal strengths received through these antennas and compare them. For this I would listen for CW or digital mode signals, switch back and forth between antennas, turn off the AGC and record the audio into a file (or monitor it directly), where I could accurately estimate the signal strengths and compare. I realize that different noise levels, fading, intermittent signal transmission, etc. will affect the absolute signal levels, so the software should be able to handle this. For example, by measuring the signal carrier alone and/or SNR. And it would be nice if the software could give me an "envelope reading" of the signal, for example, to estimate the CW signal.

Do any of you have comments on this methodology to compare antenna performance? And do you know of any DSP / sound card software that could be used for this?

73 - Kristinn, TF3KX

2220. Re: DSP software for using sound card audio strength to compare antennas?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-17 12:56:55 UTC
From: David <no@spam.please>
Message-ID: <k0lf2n$ge4$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 987

On Thu, 16 Aug 2012 09:25:12 -0700, TF3KX wrote:

> Hi everyone:
>
> I am about to compare the performance of two HF antennas and have an
> idea for doing this, that I would appreciate comments on.
>
> The objective is to determine which antenna yields a stronger signal to
> DX locations, and even get a measure of the difference in dB. I am
> assuming that the antennas are reciprocal, so if antenna A receives an
> X-dB stronger signal than antenna B, antenna A will also yield an X-dB
> stronger signal from my transmitter to that location. So, I would like
> to measure the signal strengths received through these antennas and
> compare them. For this I would listen for CW or digital mode signals,
> switch back and forth between antennas, turn off the AGC and record the
> audio into a file (or monitor it directly), where I could accurately
> estimate the signal strengths and compare. I realize that different
> noise levels, fading, intermittent signal transmission, etc. will affect
> the absolute signal levels, so the software should be able to handle
> this. For example, by measuring the signal carrier alone and/or SNR. And
> it would be nice if the software could give me an "envelope reading" of
> the signal, for example, to estimate the CW signal.
>
> Do any of you have comments on this methodology to compare antenna
> performance? And do you know of any DSP / sound card software that
> could be used for this?
>
> 73 - Kristinn, TF3KX

http://w5big.com/spectrogram.htm

2221. Re: DSP software for using sound card audio strength to compare antennas?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-17 16:03:57 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <3jqs285u0i0h7vuftea98dur728j1mpp8c@4ax.com>
Source record: 988

On Fri, 17 Aug 2012 12:56:55 +0000 (UTC), David <no@spam.please>
wrote:

>http://w5big.com/spectrogram.htm

Free, made for ham radio, and possibly better:
<http://www.qsl.net/dl4yhf/spectra1.html>
<http://www.weaksignals.com>

When using detected audio to compare antennas, make sure you're
comparing signals, not comparing noise levels. Picking up more
atmospheric noise is not the mark of a better antenna.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2222. Re: Earthing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-18 11:24:24 UTC
From: Newsgroupie <TI7179@TheSource.com>
Message-ID: <bouu281ib76s9kf4ap5hs9suiqun8iot0m@4ax.com>
Source record: 989

On Thu, 16 Aug 2012 17:10:26 +0100, "Ian" <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
wrote:

>Hi chaps.
>
>http://img.neeerd.com/41272/41272-65-fotocompilado-neeerd-10-08.jpg
>
>That's the way to do it.
>
>73, Ian.
>
Thanks for the laugh Ian; I really needed it!

73 back at ya,
Bob KB2ZGN

2223. Re: Earthing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-18 15:18:11 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <RmOXr.12255$l63.11028@newsfe20.iad>
Source record: 990

Will it work with a dipole?
;-)

Irv VE6BP

"Newsgroupie" <TI7179@TheSource.com> wrote in message
news:bouu281ib76s9kf4ap5hs9suiqun8iot0m@4ax.com...
> On Thu, 16 Aug 2012 17:10:26 +0100, "Ian"
> <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
> wrote:
>
>>Hi chaps.
>>
>>http://img.neeerd.com/41272/41272-65-fotocompilado-neeerd-10-08.jpg
>>
>>That's the way to do it.
>>
>>73, Ian.
>>
> Thanks for the laugh Ian; I really needed it!
>
> 73 back at ya,
> Bob KB2ZGN
>

2224. Re: Earthing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-18 18:09:39 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <k0olp4pnt1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 991

"Irv Finkleman" <finkirv@shaw.ca> wrote in message
news:RmOXr.12255$l63.11028@newsfe20.iad...
: Will it work with a dipole?
: ;-)
:
: Irv VE6BP

yes ... yeS... yES... YES ...
:
or maybe
:
NO!

Actually, I have been in a hotel room with something similar. Well, the earth wasn't actually a cup of earth but the wires were coming out of the wall. Ah well, if you know they are wires then you'll also know to be very careful with them (especially in a damp bathroom). If you don't know they are wires then you'd probably not be in a hotel in the first place?

73, Ian.

2225. Seeking New FAQ/Intro Maintainers for rec.radio.amateur.*

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-22 06:05:01 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/recruitment-1-1345615500@panix.com>
Source record: 992
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/recruitment
Revision: 1.2 2009/11/25 14:41:01
Posting-Frequency: posted twice monthly
URL: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/

Changes followed by "|".

The rec.radio.info newsgroup, first established in 1993, has been
recently revived by an active moderation team. We are currently seeking
suitable information, FAQ, and bulletin articles from the entire
rec.radio.* newsgroup hierarchy for simultaneous cross-posting to our
newsgroup.

We are seeking a replacement maintainer for the following information
bulletin formerly posted to rec.radio.amateur.* (and currently archived
at http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/ ):

radio/personal-intro
Subject: Guide to the rec.radio Newsgroups
Maintainer: jeffreyh@Hawaii.Edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Last Posted: 9 Nov 2001 06:18:17 GMT
Posting-Frequency: 15th of each month

One significant omission, requiring immediate updates, for this article |
is that it does not mention newer amateur radio newsgroups created since |
it was written, including: |

rec.radio.amateur.antenna |
rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors |
rec.radio.amateur.dx |
rec.radio.amateur.equipment |
rec.radio.amateur.homebrew |
rec.radio.amateur.moderated |
rec.radio.amateur.space |

We are willing to provide any technical support necessary to get this
article updated and automatically posted again at a regular interval.
This would include establishing contact with the original maintainer for
any necessary permissions. We would prefer to seek a new, dedicated
maintainer at this time, rather than start auto-posting the original
article ourselves.

For more information about our newsgroup, see:
```

http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rri/index.html

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-info-request@panix.com.

2226. HOT LATEST UPDATED VIDEOS AND SEXY ACTRESES PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-22 10:06:16 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <f1699336-a003-42e9-ba41-520455d275e5@f4g2000pbq.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 993

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

jobs
http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

mobile

mobile games free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in

2227. Is this a proper defenition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-23 00:47:07 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
Message-ID: <3cee$50357d91$18ec6dd7$17212@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 994

resonant antenna [ˈres·ən·ənt an ˈten·ə]
(electromagnetism)
An antenna for which there is a sharp peak in the power radiated or intercepted by the antenna at a certain frequency, at which electric currents in the antenna form a standing-wave pattern.

McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific & Technical Terms, 6E, Copyright © 2003 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

I thought a resonant antenna was resistive without any reactance.
Mikek

2228. Re: Is this a proper defenition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-23 03:23:20 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <0232ee44-f830-4879-a130-d057098f963d@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 995

On Wednesday, August 22, 2012 7:47:07 PM UTC-5, amdx wrote:
> I thought a resonant antenna was resistive without any reactance.

Consider a transmission line with standing waves. There is a point every 1/2WL where the impedance is a low "resistance without any reactance". That is the point where the standing wave voltage is in phase with the standing wave current. A 1/2WL dipole is a standing wave antenna with an SWR on the antenna of approximately 20:1. At the center feedpoint, the standing wave voltage is in phase with the standing wave current so the feedpoint impedance is "resistive without any reactance".

If you look at the current and voltage distribution on a standing wave antenna you will find that it looks just like the current and voltage distribution on a transmission line with reflections.

http://www.learn-about-electronics.com/current-and-voltage.html

http://vsagar.com/2012/02/23/voltage-current-distribution-curves-radiation-pattern-dipole-antenna/
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2229. Re: Is this a proper defenition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-23 10:51:38 UTC
From: "J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <k151vs$rd6$1@ra.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 996

On 08/22/2012 08:47 PM, amdx wrote:
> resonant antenna [ˈres·ən·ənt an ˈten·ə]
> (electromagnetism)
> An antenna for which there is a sharp peak in the power radiated or
> intercepted by the antenna at a certain frequency, at which electric
> currents in the antenna form a standing-wave pattern.
>
> McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific & Technical Terms, 6E, Copyright ©
> 2003 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.
>
>
> I thought a resonant antenna was resistive without any reactance.
> Mikek

Hello, and resonance for an antenna (or any device for that matter) occurs when the reactive component of the input impedance vanishes. For a given impressed voltage, the input current is relatively large at resonance. The definition cited above is completely consistent with this state (Did you really think something from a McGraw-Hill book wouldn't be a "proper" definition?)

Now, we also have "antiresonance" in which the reactive component also vanishes but for a given impressed voltage the input current is relatively small.

Both resonance and antiresonance occur in antennas (but at different frequencies). Sincerely, and 73s from N4GGO,

--
J. B. Wood e-mail: arl_123234@hotmail.com

2230. Re: Is this a proper defenition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-23 14:36:23 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <k15f5b$3h8$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 997

On 8/22/2012 7:47 PM, amdx wrote:
> resonant antenna [ˈres·ən·ənt an ˈten·ə]
> (electromagnetism)
> An antenna for which there is a sharp peak in the power radiated or
> intercepted by the antenna at a certain frequency,

This is not correct.

at which electric
> currents in the antenna form a standing-wave pattern.

The standing waves will exist whether resonant or not.

> McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific & Technical Terms, 6E, Copyright ©
> 2003 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.
>
>
> I thought a resonant antenna was resistive without any reactance.
> Mikek

It is resistive *at the feedpoint* when properly made.

John

2231. Re: Is this a proper defenition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-23 20:22:05 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <49665e46-7122-46a9-b374-b3d9b224b0ea@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 998

On Thursday, August 23, 2012 9:36:23 AM UTC-5, John S wrote:
> > An antenna for which there is a sharp peak in the power radiated or
> > intercepted by the antenna at a certain frequency,
>
> This is not correct.

At 14.32 MHz a certain dipole accepts 159.2w from a 100v source into a resonant 62.8 ohm feedpoint impedance. At 14.25 MHz, it accepts 160.2w from a 100v source into a non-resonant 61.9-j6 ohm feedpoint impedance. So it appears that you are technically correct but maybe splitting hairs.:)
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2232. Re: Is this a proper defenition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-24 12:20:25 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <46d5bcd9-dd86-4c02-9300-63fa4d745945@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 999

On Wednesday, August 22, 2012 7:47:07 PM UTC-5, amdx wrote:
> resonant antenna [ˈres·ən·ənt an ˈten·ə] (electromagnetism)
> An antenna for which there is a sharp peak in the power radiated or
> intercepted by the antenna at a certain frequency, at which electric
> currents in the antenna form a standing-wave pattern.

Seems that these conditions would also exist for any conjugately matched non-resonant standing-wave antenna.

2233. Re: Is this a proper defenition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-24 14:28:12 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <k18321$ct5$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 1000

On 8/23/2012 3:22 PM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Thursday, August 23, 2012 9:36:23 AM UTC-5, John S wrote:
>>> An antenna for which there is a sharp peak in the power radiated or
>>> intercepted by the antenna at a certain frequency,
>>
>> This is not correct.
>
> At 14.32 MHz a certain dipole accepts 159.2w from a 100v source into a resonant 62.8 ohm feedpoint impedance. At 14.25 MHz, it accepts 160.2w from a 100v source into a non-resonant 61.9-j6 ohm feedpoint impedance. So it appears that you are technically correct but maybe splitting hairs.:)
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com
>

It does not say "a sharp peak in the power *accepted*" by the antenna.

John

2234. Re: Is this a proper defenition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-24 14:34:30 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <k183ds$f1r$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 901

On 8/23/2012 3:22 PM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Thursday, August 23, 2012 9:36:23 AM UTC-5, John S wrote:
>>> An antenna for which there is a sharp peak in the power radiated or
>>> intercepted by the antenna at a certain frequency,
>>
>> This is not correct.
>
> At 14.32 MHz a certain dipole accepts 159.2w from a 100v source into a resonant 62.8 ohm feedpoint impedance. At 14.25 MHz, it accepts 160.2w from a 100v source into a non-resonant 61.9-j6 ohm feedpoint impedance. So it appears that you are technically correct but maybe splitting hairs.:)
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com
>

You just showed that the off-resonant antenna accepts *more* power than
the resonant one. That is not a "sharp peak."

John

2235. Re: Is this a proper defenition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-24 17:25:23 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <k18de9$eu9$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 902

On 8/23/2012 3:22 PM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Thursday, August 23, 2012 9:36:23 AM UTC-5, John S wrote:
>>> An antenna for which there is a sharp peak in the power radiated or
>>> intercepted by the antenna at a certain frequency,
>>
>> This is not correct.
>
> At 14.32 MHz a certain dipole accepts 159.2w from a 100v source into a resonant 62.8 ohm feedpoint impedance. At 14.25 MHz, it accepts 160.2w from a 100v source into a non-resonant 61.9-j6 ohm feedpoint impedance. So it appears that you are technically correct but maybe splitting hairs.:)
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com
>

You used a fixed 100V source. If you can do that, I can use a fixed 1A source. In that case a resonant antenna of 62.8 ohms feedpoint resistance will radiate very nearly 62.8W. An antenna with a feedpoint impedance of 62.8 + j50 will radiate very near 62.8W.

There is no sharp peak in the power radiated whether at resonance or not. The definition as it stands is incorrect.

2236. Re: Is this a proper defenition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-25 13:59:10 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <e50f9395-2b44-4c11-8e3c-1f6d12f4ca37@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 903

On Friday, August 24, 2012 12:25:23 PM UTC-5, John S wrote:
> You used a fixed 100V source.

Let's modify the definition until you agree with it. How about?

resonant antenna [ˈres·ən·ənt an ˈten·ə] (electromagnetism)
An antenna in which there is a peak in the standing wave energy on the antenna at a certain frequency during receive when configured as an unloaded parasitic element using a constant power, variable frequency source for the incident RF fields.

Would you agree that that energy peak indicates antenna resonance?
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2237. Re: Is this a proper defenition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-25 14:44:53 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <k1aodcjpv1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 904

On 8/25/2012 8:59 AM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Friday, August 24, 2012 12:25:23 PM UTC-5, John S wrote:
>> You used a fixed 100V source.
>
> Let's modify the definition until you agree with it. How about?
>
> resonant antenna [ˈres·ən·ənt an ˈten·ə] (electromagnetism)
> An antenna in which there is a peak in the standing wave energy on the antenna at a certain frequency during receive when configured as an unloaded parasitic element using a constant power, variable frequency source for the incident RF fields.
>
> Would you agree that that energy peak indicates antenna resonance?
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com
>

I'm sure you've heard the saying "Never mud wrestle with a pig..."

2238. Re: Is this a proper defenition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-25 19:04:58 UTC
From: John Ferrell <W8CCW@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <sb8i38l30fd1g0nc95tkp1lbohmqt5k6k4@4ax.com>
Source record: 905

On Fri, 24 Aug 2012 05:20:25 -0700 (PDT), W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>Seems that these conditions would also exist for any conjugately matched non-resonant standing-wave antenna.
I hope I am never foolish enough to challenge your wisdom Cecil!
de W8CCW
John Ferrell W8CCW

2239. Re: Is this a proper defenition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-26 02:30:32 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <d461f0a5-1c84-4247-84d7-94f097b0ce09@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 906

On Saturday, August 25, 2012 2:04:58 PM UTC-5, John Ferrell wrote:
> I hope I am never foolish enough to challenge your wisdom Cecil!

Just paraphrasing Walter Maxwell, w2du (SK).
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2240. Re: Is this a proper defenition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-26 21:46:16 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <k1e5f8$c49$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 907

On 8/25/2012 8:59 AM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Friday, August 24, 2012 12:25:23 PM UTC-5, John S wrote:
>> You used a fixed 100V source.
>
> Let's modify the definition until you agree with it. How about?
>
> resonant antenna [ˈres·ən·ənt an ˈten·ə] (electromagnetism)
> An antenna in which there is a peak in the standing wave energy on the antenna at a certain frequency during receive when configured as an unloaded parasitic element using a constant power, variable frequency source for the incident RF fields.
>
> Would you agree that that energy peak indicates antenna resonance?
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com
>

```
Would you agree that my previous statements are correct?
```

2241. Re: Is this a proper defenition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-26 22:51:27 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <7a9d5984-9bba-4e8a-b3cb-c2afa4e1f8a3@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 908

On Sunday, August 26, 2012 4:46:16 PM UTC-5, John S wrote:
> Would you agree that my previous statements are correct?

Going back how many years?:)
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2242. Re: Is this a proper defenition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-27 01:32:23 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <k1ein8$l2p$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 909

On 8/26/2012 5:51 PM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Sunday, August 26, 2012 4:46:16 PM UTC-5, John S wrote:
>> Would you agree that my previous statements are correct?
>
> Going back how many years?:)
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

If you have to ask, then you are just being an asshole as usual. You always want to have an argument whether you are right or wrong. That's why I referred to wrestling a pig. Go screw with somebody else, pig.

2243. Re: Is this a proper defenition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-27 12:03:07 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3bf22c27-3da8-48d0-9bcd-648cb5cd9b33@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 910

On Sunday, August 26, 2012 8:32:23 PM UTC-5, John S wrote:
> On 8/26/2012 5:51 PM, W5DXP wrote:
>
> >> Would you agree that my previous statements are correct?

Only a perfect person never makes an incorrect statement.

I gave an example where that definition applies to a conjugately matched non-resonant antenna. Of course, all conjugately matched antenna *systems* are resonant whether the antenna is a resonant or non-resonant length. Seems that definition has the same flaw as in Reflections, by Walter Maxwell (SK). Where he said, "My antenna tuner really does tune my antenna", he probably should have said, "My antenna tuner really does tune my antenna system." The definition should IMO also eliminate the word "sharp" from the definition. A resonant 1/2WL dipole does have a peak but it isn't sharp because of the broad bandwidth.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2244. Re: Is this a proper defenition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-28 10:22:46 UTC
From: ltdoc@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <b353d262-d600-4252-83a9-dd561339bd82@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 911

```
I don't see why both definitions can't be 'true'. One doesn't exclude the other.
- Paul
--------------------
```

On Wednesday, August 22, 2012 7:47:07 PM UTC-5, amdx wrote:
> resonant antenna [ˈres·ən·ənt an ˈten·ə]
>
> (electromagnetism)
>
> An antenna for which there is a sharp peak in the power radiated or
>
> intercepted by the antenna at a certain frequency, at which electric
>
> currents in the antenna form a standing-wave pattern.
>
>
>
> McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific & Technical Terms, 6E, Copyright ©
>
> 2003 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.
>
>
>
>
>
> I thought a resonant antenna was resistive without any reactance.
>
> Mikek

2245. Re: Is this a proper defenition?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-28 12:15:45 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <f40438d1-8119-4e5b-918b-8df356c2df3e@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 912

On Tuesday, August 28, 2012 5:22:46 AM UTC-5, (unknown) wrote:
> I don't see why both definitions can't be 'true'. One doesn't exclude the other.

The definition of a "resonant antenna" *should* exclude non-resonant antennas just as the definition of a "red car" should exclude non-red cars. A non-resonant antenna that is conjugately matched meets the definition of a resonant antenna. That seems to be ambiguous at best and at worst, a contradiction. Updating the definition:

resonant antenna (also applies to a conjugately matched non-resonant antenna) -
An antenna for which there is a peak in the power radiated or intercepted by the antenna at a certain frequency, at which electric currents in the antenna form a maximum current standing-wave pattern

So much for the myth that resonant antennas radiate better than non-resonant antennas. Consider the following two examples without transmission lines.

50 ohm Source---50 ohm load

100+j100 ohm Source---100-j100 ohm load

Which system has the most efficient power transfer efficiency?

Has anyone ever considered that if the coax is disconnected from a center-fed half-wavelength antenna, the antenna is no longer resonant and could instead be used for a non-resonant guy wire at that frequency?
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2246. Split driven element insulation... ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-30 18:49:15 UTC
From: KBa <kba@nic.fi>
Message-ID: <TAO%r.24856$ck7.14494@uutiset.elisa.fi>
Source record: 913

Hi all

Problem exists how to get reliable insulation to split driven element
and support rod which is exposed to RF voltage ?
Fiberglass is told to be sensitive creating conductive coal brigdes
which creates true resistive short at driving point ? (at least one
fiberglass tubing is done so... gap was 2 inches)

How to improve insulation ? Ptfe-shield over fiberglass rod, heat shrink
tubing, varnish layer ?

tnx oh6io

2247. Re: Split driven element insulation... ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-30 19:57:16 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <s5t4h9-dfb.ln1@radagast.org>
Source record: 914

>Problem exists how to get reliable insulation to split driven element
>and support rod which is exposed to RF voltage ?
>Fiberglass is told to be sensitive creating conductive coal brigdes
>which creates true resistive short at driving point ? (at least one
>fiberglass tubing is done so... gap was 2 inches)
>
>How to improve insulation ? Ptfe-shield over fiberglass rod, heat shrink
>tubing, varnish layer ?

The traditional approach is to use glazed ceramic insulators, I
believe.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

2248. Re: Split driven element insulation... ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-30 20:21:39 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <jju4h9-ngq.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 915

KBa <kba@nic.fi> wrote:
> Hi all
>
> Problem exists how to get reliable insulation to split driven element
> and support rod which is exposed to RF voltage ?
> Fiberglass is told to be sensitive creating conductive coal brigdes
> which creates true resistive short at driving point ? (at least one
> fiberglass tubing is done so... gap was 2 inches)
>
> How to improve insulation ? Ptfe-shield over fiberglass rod, heat shrink
> tubing, varnish layer ?
>
> tnx oh6io

Such a problem is going to come from one of two things:

Too much power for too little separtion and arcing; use wider spacing and
less power.

Accumulated filth and moisture leading to leakage leading to carbonization;
heat shrink tubing or tape like Coax-Seal to keep the path clean and dry.

2249. Re: Split driven element insulation... ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-30 21:15:29 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <k1ol5lqdl1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 916

"KBa" wrote in message news:TAO%r.24856$ck7.14494@uutiset.elisa.fi...

Hi all

Problem exists how to get reliable insulation to split driven element
and support rod which is exposed to RF voltage ?
Fiberglass is told to be sensitive creating conductive coal brigdes
which creates true resistive short at driving point ? (at least one
fiberglass tubing is done so... gap was 2 inches)

How to improve insulation ? Ptfe-shield over fiberglass rod, heat shrink
tubing, varnish layer ?

tnx oh6io

I'll leave the specifics of your question to the experts.

But, worth mentioning is that once you have selected a material, plop some
in a microwave along with something like a a container of water. Then see
if your insulating material stays cool.

Wayne
W5GIE

2250. Re: Split driven element insulation... ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-31 02:47:15 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <504025b1$0$74854$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 917

On 8/30/2012 4:15 PM, Wayne wrote:
>
>
> "KBa" wrote in message news:TAO%r.24856$ck7.14494@uutiset.elisa.fi...
>
> # Hi all
>
> # Problem exists how to get reliable insulation to split driven element
> # and support rod which is exposed to RF voltage ?
> # Fiberglass is told to be sensitive creating conductive coal brigdes
> # which creates true resistive short at driving point ? (at least one
> # fiberglass tubing is done so... gap was 2 inches)
>
> # How to improve insulation ? Ptfe-shield over fiberglass rod, heat shrink
> # tubing, varnish layer ?
>
> # tnx oh6io
>
> I'll leave the specifics of your question to the experts.
>
> But, worth mentioning is that once you have selected a material, plop
> some in a microwave along with something like a a container of water.
> Then see if your insulating material stays cool.
>
> Wayne
> W5GIE

Which is valid at the microwave oven frequency. Might be relevant at
HF, or more likely, not.

tom
K0TAR

2251. Re: Split driven element insulation... ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-31 12:58:46 UTC
From: Wimpie <wimabctel@tetech.nl>
Message-ID: <dec7f$5040b410$5353a19c$14204@cache60.multikabel.net>
Source record: 918

El 30-08-12 20:49, KBa escribiï¿½:
> Hi all
>
> Problem exists how to get reliable insulation to split driven element
> and support rod which is exposed to RF voltage ?
> Fiberglass is told to be sensitive creating conductive coal brigdes
> which creates true resistive short at driving point ? (at least one
> fiberglass tubing is done so... gap was 2 inches)
>
> How to improve insulation ? Ptfe-shield over fiberglass rod, heat
> shrink tubing, varnish layer ?
>
> tnx oh6io

Assuming power of about 1 kW and a HW dipole (say 60 Ohms), the
voltage will be about 350Vp. I can hardly imagine that a plastic gap
of 0.05m will degrade to failure because of tracking.

Make sure you have UV resistant rods, and/or add some layers of UV
resistant (marine quality) coating.

--
Wim
PA3DJS
www.tetech.nl
Please remove abc first in case of PM

2252. Re: Split driven element insulation... ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-31 13:25:26 UTC
From: k4kqz <k4kqz.a86a618@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <k4kqz.a86a618@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 920

'Jeff[_15_ Wrote:
> ;795578']-
>
> Which is valid at the microwave oven frequency. Might be relevant at
> HF, or more likely, not.
>
> tom
> K0TAR-
>
> It is highly unlikely that a material that is OK at 2GHz will be worse
> at HF.
>
> Jeff

Actually, a material can be perfectly fine at microwave frequencies and bad at HF. And vice versa. The microwave oven test should only be considered a *very rough* indication of material suitability.

73,
John
K4KQZ

--
k4kqz

2253. Re: Split driven element insulation... ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-31 14:49:29 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <k1qitufo1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 919

"tom" wrote in message
news:504025b1$0$74854$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...

On 8/30/2012 4:15 PM, Wayne wrote:
>
>
> "KBa" wrote in message news:TAO%r.24856$ck7.14494@uutiset.elisa.fi...
>
> # Hi all
>
> # Problem exists how to get reliable insulation to split driven element
> # and support rod which is exposed to RF voltage ?
> # Fiberglass is told to be sensitive creating conductive coal brigdes
> # which creates true resistive short at driving point ? (at least one
> # fiberglass tubing is done so... gap was 2 inches)
>
> # How to improve insulation ? Ptfe-shield over fiberglass rod, heat shrink
> # tubing, varnish layer ?
>
> # tnx oh6io
>
> I'll leave the specifics of your question to the experts.
>
> But, worth mentioning is that once you have selected a material, plop
> some in a microwave along with something like a a container of water.
> Then see if your insulating material stays cool.
>
> Wayne
> W5GIE

Which is valid at the microwave oven frequency. Might be relevant at
HF, or more likely, not.

tom
K0TAR

I'm sticking with the test being relevant at HF.
A material that does not heat up at microwave, would be unlikely to heat up
at HF.

At any rate, the test can be done for free.

2254. Re: Split driven element insulation... ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-31 18:07:20 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <o3b7h9-a6k.ln1@radagast.org>
Source record: 921

In article <dec7f$5040b410$5353a19c$14204@cache60.multikabel.net>,
Wimpie <wimabctel@tetech.nl> wrote:

>> Problem exists how to get reliable insulation to split driven element
>> and support rod which is exposed to RF voltage ?
>> Fiberglass is told to be sensitive creating conductive coal brigdes
>> which creates true resistive short at driving point ? (at least one
>> fiberglass tubing is done so... gap was 2 inches)
>
>Assuming power of about 1 kW and a HW dipole (say 60 Ohms), the
>voltage will be about 350Vp. I can hardly imagine that a plastic gap
>of 0.05m will degrade to failure because of tracking.

On the other hand, if the original poster is attempting to drive this antenna off-resonance, with open-wire feedline and a wide-impedance-range transmatch / "antenna tuner", then it's entirely possible that the feedpoint will sometimes be "looking into" a much higher impedance, and that a matched drive will result in very high voltages at the feedpoint. Even a coax-feed antenna might have this problem, I suppose, if the split element is being driven by something like a delta match which has a relatively high impedance-transformation ratio.

From what I see in a short Google-search, fiberglass *can* be hygroscopic, depending on what resin was used to bind the fiberglass. A fiberglass rod which was made with a somewhat-hygroscopic resin (e.g. polyamide) might tend to behave badly in the face of high RF voltages, whereas a rod made with a non-hygroscopic resin might be fine unless dirty or wet.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

2255. Re: Split driven element insulation... ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-31 19:04:38 UTC
From: Wimpie <wimabctel@tetech.nl>
Message-ID: <d3955$504109d1$5353a19c$19873@cache1.tilbu1.nb.home.nl>
Source record: 922

El 31-08-12 20:07, Dave Platt escribiï¿½:
> In article<dec7f$5040b410$5353a19c$14204@cache60.multikabel.net>,
> Wimpie<wimabctel@tetech.nl> wrote:
>
>>> Problem exists how to get reliable insulation to split driven element
>>> and support rod which is exposed to RF voltage ?
>>> Fiberglass is told to be sensitive creating conductive coal brigdes
>>> which creates true resistive short at driving point ? (at least one
>>> fiberglass tubing is done so... gap was 2 inches)
>>
>> Assuming power of about 1 kW and a HW dipole (say 60 Ohms), the
>> voltage will be about 350Vp. I can hardly imagine that a plastic gap
>> of 0.05m will degrade to failure because of tracking.
>
> On the other hand, if the original poster is attempting to drive this
> antenna off-resonance, with open-wire feedline and a wide-
> impedance-range transmatch / "antenna tuner", then it's entirely
> possible that the feedpoint will sometimes be "looking into" a much
> higher impedance, and that a matched drive will result in very high
> voltages at the feedpoint. Even a coax-feed antenna might have this
> problem, I suppose, if the split element is being driven by something
> like a delta match which has a relatively high impedance-
> transformation ratio.
>
> From what I see in a short Google-search, fiberglass *can* be
> hygroscopic, depending on what resin was used to bind the fiberglass.
> A fiberglass rod which was made with a somewhat-hygroscopic resin
> (e.g. polyamide) might tend to behave badly in the face of high RF
> voltages, whereas a rod made with a non-hygroscopic resin might be
> fine unless dirty or wet.
>

Hello Dave,

Thanks for de addition. During the simple voltage calculation my mind
said: "what if VSWR is really bad".

With 1 kVp over 0.05m I would not expect problems. You are right,
Polyamide (Nylon) is bad for RF and as far as I know, isn't fully UV
resistant without additives.

Once I had a nylon bolt in the field of a tuning capacitor running
close to breakdown over about 3mmm. The bolt produced lots of smoke
within some seconds and broke down. Changing from PA to PE solved the
problem.

Assuming 50% glass fill factor and effective loss factor of 0.2 (so Q of the glass/PA composite material is just 5), I would expect a dissipation in the range of 4 Watts at 1 kVp and 10 MHz in a 1.5 Inch thick massive rod. Maybe Kba can provide us some additional info on the working voltage across the gap (and frequency).

When using epoxy or polyester fiberglass, loss will be significantly less.

--
Wim
PA3DJS
www.tetech.nl
Please remove abc first in case of PM

2256. Re: Split driven element insulation... ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-08-31 22:16:05 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <BXFohvOleTQQFwLI@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 923

In message <k4kqz.a86a618@radiobanter.com>, k4kqz
<k4kqz.a86a618@radiobanter.com> writes
>
>'Jeff[_15_ Wrote:
>> ;795578']-
>>
>> Which is valid at the microwave oven frequency. Might be relevant at
>> HF, or more likely, not.
>>
>> tom
>> K0TAR-
>>
>> It is highly unlikely that a material that is OK at 2GHz will be worse
>> at HF.
>>
>> Jeff
>
>Actually, a material can be perfectly fine at microwave frequencies and
>bad at HF. And vice versa. The microwave oven test should only be
>considered a *very rough* indication of material suitability.
>
Care to suggest one or two examples of materials where RF losses are
higher at HF?
--
Ian

2257. Crossposting Permitted to rec.radio.amateur.moderated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-01 06:00:02 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting-1-1346479201@panix.com>
Source record: 924
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting
Revision: 1.2 2011/11/02 04:08:53
Posting-Frequency: posted twice monthly
URL: http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rram/index.html

Changes followed by "|".

After a 30-day public discussion and feedback period to gauge reader
opinions in March of 2009:

http://groups.google.com/group/rec.radio.amateur.moderated/browse_thread/thread/d7d337db35
f23326

the rec.radio.amateur.moderated Moderation Team had decided to consider |
amending its charter, and permit limited simultaneous crossposting to
rec.radio.amateur.moderated and one other unmoderated
amateur-radio-related discussion newsgroup. After a successful trial |
period (90 days, through early July 2009), we decided to adopt this |
change permanently. |

Approved rec.radio.amateur.* newsgroups are those that are currently
listed in the latest version of the "List of Big Eight Newsgroups" which
is crossposted monthly to news.announce.newgroups, news.groups, and
news.lists.misc.

Approved alt.radio.amateur.* and alt.ham-radio.* newsgroups are those
that have been created consistent with the suggestions in "So You Want
to Create an Alt Newsgroup" at:

http://www.faqs.org/faqs/alt-creation-guide/

Approved regional hierarchy newsgroups are those that contain either
"radio.amateur" or "ham-radio" in their names, including
uk.radio.amateur and aus.radio.amateur.misc.

We will make every reasonable effort to keep our list of approved
newsgroups up-to-date. In case we have overlooked any, and a submission
is rejected in error as a result, the rejected submitter can E-mail us
at our administrative contact address (in the signature at the bottom of
this article, and the default Reply-To for the rejection message)
requesting that it be added, and that the article be approved. We may
still choose to reject articles crossposted to any alt.* newsgroup with
an inappropriate name, including obscene language, embedded
name-calling, or encouragement of unlawful conduct.
```

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-amateur-moderated-request@panix.com.

2258. My 80 meter loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-01 15:08:34 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <Gxp0s.381470$xK2.214842@en-nntp-11.dc1.easynews.com>
Source record: 925

I have had an 80 meter loop running around my house at a height of 35 feet now for 5 years. It was fed with a 75 foot section of 450 ohm window line. This served me well during this time. I know very little of antenna theory. I do know some electronics and repair my own transceivers and amplifiers.

I wanted to do a little improvement to this loop to stop the thing from changing tune every time it rained or snowed.

A fellow ham urged me to use open wire 600 ohm line to stop this detuning from happening and to improve my losses with this antenna.

I already felt I had a pretty good antenna because it really lowered my receiver noise over a dipole that I had originally. Anyway, two days ago I finally did the work to put up a 600 ohm line using #14 insulated house wire and spacers from www.73cnc.com.

I was shocked to see my antenna change tune radically. I thought I had made a mistake and was going to have to replace the open wire line with the 450 again. I was worn out after the day of changing this line. So I spent the next day using the antenna anyway. My VSWR on 75 meters had gone from 3 to 8. Yikes. However, all the higher bands looked a lot better. 15 and 10 meters showed an almost perfect match. The antenna became much quieter. My friends on 75 said they heard no difference in my signal strength even with the 8 to 1 VSWR.

I have an Imax 2000 that I use for 15 and 10. This antenna always showed an increase in signal strength on those bands over the loop. Now the reverse is true. I hear signals on the loop that are buried in the noise on the Imax. In 1 short hour I worked Cuba, Belfast, Nurenburg, and California getting great signal reports from them all and seeing beautiful S meter readings from them.

I cannot explain this effect with any kind of theory. I simply don't know antenna theory. But it happened. My friend cannot explain it either but he tried using open wire feeds 30 years ago and will not use anything else.

2259. Re: Split driven element insulation... ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-01 16:13:11 UTC
From: KBa <kba@nic.fi>
Message-ID: <50423417.6010700@nic.fi>
Source record: 926

On 31.8.2012 22:04, Wimpie wrote:
> El 31-08-12 20:07, Dave Platt escribii¿½:
>> In article<dec7f$5040b410$5353a19c$14204@cache60.multikabel.net>,
>> Wimpie<wimabctel@tetech.nl> wrote:
>>
>>>> Problem exists how to get reliable insulation to split driven element
>>>> and support rod which is exposed to RF voltage ?
>>>> Fiberglass is told to be sensitive creating conductive coal brigdes
>>>> which creates true resistive short at driving point ? (at least one
>>>> fiberglass tubing is done so... gap was 2 inches)
>>>
>>> Assuming power of about 1 kW and a HW dipole (say 60 Ohms), the
>>> voltage will be about 350Vp. I can hardly imagine that a plastic gap
>>> of 0.05m will degrade to failure because of tracking.
>>
>> On the other hand, if the original poster is attempting to drive this
>> antenna off-resonance, with open-wire feedline and a wide-
>> impedance-range transmatch / "antenna tuner", then it's entirely
>> possible that the feedpoint will sometimes be "looking into" a much
>> higher impedance, and that a matched drive will result in very high
>> voltages at the feedpoint. Even a coax-feed antenna might have this
>> problem, I suppose, if the split element is being driven by something
>> like a delta match which has a relatively high impedance-
>> transformation ratio.
>>
>> From what I see in a short Google-search, fiberglass *can* be
>> hygroscopic, depending on what resin was used to bind the fiberglass.
>> A fiberglass rod which was made with a somewhat-hygroscopic resin
>> (e.g. polyamide) might tend to behave badly in the face of high RF
>> voltages, whereas a rod made with a non-hygroscopic resin might be
>> fine unless dirty or wet.
>>
>
> Hello Dave,
>
> Thanks for de addition. During the simple voltage calculation my mind
> said: "what if VSWR is really bad".
>
> With 1 kVp over 0.05m I would not expect problems. You are right,
> Polyamide (Nylon) is bad for RF and as far as I know, isn't fully UV
> resistant without additives.
>
> Once I had a nylon bolt in the field of a tuning capacitor running close
> to breakdown over about 3mmm. The bolt produced lots of smoke within

> some seconds and broke down. Changing from PA to PE solved the problem.
>
> Assuming 50% glass fill factor and effective loss factor of 0.2 (so Q of
> the glass/PA composite material is just 5), I would expect a dissipation
> in the range of 4 Watts at 1 kVp and 10 MHz in a 1.5 Inch thick massive
> rod. Maybe Kba can provide us some additional info on the working
> voltage across the gap (and frequency).
>
> When using epoxy or polyester fiberglass, loss will be significantly less.
>

Thanks for all comments, ... some new approaches have arisen... to
eliminate possible risks and troubles before they exist...

This problem is dual, both electrical and mechanical as insulator in the
element gap is under quite high mechanic stress...
This is future OWA antenna split driven element... will be used at HF...

This previous fiberglass problem wasn't instant, it developed slowly
after several years of succesful use (and weather effects, moisture
etc.) so probably the reason was only the moisture, dust and dirt
layers in the inner surface of the insulator.
Insulator was round fiberglass tube of 65mm diameter and around one
meter long, used as center of 7MHz antenna feed element (60mm diam.),
the outer surface of the tube was weather (and UV) protected and water
proof, but the 5 cm gap inside the tube was not entirely though element
ends were not in open air... some moisture do condensate always inside
the element... I guess...

Measured impedance was quite low, 25 ohms resistive near resonance, so
probably voltages have been also low at one kw power level.

I cannot tell the exact fiberglass grade that was used, probably it was
green FR4 or other strong quality as mechanical stress was high in the
insulator and long and heavy 7MHz element halves loaded the insulator
center.
This fiberglass insulator tube finally got to a ohmic short and didn't
recover.

Later this insulator was replaced with another type and problems
disappeared.

. . .

Now one other future split driven OWA antenna has been under plan ...
but there are the same mechanical stress problems as element center gap
should (?) have center support rod but it exposes also to all weather
effects... in this case element diameter will be 25 mm...
So insulation in the gap should be good but material should be also
something capable handling bending moment of the element halves...

Now the latest plan is try to move the mechanic load away from the
center support rod to element support plate which could be much longer

in length... then the element center stress is expected to be lower across the gap...

Then also the element clamps have more separation as this support plate is also again FR4...
Secondly the element halves will be insulated from the clamps so there will be less risk of this FR4 plate becoming conductive...
Insulation between element and clamps could be thin straps of teflon sheet...

Best might be if the fiberglass center support rod can taken totally out or be of round teflon bar... good insulator, low friction, probably air particles etc. don't stick on it easily...

Teflon feels tough but elastic, so in the stress point it's not much use, but probably functions as a vibration damper in the gap... assuming the element support plate does not transfer element end bending effects due to wind load directly to element center gap...

Anyway it's going to be interesting to see how these precautions will actually work... in both at mechanical and electrical reliability... hopefully in both.

tnx oh6io

2260. Re: Split driven element insulation... ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-01 16:20:54 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <71c448pemerb0p40mtb7v0jpp9jgromgpq@4ax.com>
Source record: 927

On Thu, 30 Aug 2012 21:49:15 +0300, KBa <kba@nic.fi> wrote:

>Problem exists how to get reliable insulation to split driven element
>and support rod which is exposed to RF voltage ?
>Fiberglass is told to be sensitive creating conductive coal brigdes
>which creates true resistive short at driving point ? (at least one
>fiberglass tubing is done so... gap was 2 inches)
>
>How to improve insulation ? Ptfe-shield over fiberglass rod, heat shrink
>tubing, varnish layer ?
>
>tnx oh6io

In a past life, I helped design marine radios. As others have
mentioned, there are different flavors of fiberglass, some of which
are not really suitable for outdoor or high humidity applications.

Instead of trying to fix fiberglass, you might consider machinable
glass ceramics.
<http://www.matweb.com/Search/MaterialGroupSearch.aspx?GroupID=301>
Something like material:
<http://www.matweb.com/search/datasheet.aspx?matguid=848bdecf89b74ef986925162e6a6255e&ckck
=1>
<http://www.corning.com/assets/0/965/989/1081/1397D5E7-018E-4CF4-A34C-6814B815BCAC.pdf>

It's sufficiently strong to handle antenna elements, but was also
somewhat brittle. RF characteristics are superb. 9.4Kv/mm is not
going to arc. However, you won't like the prices. A 1" dia 6" long
rod will cost you $150.
<http://www.astromet.com/MacorPriceSheet2010.pdf>
For ham radio, nothing but the best.

Otherwise, there's always the traditional dry pine dowel soaked in
bees wax.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2261. Re: Split driven element insulation... ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-01 19:25:27 UTC
From: Baron <baron@linuxmaniac.net>
Message-ID: <k1tneresr1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 928

KBa Inscribed thus:
>
> Best might be if the fiberglass center support rod can taken totally
> out or be of round teflon bar... good insulator, low friction,
> probably air particles etc. don't stick on it easily...
>
> Teflon feels tough but elastic,

Be aware that Teflon will cold flow !

--
Best Regards:
Baron.

2262. Re: Split driven element insulation... ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-01 19:36:52 UTC
From: KBa <kba@nic.fi>
Message-ID: <504263D4.1020209@nic.fi>
Source record: 929

On 1.9.2012 19:20, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Thu, 30 Aug 2012 21:49:15 +0300, KBa <kba@nic.fi> wrote:
>
>> Problem exists how to get reliable insulation to split driven element
>> and support rod which is exposed to RF voltage ?
>> Fiberglass is told to be sensitive creating conductive coal brigdes
>> which creates true resistive short at driving point ? (at least one
>> fiberglass tubing is done so... gap was 2 inches)
>>
>> How to improve insulation ? Ptfe-shield over fiberglass rod, heat shrink
>> tubing, varnish layer ?
>>
>> tnx oh6io
>
> In a past life, I helped design marine radios. As others have
> mentioned, there are different flavors of fiberglass, some of which
> are not really suitable for outdoor or high humidity applications.
>
> Instead of trying to fix fiberglass, you might consider machinable
> glass ceramics.
> <http://www.matweb.com/Search/MaterialGroupSearch.aspx?GroupID=301>
> Something like material:
> <http://www.matweb.com/search/datasheet.aspx?matguid=848bdecf89b74ef986925162e6a6255e&ck
ck=1>
> <http://www.corning.com/assets/0/965/989/1081/1397D5E7-018E-4CF4-A34C-6814B815BCAC.pdf>
>
> It's sufficiently strong to handle antenna elements, but was also
> somewhat brittle. RF characteristics are superb. 9.4Kv/mm is not
> going to arc. However, you won't like the prices. A 1" dia 6" long
> rod will cost you $150.
> <http://www.astromet.com/MacorPriceSheet2010.pdf>
> For ham radio, nothing but the best.
>
> Otherwise, there's always the traditional dry pine dowel soaked in
> bees wax.

Well, hmmm...
There seems to be several alternatives to fiberglass... and several
grades of it...

Just thinking of how glass ceramics may behave under bending force...
Element center gap is under very small vibration (wind load) and element
static load stresses the insulator center... it bends slighly depending
how elastic is the material...
Fiberglass have some elasticity... it's not brittle... on the other hand

there could be support limiting the bar bending or the element halves
might have more than two clamping points... so the center gap would
be steady...

Actually I had in mind using extra varnish layers on fiberglass after
processed to diameter and then boiling it in bee wax...
This is still the plan b or c.

tnx oh6io

2263. Re: Split driven element insulation... ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-01 20:10:49 UTC
From: Wimpie <wimabctel@tetech.nl>
Message-ID: <8b7d7$50426ad1$5353a19c$19859@cache70.multikabel.net>
Source record: 930

```
El 01-09-12 18:13, KBa escribiï¿½:
> On 31.8.2012 22:04, Wimpie wrote:
>> El 31-08-12 20:07, Dave Platt escribiï¿½:
>>> In article<dec7f$5040b410$5353a19c$14204@cache60.multikabel.net>,
>>> Wimpie<wimabctel@tetech.nl> wrote:
>>>
>>>>> Problem exists how to get reliable insulation to split driven
>>>>> element
>>>>> and support rod which is exposed to RF voltage ?
>>>>> Fiberglass is told to be sensitive creating conductive coal brigdes
>>>>> which creates true resistive short at driving point ? (at least one
>>>>> fiberglass tubing is done so... gap was 2 inches )
>>>>
>>>> Assuming power of about 1 kW and a HW dipole (say 60 Ohms), the
>>>> voltage will be about 350Vp. I can hardly imagine that a plastic gap
>>>> of 0.05m will degrade to failure because of tracking.
>>>
>>> On the other hand, if the original poster is attempting to drive this
>>> antenna off-resonance, with open-wire feedline and a wide-
>>> impedance-range transmatch / "antenna tuner", then it's entirely
>>> possible that the feedpoint will sometimes be "looking into" a much
>>> higher impedance, and that a matched drive will result in very high
>>> voltages at the feedpoint. Even a coax-feed antenna might have this
>>> problem, I suppose, if the split element is being driven by something
>>> like a delta match which has a relatively high impedance-
>>> transformation ratio.
>>>
>>> From what I see in a short Google-search, fiberglass *can* be
>>> hygroscopic, depending on what resin was used to bind the fiberglass.
>>> A fiberglass rod which was made with a somewhat-hygroscopic resin
>>> (e.g. polyamide) might tend to behave badly in the face of high RF
>>> voltages, whereas a rod made with a non-hygroscopic resin might be
>>> fine unless dirty or wet.
>>>
>>
>> Hello Dave,
>>
>> Thanks for de addition. During the simple voltage calculation my mind
>> said: "what if VSWR is really bad".
>>
>> With 1 kVp over 0.05m I would not expect problems. You are right,
>> Polyamide (Nylon) is bad for RF and as far as I know, isn't fully UV
>> resistant without additives.
>>
```

>> Once I had a nylon bolt in the field of a tuning capacitor running
>> close
>> to breakdown over about 3mmm. The bolt produced lots of smoke within
>> some seconds and broke down. Changing from PA to PE solved the problem.
>>
>> Assuming 50% glass fill factor and effective loss factor of 0.2 (so
>> Q of
>> the glass/PA composite material is just 5), I would expect a
>> dissipation
>> in the range of 4 Watts at 1 kVp and 10 MHz in a 1.5 Inch thick massive
>> rod. Maybe Kba can provide us some additional info on the working
>> voltage across the gap (and frequency).
>>
>> When using epoxy or polyester fiberglass, loss will be significantly
>> less.
>>
>
> Thanks for all comments, ... some new approaches have arisen... to
> eliminate possible risks and troubles before they exist...
>
> This problem is dual, both electrical and mechanical as insulator in the
> element gap is under quite high mechanic stress...
> This is future OWA antenna split driven element... will be used at HF...
>
> This previous fiberglass problem wasn't instant, it developed slowly
> after several years of succesful use (and weather effects, moisture
> etc.) so probably the reason was only the moisture, dust and dirt
> layers in the inner surface of the insulator.
Tracking (forming of conductive (carbon) path) is mostly a slow
process that may take years to develop to failure, so this sound
strange (if creepage is the root cause).

> Insulator was round fiberglass tube of 65mm diameter and around one
> meter long, used as center of 7MHz antenna feed element (60mm diam.),
> the outer surface of the tube was weather (and UV) protected and
> water proof, but the 5 cm gap inside the tube was not entirely though
> element ends were not in open air... some moisture do condensate
> always inside the element... I guess...

This changes the story when moisture can enter the inner side of the
tube and may stay there. I assumed you used a massive rod for
mechanical strength. At the inner side you don't have the cleaning
effect due to rain, wind, precipitation, etc. Could there be salt
built-up (due to seeping water that evaporates slowly)?

You mentioned it is 1 m long, that is really a large creepage
distance! Assuming about 5mm wall thickness and fully conducting
inner side of the tube, radial field strength (350V) will be in the
50V/mm range, well below permissible levels to avoid insulation
failure at MHz frequencies in FR4 material.

It would be nice to inspect such a failed tube to figure out how the
tracking took place, because I have now idea.

>
> Measured impedance was quite low, 25 ohms resistive near resonance, so
> probably voltages have been also low at one kw power level.
>
> I cannot tell the exact fiberglass grade that was used, probably it
> was green FR4 or other strong quality as mechanical stress was high in
> the insulator and long and heavy 7MHz element halves loaded the
> insulator center.
> This fiberglass insulator tube finally got to a ohmic short and didn't
> recover.
>
> Later this insulator was replaced with another type and problems
> disappeared.
>
> . . .
>
> Now one other future split driven OWA antenna has been under plan ...
> but there are the same mechanical stress problems as element center gap
> should (?) have center support rod but it exposes also to all
> weather effects... in this case element diameter will be 25 mm...
> So insulation in the gap should be good but material should be also
> something capable handling bending moment of the element halves...
>
> Now the latest plan is try to move the mechanic load away from the
> center support rod to element support plate which could be much longer
> in length... then the element center stress is expected to be lower
> across the gap...
>
> Then also the element clamps have more separation as this support plate
> is also again FR4...
> Secondly the element halves will be insulated from the clamps so there
> will be less risk of this FR4 plate becoming conductive...
> Insulation between element and clamps could be thin straps of teflon
> sheet...
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> Best might be if the fiberglass center support rod can taken totally
> out or be of round teflon bar... good insulator, low friction,
> probably air particles etc. don't stick on it easily...
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> Teflon feels tough but elastic, so in the stress point it's not much
> use, but probably functions as a vibration damper in the gap... assuming
> the element support plate does not transfer element end bending effects
> due to wind load directly to element center gap...
>
> Anyway it's going to be interesting to see how these precautions
> will actually work... in both at mechanical and electrical
> reliability... hopefully in both.

Besides mechanical cracks that may provoke solid insulation breakdown, carbon trace forming (tracking) over wheather exposed plastic surfaces is the most likely problem, so I think you should try to maximize the creepage path. As E-field strength in the insulation materials will be low, you don't need low loss materials.

Thanks for sharing the info on the insulator failure!

--
Wim
PA3DJS
www.tetech.nl
Please remove abc first in case of PM

2264. Re: Split driven element insulation... ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-01 20:18:16 UTC
From: Wimpie <wimabctel@tetech.nl>
Message-ID: <63769$50426c90$5353a19c$16418@cache1.tilbu1.nb.home.nl>
Source record: 931

```
El 01-09-12 22:10, Wimpie escribiï¿½:
> El 01-09-12 18:13, KBa escribiï¿½:
>> On 31.8.2012 22:04, Wimpie wrote:
>>> El 31-08-12 20:07, Dave Platt escribiï¿½:
>>>> In article<dec7f$5040b410$5353a19c$14204@cache60.multikabel.net>,
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>>>>
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>>>> impedance-range transmatch / "antenna tuner", then it's entirely
>>>> possible that the feedpoint will sometimes be "looking into" a much
>>>> higher impedance, and that a matched drive will result in very high
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>>> said: "what if VSWR is really bad".
>>>
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```

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>> This is future OWA antenna split driven element... will be used at
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>
>
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>>
>> Later this insulator was replaced with another type and problems
>> disappeared.
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>> . . .
>>
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>> but there are the same mechanical stress problems as element center gap
>> should (?) have center support rod but it exposes also to all
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>> So insulation in the gap should be good but material should be also
>> something capable handling bending moment of the element halves...
>>
>> Now the latest plan is try to move the mechanic load away from the
>> center support rod to element support plate which could be much longer
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>> across the gap...
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>> is also again FR4...
>> Secondly the element halves will be insulated from the clamps so there
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>> Insulation between element and clamps could be thin straps of teflon
>> sheet...
>>
>> Best might be if the fiberglass center support rod can taken totally
>> out or be of round teflon bar... good insulator, low friction,
>> probably air particles etc. don't stick on it easily...

>>
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>> use, but probably functions as a vibration damper in the gap...
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> carbon trace forming (tracking) over wheather exposed plastic surfaces
> is the most likely problem, so I think you should try to maximize the
> creepage path. As E-field strength in the insulation materials will be
> low, you don't need low loss materials.
>
> Thanks for sharing the info on the insulator failure!
>
>

--
Wim
PA3DJS
www.tetech.nl
Please remove abc first in case of PM

2265. Re: Split driven element insulation... ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-02 01:00:48 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <fj9548d4o7culj5aiqj51c7ugdg9umio41@4ax.com>
Source record: 932

On Sat, 01 Sep 2012 22:36:52 +0300, KBa <kba@nic.fi> wrote:

>Just thinking of how glass ceramics may behave under bending force...

Machinable glass ceramic insulators don't behave... they break.
They're great under compression but miserable in tension. So-so in
torsion. All you have to do is make the insulator stronger than the
element it supports. If there's excess force on the element, the
aluminum element will bend rather than the insulator will break.

>Element center gap is under very small vibration (wind load) and element
>static load stresses the insulator center... it bends slighly depending
>how elastic is the material...

I don't expect wind vibration to be much of a problem. The forces are
rather small compared to a flock of overfed birds landing on the
elements or the wind blowing at hurricane force. With a brittle
insulator, an impact with a flying hard object is a real danger.

>Fiberglass have some elasticity... it's not brittle... on the other hand
>there could be support limiting the bar bending or the element halves
>might have more than two clamping points... so the center gap would
>be steady...

You haven't supplied any numbers or dimensions, can't do any
calculations.

I don't think you'll have much trouble with the static loads
(including the birds). The wind loading might be a problem depending
on design.

Required reading "The Physical Design of Yagi Antennas" by Dave
Leeson:
<http://www.universal-radio.com/catalog/books/0995.html>
<http://www.realhamradio.com/Download.htm>
Ugh... I dunno about these prices:
<http://www.alibris.com/booksearch?qwork=5115496>
More:
<http://thebont.com/spreadsheets/AnalysisOfAntennaMastStrength.htm>
<http://www.rotorservice.com/antenna%20wind%20load.htm>
<http://www.arraysolutions.com/Products/windloads.htm>
<http://www.sinctech.com/antenna_wind_loading.aspx>

>Actually I had in mind using extra varnish layers on fiberglass after
>processed to diameter and then boiling it in bee wax...
>This is still the plan b or c.

Bees wax won't work on fiberglass.

>tnx oh6io

Perhaps if you build something really disgusting errr... innovative,
which balances some of the tension on the insulator with a little
compression, try building the yagi elements using wires instead of
tubing using a "cage". The "cage" will increase the effective element
diameter (thus increasing the antenna bandwidth). The "cage" will
also supply some tension to the insulator, which will balance some of
the tension.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2266. HOT LATEST UPDATED VIDEOS AND SEXY ACTRESES PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-02 01:29:50 UTC
From: LPWS <3ghfhfffgg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <db80625e-31f4-471e-a848-cc6a07f343fd@ql4g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 933

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
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ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
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HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
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http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/c-interview-questions-and-answers.
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sap interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/sap-interview-questions-and-answers.html

all jobs
java jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/java-jobs.html
oracle jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/oracle-jobs.html
sap jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/sap-jobs.html
hardware jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/hardware-jobs.html
networking jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/networking-jobs.html
datawarehousing jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/datawarehousing-jobs.html
GOOGLE ADSENSE
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/google-adsense.html

2267. Re: Split driven element insulation... ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-02 01:31:37 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <kdd5489nhrf31u1i9ibh1or0erlddmds7g@4ax.com>
Source record: 934

On Sat, 01 Sep 2012 18:00:48 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
wrote:

>The "cage" will
>also supply some tension to the insulator, which will balance some of
>the tension.

Oops. That should read:
The "cage" will also supply some compression to the insulator, which
will balance some of the tension.

<http://www.ets-lindgren.com/3104C>
--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2268. Re: My 80 meter loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-02 02:48:50 UTC
From: Paul Drahn <pdrahn@webformixair.com>
Message-ID: <k1uheprgq1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 935

On 9/1/2012 8:08 AM, Boomer wrote:
> I have had an 80 meter loop running around my house at a height of 35
> feet now for 5 years. It was fed with a 75 foot section of 450 ohm
> window line. This served me well during this time. I know very little of
> antenna theory. I do know some electronics and repair my own
> transceivers and amplifiers.
>
> I wanted to do a little improvement to this loop to stop the thing from
> changing tune every time it rained or snowed.
>
> A fellow ham urged me to use open wire 600 ohm line to stop this
> detuning from happening and to improve my losses with this antenna.
>
> I already felt I had a pretty good antenna because it really lowered my
> receiver noise over a dipole that I had originally. Anyway, two days ago
> I finally did the work to put up a 600 ohm line using #14 insulated
> house wire and spacers from www.73cnc.com.
>
> I was shocked to see my antenna change tune radically. I thought I had
> made a mistake and was going to have to replace the open wire line with
> the 450 again. I was worn out after the day of changing this line. So I
> spent the next day using the antenna anyway. My VSWR on 75 meters had
> gone from 3 to 8. Yikes. However, all the higher bands looked a lot
> better. 15 and 10 meters showed an almost perfect match. The antenna
> became much quieter. My friends on 75 said they heard no difference in
> my signal strength even with the 8 to 1 VSWR.
>
> I have an Imax 2000 that I use for 15 and 10. This antenna always showed
> an increase in signal strength on those bands over the loop. Now the
> reverse is true. I hear signals on the loop that are buried in the noise
> on the Imax. In 1 short hour I worked Cuba, Belfast, Nurenburg, and
> California getting great signal reports from them all and seeing
> beautiful S meter readings from them.
>
> I cannot explain this effect with any kind of theory. I simply don't
> know antenna theory. But it happened. My friend cannot explain it either
> but he tried using open wire feeds 30 years ago and will not use
> anything else.
I have a similar antenna at 35 feet, except is it a 160 meter loop fed
with 225 feet of 600 ohm feed line. I use a Dentron MT-3000A antenna
tuner with a built-in balun.

I tune the tuner using a MFJ 259B and get almost 1-1 SWR on all bands
through 6 meters. On some bands and at some frequencies, the tuning is

very narrow band. Particularly on 75 meters. If you are not using something like an antenna analyzer, you may be missing the correct spot for a 1-1 SWR.

Also, I always have to adjust the tuning for moisture, even here in the desert. Rain, ice and snow have a big effect.

The other side of the picture is the antenna really loves thunder storms and precipitation static. I have a big DPDT switch to open the feed line to the tuner and ground it directly. sometimes 1/4" arcs! You probably have already discovered this!

I love my loop! Even work 6 meter E's and contests with it.

73, Paul, KD7HB

2269. Re: Split driven element insulation... ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-02 08:24:30 UTC
From: KBa <kba@nic.fi>
Message-ID: <504317BE.8090905@nic.fi>
Source record: 936

On 2.9.2012 4:00, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Sat, 01 Sep 2012 22:36:52 +0300, KBa <kba@nic.fi> wrote:
>
>> Just thinking of how glass ceramics may behave under bending force...
>
> Machinable glass ceramic insulators don't behave... they break.
> They're great under compression but miserable in tension. So-so in
> torsion. All you have to do is make the insulator stronger than the
> element it supports. If there's excess force on the element, the
> aluminum element will bend rather than the insulator will break.
>
>> Element center gap is under very small vibration (wind load) and element
>> static load stresses the insulator center... it bends slighly depending
>> how elastic is the material...
>
> I don't expect wind vibration to be much of a problem. The forces are
> rather small compared to a flock of overfed birds landing on the
> elements or the wind blowing at hurricane force. With a brittle
> insulator, an impact with a flying hard object is a real danger.
>
>> Fiberglass have some elasticity... it's not brittle... on the other hand
>> there could be support limiting the bar bending or the element halves
>> might have more than two clamping points... so the center gap would
>> be steady...
>
> You haven't supplied any numbers or dimensions, can't do any
> calculations.

Hi Jeff

Ok, very good points... this design may need better tools I have in
hands for the stress checks...

But some numbers... 14MHz tapered element half, symmetric segments,
starting at center 47" (OD 1", ID 0.625"), 24" (OD 0.875",ID 0.619"),
44" (OD 0.75", ID 0.619"),36"(OD 0.625",ID 0.467") and tip 58.7" (OD
0.5", ID 0.494") AL 6082, element wall dimensions are somewhat on a
heavy side at the center segments... so is the weight a little...
Center gap 2" between element halves.

Currently planned support plate dimensions L 15.75" x W 7.87" thickness
0.393" FR4, element clamp positions 2" and 6.88" symmetric along plate
long side, so two clamps for each element half, plate located above
element for partial rain cover... Plate max size 19.6" x 9.8"...
Not yet processed, so no worries for changes...

Much appreciated if you have some dimensioning help for the center insulator diameter and length (minimum) handling the stress...

I may still need to consider FR4 bar covered with shrink tube, but ceramics are also on a map... but depending on support plate strength and bending at gap center (or between nearest clamps 2" off the gap center) there might be chance to forget whole center bar in the gap...

tnx oh6io

>
> I don't think you'll have much trouble with the static loads
> (including the birds). The wind loading might be a problem depending
> on design.
>

2270. Re: My 80 meter loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-02 14:33:31 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <ea429e85-0f7b-4a2e-a2d0-64d5c185fe31@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 937

On Saturday, September 1, 2012 10:08:23 AM UTC-5, Boomer wrote:
> I was shocked to see my antenna change tune radically.

An antenna analysis program like EZNEC would have predicted those results. Since the SWR, Z0, and losses are different going from 450 ohm ladder-line to 600 ohm open-wire line, the 50 ohm SWR and impedance will be different at the shack. There's absolutely nothing to be shocked about - it's just relatively simple physics in action. Here's a transmission line calculator that might help:

http://www.vk1od.net/calc/tl/tllc.php

A free demo (learning) version of EZNEC is available at: www.eznec.com
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2271. Re: Split driven element insulation... ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-03 07:18:26 UTC
From: KBa <kba@nic.fi>
Message-ID: <504459C2.8070101@nic.fi>
Source record: 938

>>
>>
>>> Insulator was round fiberglass tube of 65mm diameter and around one
>>> meter long, used as center of 7MHz antenna feed element (60mm diam.),
>>> the outer surface of the tube was weather (and UV) protected and
>>> water proof, but the 5 cm gap inside the tube was not entirely though
>>> element ends were not in open air... some moisture do condensate
>>> always inside the element... I guess...
>>
>> This changes the story when moisture can enter the inner side of the
>> tube and may stay there. I assumed you used a massive rod for
>> mechanical strength. At the inner side you don't have the cleaning
>> effect due to rain, wind, precipitation, etc. Could there be salt
>> built-up (due to seeping water that evaporates slowly)?
>>
>> You mentioned it is 1 m long, that is really a large creepage
>> distance! Assuming about 5mm wall thickness and fully conducting inner
>> side of the tube, radial field strength (350V) will be in the 50V/mm
>> range, well below permissible levels to avoid insulation failure at
>> MHz frequencies in FR4 material.
>>
>> It would be nice to inspect such a failed tube to figure out how the
>> tracking took place, because I have now idea.
>>
>>
>>
>>>
>>> Measured impedance was quite low, 25 ohms resistive near resonance, so
>>> probably voltages have been also low at one kw power level.
>>>
>>> I cannot tell the exact fiberglass grade that was used, probably it
>>> was green FR4 or other strong quality as mechanical stress was high in
>>> the insulator and long and heavy 7MHz element halves loaded the
>>> insulator center.
>>> This fiberglass insulator tube finally got to a ohmic short and didn't
>>> recover.
>>>
>>> Later this insulator was replaced with another type and problems
>>> disappeared.
>>>
>>> . . .
>>>
>>> Now one other future split driven OWA antenna has been under plan ...
>>> but there are the same mechanical stress problems as element center gap

>>> should (?) have center support rod but it exposes also to all
>>> weather effects... in this case element diameter will be 25 mm...
>>> So insulation in the gap should be good but material should be also
>>> something capable handling bending moment of the element halves...
>>>
>>> Now the latest plan is try to move the mechanic load away from the
>>> center support rod to element support plate which could be much longer
>>> in length... then the element center stress is expected to be lower
>>> across the gap...
>>>
>>> Then also the element clamps have more separation as this support plate
>>> is also again FR4...
>>> Secondly the element halves will be insulated from the clamps so there
>>> will be less risk of this FR4 plate becoming conductive...
>>> Insulation between element and clamps could be thin straps of teflon
>>> sheet...
>>>
>>> Best might be if the fiberglass center support rod can taken totally
>>> out or be of round teflon bar... good insulator, low friction,
>>> probably air particles etc. don't stick on it easily...
>>>
>>> Teflon feels tough but elastic, so in the stress point it's not much
>>> use, but probably functions as a vibration damper in the gap...
>>> assuming
>>> the element support plate does not transfer element end bending effects
>>> due to wind load directly to element center gap...
>>>
>>> Anyway it's going to be interesting to see how these precautions
>>> will actually work... in both at mechanical and electrical
>>> reliability... hopefully in both.
>>
>> Besides mechanical cracks that may provoke solid insulation breakdown,
>> carbon trace forming (tracking) over wheather exposed plastic surfaces
>> is the most likely problem, so I think you should try to maximize the
>> creepage path. As E-field strength in the insulation materials will be
>> low, you don't need low loss materials.
>>
>> Thanks for sharing the info on the insulator failure!
>>

Hi

Yes, thanks for good material analysis. It was really very odd to find
this kind of failure *can* occur as gap was large and the material was
good quality. Visually by eye there wasn't anything unusual in the gap
inner surface, maybe they had been visible by more accurate means. But
aging exists in all materials and other environments than dry and clean
air shorten time for problems.
Insulator structure must taken account too...
Now to avoid similar troubles takes some more planning, the next
insulator is smaller in diameter and element mechanical stress is also

much lower...

tnx oh6io

2272. antenna basics.i mean basic.basic basic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-03 12:43:29 UTC
From: john raynham <john.raynham.a8a9a99@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <john.raynham.a8a9a99@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 939

im baffled by all this.its not my natural subject.This is what i want ta know- Some yrs ago i found the answrs in a usa book issued during WW2 for service people.It was in a combined volume and in individual ones like AC theory/etc.I made notes but now cant find books or notes as ill. The books explained all about how a wire or rod has, along its length things like capacitance/inductance/resistance and how shortening the wire or lengthening it caused changes in the effects.For instance on a full length dipole the ceter feed would be at max amps and lowest volts.etc.I can get this far but how the wire becomes capacative or inductive along its length i cant figure.For weeks ive drawn dozens of sine waves on scraps paper but stiil cant figure it.Ive tried internet but the advisors all seem to assume the reader is a genius. One writer has a book on here 70 pp long and goes into every technicality but,does not explain what i want to know.WHY.Ive tried using a resistance meauring noise bridge that folks claim is dead simple but i cant even understan what the resultant measurements indicate.The bridge dont measure inductance and,even if it did it would be of little use as in would not understand it.The clown who claim its simple the seem to write articles of baffling complexity so what world are they living in,not mine.I think the books earlier ref to have a name inside like kroger or similar.I wish i could find them.Why why why are books in uk impossible to understand compared with usa stuff like this or for instance early tab books which i cant find either.Looking forward to my next life as.could not be worse.Any ideas???Sure what i want to know is vital as a first principle so why this avoidance.

--
john raynham

2273. Re: antenna basics.i mean basic.basic basic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-03 18:19:21 UTC
From: Baron <baron@linuxmaniac.net>
Message-ID: <k22sar$s0g$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 940

john raynham Inscribed thus:

>
> im baffled by all this.its not my natural subject.This is what i want
> ta know- Some yrs ago i found the answrs in a usa book issued during
> WW2 for service people.It was in a combined volume and in individual
> ones like AC theory/etc.I made notes but now cant find books or notes
> as ill. The books explained all about how a wire or rod has, along its
> length things like capacitance/inductance/resistance and how
> shortening the wire or lengthening it caused changes in the
> effects.For instance on a full length dipole the ceter feed would be
> at max amps and lowest volts.etc.I can get this far but how the wire
> becomes capacative or inductive along its length

Its all to do with resonance. On either side of that the wire or antenna
element becomes either inductive or capacitive. This quantity is
usually called reactance (J) and dissipates no power.

> i cant figure.For
> weeks ive drawn dozens of sine waves on scraps paper but stiil cant
> figure it.Ive tried internet but the advisors all seem to assume the
> reader is a genius. One writer has a book on here 70 pp long and goes
> into every technicality but,does not explain what i want to
> know.WHY.Ive tried using a resistance meauring noise bridge that folks
> claim is dead simple

A noise bridge is basically a comparator. It essentially compares a
known quantity with an un-known one. When the bridge is balanced the
known and un-known are equal in value. A calibrated capacitor should
indicate which direction any reactance lays.

> but i cant even understand what the resultant
> measurements indicate.The bridge dont measure inductance and,even if
> it did it would be of little use as in would not understand it.The
> clowns who claim its simple then seem to write articles of baffling
> complexity so what world are they living in,not mine.I think the books
> earlier ref to have a name inside like kroger or similar.I wish i
> could find them.Why why why are books in uk impossible to understand
> compared with usa stuff like this or for instance early tab books
> which i cant find either.Looking forward to my next life as.could not
> be worse.Any ideas???Sure what i want to know is vital as a first
> principle so why this avoidance.
>

Grab one of the "Radio Handbooks" ! All the answers are in those.

If is any help one of the first books that I ever had was a copy of
"M.G.Scrogie" "Foundations of Wireless"
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M._G._Scroggie>

HTH.

--
Best Regards:
Baron.

2274. Re: antenna basics.i mean basic.basic basic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-04 12:15:10 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <aa300bac-7727-468c-93dc-d03d030ad6a6@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 941

On Monday, September 3, 2012 7:43:29 AM UTC-5, john raynham wrote:
> I can get this far but how the wire becomes capacative or
> inductive along its length i cant figure.

It's easy to understand once one understands phasor (vector) math and the basics of wave reflection. For a dipole, just remember that the current reverses phase at the end of the element and the voltage doesn't. A dipole is a standing wave antenna, i.e. there are forward waves and reflected waves on each element. The feedpoint impedance of a dipole is (Vfor+Vref)/(Ifor+Iref), all phasor math. A resonant 1/2WL dipole has two elements, each 90 degrees long. If we pick the phase angle of Vfor as zero degrees for a reference, the reflected voltage will have traveled 180 degrees during its round trip and will therefore be 180 degrees out of phase with the forward voltage. Phasors that are 180 degrees out of phase with each other simply subtract so the voltage at the feedpoint of a 1/2WL resonant dipole is |Vfor|-|Vref|, using regular math. The reflected current will have traveled the same 180 degrees plus another 180 degree phase shift at the end of the element. That puts Ifor in phase with Iref so these two quantities simply add. Total feedpoint current = |Ifor|+|Iref|. So the resonant feedpoint impedance of a resonant 1/2WL dipole is:

Zfp = |Vfor-Vref|/|Ifor+Iref| = ~50-75 ohms at zero degrees, e.g. 50+j0 ohms

You say you understand why the resonant feedpoint is resistive so - so far so good? That part is relatively easy because the phase angle of the feedpoint impedance at resonance is zero degrees.

For a dipole that is shorter or longer than resonant, we have to use phasor math because the phase angles are something other than zero and 180 degrees.

For a dipole a little shorter than resonant: Vfor+Vref will have a negative phase angle. Ifor+Iref will have a positive phase angle. Zfp=(Vfor+Vref)/(Ifor+Iref) will have a negative phase angle, e.g. 100 ohms at -30 degrees, so the feedpoint impedance will exhibit capacitive reactance.

For a dipole a little longer than resonant: Vfor+Vref will have a positive phase angle. Ifor+Iref will have a negative phase angle. Zfp=(Vfor+Vref)/(Ifor+Iref) will have a potitive phase angle, e.g. 100 ohms at +30 degrees, so the feedpoint impedance will exhibit inductive reactance.

When the dipole gets to one wavelength long, the voltages and currents are once again in phase or 180 degrees out of phase and the feedpoint impedance becomes purely resistive once again. However, the extra 180 degrees in the reflected wave's round trip results in in-phase voltages and out-of-phase currents.

For 1WL dipole: Zfp = |Vfor+Vref|/|Ifor-Iref|, i.e. a very high resistive impedance, e.g. 5000+j0 ohms.

2275. Re: antenna basics.i mean basic.basic basic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-04 12:21:55 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <e8cfd56b-c2c7-42e8-9596-9c4b55d990e2@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 942

On Tuesday, September 4, 2012 7:15:10 AM UTC-5, W5DXP wrote:
> Zfp = |Vfor-Vref|/|Ifor+Iref| = ~50-75 ohms at zero degrees, e.g. 50+j0 ohms

In the above posting, I mistakenly omitted some absolute value marks. For instance, the above 1/2WL resonant equation should have been:

Zfp = (|Vfor|-|Vref|)/(|Ifor|+|Iref|)

I apologize for that boo-boo.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2276. Re: antenna basics.i mean basic.basic basic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-04 15:56:31 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <t39c48dtju046jci3fmhlkhgaal1g9q7nv@4ax.com>
Source record: 943

On Tue, 4 Sep 2012 05:21:55 -0700 (PDT), W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>On Tuesday, September 4, 2012 7:15:10 AM UTC-5, W5DXP wrote:
>> Zfp = |Vfor-Vref|/|Ifor+Iref| = ~50-75 ohms at zero degrees, e.g. 50+j0 ohms
>
>In the above posting, I mistakenly omitted some absolute value marks. For instance, the
above 1/2WL resonant equation should have been:
>
>Zfp = (|Vfor|-|Vref|)/(|Ifor|+|Iref|)
>
>I apologize for that boo-boo.

Yeah, you apologize and that's good, because he asked for basic basics
and you respond with vector algebra.

w.

2277. Re: antenna basics.i mean basic.basic basic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-04 16:38:11 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <50462e74$0$26698$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 944

"Helmut Wabnig" <hwabnig@.- --- -.dotat> napisal w wiadomosci
news:t39c48dtju046jci3fmhlkhgaal1g9q7nv@4ax.com...
> On Tue, 4 Sep 2012 05:21:55 -0700 (PDT), W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
> wrote:
>
>>On Tuesday, September 4, 2012 7:15:10 AM UTC-5, W5DXP wrote:
>>> Zfp = |Vfor-Vref|/|Ifor+Iref| = ~50-75 ohms at zero degrees, e.g. 50+j0
>>> ohms
>>
>>In the above posting, I mistakenly omitted some absolute value marks. For
>>instance, the above 1/2WL resonant equation should have been:
>>
>>Zfp = (|Vfor|-|Vref|)/(|Ifor|+|Iref|)
>>
>>I apologize for that boo-boo.
>
> Yeah, you apologize and that's good, because he asked for basic basics
> and you respond with vector algebra.

He also wrote: "A dipole is a standing wave antenna, i.e. there are forward
waves and reflected waves on each element."
He should add that the antenna with the reflected waves do not radiate.
S*

2278. Re: antenna basics.i mean basic.basic basic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-04 18:09:43 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <b8a45e30-5f9c-4539-9ad2-5edb921a334f@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 945

On Tuesday, September 4, 2012 11:00:02 AM UTC-5, Helmut Wabnig wrote:
> Yeah, you apologize and that's good, because he asked for basic basics
> and you respond with vector algebra.

Seems you and I have a different definition for the word "basic". It is impossible to have a *BASIC* understanding of feedpoint impedance in standing wave antennas without having a *BASIC* understanding of phasor/vector algebra and a *BASIC* understanding of reflected wave theory. The great majority of hams do not understand those *BASICS* and that is the reason for their confusion. I do not understand the *BASICS* of modern automobile mechanics. That's why I take my vehicles to a dealership.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2279. Re: antenna basics.i mean basic.basic basic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-04 18:21:25 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <963d56e1-d03b-4d3d-9810-6834adce7b2a@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 946

On Tuesday, September 4, 2012 11:38:13 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> He should add that the antenna with the reflected waves do not radiate.

:) The reflected waves, for a standing-wave antenna, are *on the antenna elements*, NOT on the feedline. A resonate 1/2WL dipole has an SWR of ~20:1 on the dipole elements. Reflected waves on a standing wave antenna radiate just as well as forward waves on a standing wave antenna. Both forward waves and reflected waves on a standing wave antenna are common-mode and they radiate equally well.

Here's a brain teaser for all. Assume a resonant 1/2WL dipole made from #14 wire at a height of 30 ft. Given: The characteristic impedance, Z0, of a #14 horizontal wire at a height of 30 ft. is calculated to be 600 ohms. The forward voltage on the dipole elements at the feedpoint is 100 volts. The feedpoint impedance of the dipole is 50 ohms.

What is the reflected voltage at the feedpoint? What are the forward current and reflected current at the feedpoint? What is the SWR on the antenna elements? What is the voltage at the tip ends of the dipole elements?

Anyone with a *BASIC* understanding of standing wave antennas will be able to answer those questions.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2280. Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-04 22:52:38 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.a8c4079@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.a8c4079@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 947

Ok, so a friend of mine died, and at his SK auction, I picked up about 6 antenna's for about $10 each.

Some were good and some were not so good...

I have a real friend who repairs my computer for free and he is into the CB radio.
I cannot get him to study and get his amateur radio license and I wanted to get him involved in some type of radio - with the hopes that when he see's how much the CB radio sucks - he would want to study and take the test and get his license and quit fooling around with the CB radio...

His best friend drives truck for the DOT and is a garbage man on the side.
They had boxes of old CB radios, and I found a couple that still put out about 3 watts AM with good modulation.

The person my friend bought his computer shop from was an Amateur Radio Operator. He gave the guy a 48' piece of RG-8 coax and 30' of tower.
The tower was bent and no one wanted it - even though it was not rusted or damaged in any other way.

So to help him out, I gave him the Ringo Ranger so he would at least have an outdoors antenna to play with.

I know a Ringo Ranger is a dummy load - no one has to explain it to me.
But at my house with 120' of Belden 9913F7 - up about 28' off the ground, with ground radials, I was able to compare it to my Solorcon A99 - which is tuned for 10 meters.

The Ringo was about 1 or 2 S units less noisy and I was able to talk on 10 meters to a fellow in the Neatherlands with no problems.

So I gave him the antenna, told him to wait until I got there to help put it together and tune it.
When I got there, he already had it on top of the tower and was playing with it.
The VSWR read 5:1 on channel 19

We tried changing the strap match on the ring and it got down to about 3:1 after we changed the match and the length a couple of times.

So after a hearty supper - 4 hours after starting this fiasco, we took it down, put it on a piece of pipe out in the yard.
Took a second Ringo Ranger and combined the two - to make it 11'6 long.

Origionally it was around 9'

I got the match down flat to about 2:1 everywhere from channel 1 to 40!

That is as low as it would go.

I checked the coax and there was no shorts and I used a coax calculator and even with a .66 velocity factor - the brand and type is unknown - and I didn't have a working computer at the site - the length for a piece of coax in multiples of half wavelengths would only be somewhere in the neighborhood of being 2 feet less then what the coax is. Which isn't a big deal, except that he plans on adding another 20' of tower, sometime in the future.

I could give him my old Solorcon A99 and put up my new Solorcon A99 - but I am afraid that if I give away my good antenna, I might have some problems with the Solorcon...

I do not have an antenna analyzer - but I could borrow one..
Yesterday was an exception - because it was a holiday and no one was around to ask if I could borrow theirs.

I know the Ringo needs ground radials and I am working on doing that for him also.
But I am wondering - if there might be another solution to the problem...

I think 11'6 is somewhere around .33 of one wavelength on channel 19....

I usually don't ask these kinds of questions - because usually I have the answer...

If a person had more then 3 watts - loosing half of it between the coax and the antenna mis match wouldn't be a problem...

As it is - he doesn't have a working home phone and I can't call him and he doesn't have internet so I can't email him and there is a hill between his place and my place - about 7 miles away - max and I can't hear him....

His mobile also has a 3:1 mismatch and he put a 104 inch whip on it and is able to talk about half way between his house and my house with his mobile - on the side of a jeep about 3' off the ground...

I have a legal 4 watt CB radio - which normally talks about 12 miles in all directions.

I am looking for idea's on how to make the Ringo better - if that is possible.

Maybe possible lengths to try - only I am afraid that if it gets too long - it will fall apart. The base is already wobbly from taking it up and down the tower 25 times last night.

I don't know if there is a way to tighten the base to the first section of antenna.

I would be willing to try to make it 18' long if that would be an improvement.

Any idea's?

--
Channel Jumper

2281. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-04 23:23:16 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <Ju6dncuuO8DvENvNnZ2dnUVZ_r-dnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 948

To be blunt with you, Get the instructions for it. The thing is suspose to be about 18 feet long. Not 9 feet or 11 feet 6 inches.

"Channel Jumper" <Channel.Jumper.a8c4079@radiobanter.com> wrote in message news:Channel.Jumper.a8c4079@radiobanter.com...
>
> Ok, so a friend of mine died, and at his SK auction, I picked up about 6
> antenna's for about $10 each.
>
> Some were good and some were not so good...
>
> I have a real friend who repairs my computer for free and he is into the
> CB radio.
> I cannot get him to study and get his amateur radio license and I wanted
> to get him involved in some type of radio - with the hopes that when he
> see's how much the CB radio sucks - he would want to study and take the
> test and get his license and quit fooling around with the CB radio...
>
> His best friend drives truck for the DOT and is a garbage man on the
> side.
> They had boxes of old CB radios, and I found a couple that still put out
> about 3 watts AM with good modulation.
>
> The person my friend bought his computer shop from was an Amateur Radio
> Operator. He gave the guy a 48' piece of RG-8 coax and 30' of tower.
> The tower was bent and no one wanted it - even though it was not rusted
> or damaged in any other way.
>
> So to help him out, I gave him the Ringo Ranger so he would at least
> have an outdoors antenna to play with.
>
> I know a Ringo Ranger is a dummy load - no one has to explain it to me.
> But at my house with 120' of Belden 9913F7 - up about 28' off the
> ground, with ground radials, I was able to compare it to my Solorcon A99
> - which is tuned for 10 meters.
>
> The Ringo was about 1 or 2 S units less noisy and I was able to talk on
> 10 meters to a fellow in the Neatherlands with no problems.
>
> So I gave him the antenna, told him to wait until I got there to help
> put it together and tune it.
> When I got there, he already had it on top of the tower and was playing
> with it.
> The VSWR read 5:1 on channel 19

>
> We tried changing the strap match on the ring and it got down to about
> 3:1 after we changed the match and the length a couple of times.
>
> So after a hearty supper - 4 hours after starting this fiasco, we took
> it down, put it on a piece of pipe out in the yard.
> Took a second Ringo Ranger and combined the two - to make it 11'6 long.
>
> Origionally it was around 9'
>
> I got the match down flat to about 2:1 everywhere from channel 1 to 40!
>
> That is as low as it would go.
>
> I checked the coax and there was no shorts and I used a coax calculator
> and even with a .66 velocity factor - the brand and type is unknown -
> and I didn't have a working computer at the site - the length for a
> piece of coax in multiples of half wavelengths would only be somewhere
> in the neighborhood of being 2 feet less then what the coax is. Which
> isn't a big deal, except that he plans on adding another 20' of tower,
> sometime in the future.
>
> I could give him my old Solorcon A99 and put up my new Solorcon A99 -
> but I am afraid that if I give away my good antenna, I might have some
> problems with the Solorcon...
>
> I do not have an antenna analyzer - but I could borrow one..
> Yesterday was an exception - because it was a holiday and no one was
> around to ask if I could borrow theirs.
>
> I know the Ringo needs ground radials and I am working on doing that for
> him also.
> But I am wondering - if there might be another solution to the
> problem...
>
> I think 11'6 is somewhere around .33 of one wavelength on channel 19....
>
> I usually don't ask these kinds of questions - because usually I have
> the answer...
>
> If a person had more then 3 watts - loosing half of it between the coax
> and the antenna mis match wouldn't be a problem...
>
> As it is - he doesn't have a working home phone and I can't call him and
> he doesn't have internet so I can't email him and there is a hill
> between his place and my place - about 7 miles away - max and I can't
> hear him....
>
> His mobile also has a 3:1 mismatch and he put a 104 inch whip on it and
> is able to talk about half way between his house and my house with his

> mobile - on the side of a jeep about 3' off the ground...
>
> I have a legal 4 watt CB radio - which normally talks about 12 miles in
> all directions.
>
> I am looking for idea's on how to make the Ringo better - if that is
> possible.
>
> Maybe possible lengths to try - only I am afraid that if it gets too
> long - it will fall apart. The base is already wobbly from taking it up
> and down the tower 25 times last night.
>
> I don't know if there is a way to tighten the base to the first section
> of antenna.
>
> I would be willing to try to make it 18' long if that would be an
> improvement.
>
> Any idea's?
>
>
>
>
> --
> Channel Jumper

2282. Re: antenna basics.i mean basic.basic basic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-05 00:45:13 UTC
From: W9WLS <W9WLS.a8c94d9@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <W9WLS.a8c94d9@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 803

You might try looking here:
http://www.hep.uiuc.edu/home/sibert/NEETS/index.htm
OR HERE:
http://www.tubebooks.org/technical_books_online.htm

You should find something of interest.

john raynham;795695 Wrote:
> im baffled by all this.its not my natural subject.This is what i want ta
> know- Some yrs ago i found the answrs in a usa book issued during WW2
> for service people.It was in a combined volume and in individual ones
> like AC theory/etc.I made notes but now cant find books or notes as ill.
> The books explained all about how a wire or rod has, along its length
> things like capacitance/inductance/resistance and how shortening the
> wire or lengthening it caused changes in the effects.For instance on a
> full length dipole the ceter feed would be at max amps and lowest
> volts.etc.I can get this far but how the wire becomes capacative or
> inductive along its length i cant figure.For weeks ive drawn dozens of
> sine waves on scraps paper but stiil cant figure it.Ive tried internet
> but the advisors all seem to assume the reader is a genius. One writer
> has a book on here 70 pp long and goes into every technicality but,does
> not explain what i want to know.WHY.Ive tried using a resistance
> meauring noise bridge that folks claim is dead simple but i cant even
> understan what the resultant measurements indicate.The bridge dont
> measure inductance and,even if it did it would be of little use as in
> would not understand it.The clown who claim its simple the seem to write
> articles of baffling complexity so what world are they living in,not
> mine.I think the books earlier ref to have a name inside like kroger or
> similar.I wish i could find them.Why why why are books in uk impossible
> to understand compared with usa stuff like this or for instance early
> tab books which i cant find either.Looking forward to my next life
> as.could not be worse.Any ideas???Sure what i want to know is vital as a
> first principle so why this avoidance.

--
W9WLS

2283. Re: antenna basics.i mean basic.basic basic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-05 00:47:24 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <5046a11b$0$95323$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 949

On 9/4/2012 11:38 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> "Helmut Wabnig"<hwabnig@.- --- -.dotat> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:t39c48dtju046jci3fmhlkhgaal1g9q7nv@4ax.com...
>> On Tue, 4 Sep 2012 05:21:55 -0700 (PDT), W5DXP<w5dxp@hotmail.com>
>> wrote:
>>
>>> On Tuesday, September 4, 2012 7:15:10 AM UTC-5, W5DXP wrote:
>>>> Zfp = |Vfor-Vref|/|Ifor+Iref| = ~50-75 ohms at zero degrees, e.g. 50+j0
>>>> ohms
>>>
>>> In the above posting, I mistakenly omitted some absolute value marks. For
>>> instance, the above 1/2WL resonant equation should have been:
>>>
>>> Zfp = (|Vfor|-|Vref|)/(|Ifor|+|Iref|)
>>>
>>> I apologize for that boo-boo.
>>
>> Yeah, you apologize and that's good, because he asked for basic basics
>> and you respond with vector algebra.
>
> He also wrote: "A dipole is a standing wave antenna, i.e. there are forward
> waves and reflected waves on each element."
> He should add that the antenna with the reflected waves do not radiate.
> S*
>
>

Go away SB, you are just wrong. And this guy does not need wrong.

John, do not listen to this twit, he will only confuse you more as he
thinks 200 year old theories are correct when they are not.

tom
K0TAR

2284. Re: antenna basics.i mean basic.basic basic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-05 00:48:42 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <5046a16a$0$95323$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 950

On 9/4/2012 1:21 PM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Tuesday, September 4, 2012 11:38:13 AM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> He should add that the antenna with the reflected waves do not radiate.
>
> :) The reflected waves, for a standing-wave antenna, are *on the antenna elements*, NOT on the feedline. A resonate 1/2WL dipole has an SWR of ~20:1 on the dipole elements. Reflected waves on a standing wave antenna radiate just as well as forward waves on a standing wave antenna. Both forward waves and reflected waves on a standing wave antenna are common-mode and they radiate equally well.
>
> Here's a brain teaser for all. Assume a resonant 1/2WL dipole made from #14 wire at a height of 30 ft. Given: The characteristic impedance, Z0, of a #14 horizontal wire at a height of 30 ft. is calculated to be 600 ohms. The forward voltage on the dipole elements at the feedpoint is 100 volts. The feedpoint impedance of the dipole is 50 ohms.
>
> What is the reflected voltage at the feedpoint? What are the forward current and reflected current at the feedpoint? What is the SWR on the antenna elements? What is the voltage at the tip ends of the dipole elements?
>
> Anyone with a *BASIC* understanding of standing wave antennas will be able to answer those questions.
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

And Cecil, this guy wants basic basic basic. Like he needs to start
from scratch. Please.

tom
K0TAR

2285. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-05 02:34:16 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <k26dqdvpk1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 801

On 9/4/2012 6:23 PM, Ralph Mowery wrote:
> To be blunt with you, Get the instructions for it. The thing is
suspose to
> be about 18 feet long. Not 9 feet or 11 feet 6 inches.

He is also mislabeling the names of the various antennas, and
makes it hard to tell what the heck he really has..
A Ringo Ranger is a VHF or UHF antenna, and is a twin element
collinear vertical. It has a phasing stub type deal between the
two elements. The 2 meter version happens to be about 8.75 ft tall.
A Ringo is a single element halfwave vertical. And Cushcraft does/did
make a 10m version. It's the AR-10, and is appx 16 feet tall.
So I'm starting to wonder if they are using a 2 meter antenna for
10 meters.. ??
It would be fairly easy to convert the RR to a 10m ringo..
Extend to 16 feet, and you would need to use a larger gamma loop,
and a bit longer piece of coax for the capacitor.
I've made them before, and used 1/4 inch copper tubing to make the
gamma loop.
BTW, a 10 meter ringo does not require radials. But it can be
further improved by adding a decoupling section a 1/4 wave down
from the feed point. I used a union to ground the shield to the
metal mast at that point, and had three 1/4 wave radials.

2286. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-05 02:58:54 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <c_GdnVUooplIltvNnZ2dnUVZ_u2dnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 802

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
news:k26dqdvpk1@dont-email.me...
> BTW, a 10 meter ringo does not require radials. But it can be
> further improved by adding a decoupling section a 1/4 wave down
> from the feed point. I used a union to ground the shield to the
> metal mast at that point, and had three 1/4 wave radials.
>

The big selling point when they first came out was no radials needed. I am not sure as it has been a long time ago, but was thinking the origional Ringo was for the CB because of no radials and later moved to other bands.

Then it was found that on the vhf bands the signal went up instead of out to the horizon. That is when the extra piece of coax was added about 1/4 wavelength below the antenna and radials added.

From all I have seen, the Ringo was one of the beter selling antennas and it did not work very well. Same as for the 11 element beams that CC made. Several items like that turned me off from CC years ago.

2287. Re: antenna basics.i mean basic.basic basic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-05 10:53:06 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <0bdd1ba3-2457-477d-a6dc-a9d1ca8c2142@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 804

On Tuesday, September 4, 2012 7:48:42 PM UTC-5, tom wrote:
> And Cecil, this guy wants basic basic basic. Like he needs to start
> from scratch. Please.

Tom, here's what John said: "For instance on a full length dipole the ceter feed would be at max amps and lowest volts.etc.I can get this far but how the wire becomes capacative or inductive along its length i cant figure."

I assumed that if he already understand "max amps and lowest volts" and could "get this far", that he already understood the in-phase addition necessary for "max amps" and the out-of-phase (subtraction) necessary for "lowest volts". That's why I said, "You say you understand why the resonant feedpoint is resistive so - so far so good?"

My dictionary does not give "easy" as a definition of "basic". It says "basic" means "fundamental". I don't know how to get any more fundamental than to discuss wave action at the individual component wave level.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2288. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-05 14:42:47 UTC
From: Wond <gboot.phil@gmx.com>
Message-ID: <k27od6jev1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 805

On Tue, 04 Sep 2012 22:52:38 +0000, Channel Jumper wrote:

>
> But I am wondering - if there might be another solution to the
> problem...
>
>
> Any idea's?

An ordinary wire dipole strung vertically will give better SWR's
than you got. It can be tweaked to give 1.5: 1 worst case across the
band. When I find the dimensions I'll post them.

2289. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-05 15:01:02 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.a8d3d98@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.a8d3d98@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 806

Thanks guys - I found the answer this morning as soon as I looked at the picture of one on the web site...

The seller of the antenna was dead - I couldn't ask him any questions.

His son - was only interested in the money from the sale and couldn't tell me anything because he wasn't a ham like his dad.

The antenna was a 6 meter antenna - hence this antenna would need to be about 224 inches long to work on 10 meters - not 9'

How ever - 138 inches divided by two would be 69 inches which would show some kind of match - but not the one desired.

5'9 x 2 = 11'6 which did show a match with a 2:1 SWR

This means I need to add another 7' to the antenna to get it to work on 27.200 MHz...

All I would need to do is figure out how long to make the stub match and I would be set!

For some reason a 6 meter antenna will receive on 10 meters - ok and will tune up on 10 meters if it is the right length and if a antenna tuner is used.

For some reason the 6 meter Ringo - if not properly adjusted will not transmit on 6 meters - it is a 1 MHz only antenna - not very broad banded...

When I tried it at my house on 50.125 MHz and 52.900 Mhz - it would not tune with my internal tuner in my Kenwood TS 590 - said bad match...

But it would tune just fine on 10 meters - 28.400 - so I figured it was a 10 meter antenna... I didn't get the instructions with the antenna - and I didn't look online to see which model it was.... That was my fault...

Makes a real good dummy load though...

Thanks guys..

--
Channel Jumper

2290. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-05 21:17:12 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <k28fi8$q7u$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 807

On 9/5/2012 10:01 AM, Channel Jumper wrote:

> This means I need to add another 7' to the antenna to get it to work on
> 27.200 MHz...
>
> All I would need to do is figure out how long to make the stub match and
> I would be set!

About 16.5-17 inches long with coax that has a .66 VF.
It's not too critical.
I'm not sure if the 6m ringo has a large enough gamma loop..
Maybe, if you used most of it.. If it won't match, you could
make a larger loop from copper tubing.
I make the loops from the tubing, then I hammer down the ends
of the tubing so they are flat, and then drill the holes in
the flat part so it can be attached to the mounting hardware.
With a little tweaking of the tap location, you should be able
to get a near perfect match. Don't bother trying to trim the
coax cap.. It's not that critical.. For most 10m half waves,
appx 50 pf is the usual value used. And that cap is actually
optional.. Note that the 6m version did not use a coax cap.
But I've always used one on the 10m ringos I've built.
I think it makes the tuning a little less touchy.

2291. Re: antenna basics.i mean basic.basic basic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-06 17:08:42 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <5048d8a3$0$1209$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 808

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
news:5046a11b$0$95323$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 9/4/2012 11:38 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
>> >>
>> He also wrote: "A dipole is a standing wave antenna, i.e. there are
>> forward
>> waves and reflected waves on each element."
>> He should add that the antenna with the reflected waves do not radiate.
>> S*
>>
>>
>
> Go away SB, you are just wrong. And this guy does not need wrong.

Not me but the experts:
"Maximum transmission efficiency occurs when the load impedance matches the
generator impedance. Engineers do this to eliminate standing waves, which
can severely damage equipment. From:
http://radiomagonline.com/transmission/radio_standing_waves_antennas/
>
> John, do not listen to this twit, he will only confuse you more as he
> thinks 200 year old theories are correct when they are not.

Faraday's theory is from 1846.
You prefer Heaviside's from 1884.

You should know that Tesla and Marconi proved that Faraday is right and
Heaviside wrong.
S*

2292. Re: antenna basics.i mean basic.basic basic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-06 17:48:19 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <384nh9-f1k.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 809

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:5046a11b$0$95323$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...

>> Go away SB, you are just wrong. And this guy does not need wrong.
>
> Not me but the experts:
> "Maximum transmission efficiency occurs when the load impedance matches the
> generator impedance. Engineers do this to eliminate standing waves, which
> can severely damage equipment. From:
> http://radiomagonline.com/transmission/radio_standing_waves_antennas/

Which is true enough but has nothing to do with the topic under discussion.

You just saw the phrase "standing wave" in the post and in the link
and made the incorrect assumption the link was talking about what was
posted, and it isn't.

>> John, do not listen to this twit, he will only confuse you more as he
>> thinks 200 year old theories are correct when they are not.
>
> Faraday's theory is from 1846.
> You prefer Heaviside's from 1884.

Most of us prefer information from the late 20th Century, by which time
how antennas really work was figured out.

> You should know that Tesla and Marconi proved that Faraday is right and
> Heaviside wrong.

You should know you are a babbling idiot stuck in ignorance and the late
19th Century.

Do you wear slip on shoes?

2293. Re: antenna basics.i mean basic.basic basic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-06 18:54:57 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <k2ari3$jd6$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 810

"Szczepan Bialek" <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote in message
news:5048d8a3$0$1209$65785112@news.neostrada.pl...
:
: "tom" <news4792@taring.org> napisal w wiadomosci
: news:5046a11b$0$95323$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
: > On 9/4/2012 11:38 AM, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
: >> >>
: >> He also wrote: "A dipole is a standing wave antenna, i.e. there are
: >> forward
: >> waves and reflected waves on each element."
: >> He should add that the antenna with the reflected waves do not radiate.
: >> S*
: >>
: >>
: >
: > Go away SB, you are just wrong. And this guy does not need wrong.
:
: Not me but the experts:
: "Maximum transmission efficiency occurs when the load impedance matches
the
: generator impedance. Engineers do this to eliminate standing waves, which
: can severely damage equipment. From:
: http://radiomagonline.com/transmission/radio_standing_waves_antennas/
: >
: > John, do not listen to this twit, he will only confuse you more as he
: > thinks 200 year old theories are correct when they are not.
:
: Faraday's theory is from 1846.
: You prefer Heaviside's from 1884.
:
: You should know that Tesla and Marconi proved that Faraday is right and
: Heaviside wrong.
: S*

Hello folks.
I sense another entertaining exchange of postings is imminent. It would
appear that Szczepan hasn't learned that it is wise to understand what he is
posting.
Here's another quote from that web site:
"In AM work misadjustment of ATUs and other devices in the transmission line
circuit can result in a severe mismatch that goes unnoticed."
Well, it made me smile .. a lot.

73 Ian.

2294. Re: antenna basics.i mean basic.basic basic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-06 19:10:35 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <275df090-8803-4978-997f-c5bbea05157d@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 811

On Thursday, September 6, 2012 12:08:52 PM UTC-5, Szczepan Bialek wrote:
> Not me but the experts:

:) :) :)

> "Maximum transmission efficiency occurs when the load impedance matches the
> generator impedance."

Absolutely false! Maximum transmission efficiency occurs when the source impedance is zero, i.e. zero losses in the source. Let's rewrite that above statement to make it valid.

Maximum transfer of available power occurs when the load impedance is conjugately matched to the generator impedance. Such a conjugate match at RF results in a resonant system in which the reactance of the load is neutralized by an opposite sign reactance in the source.

2295. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-06 20:49:51 UTC
From: John Ferrell <W8CCW@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <ul1i48tpuccj4te3c5na2rnoj2lo6d03le@4ax.com>
Source record: 812

I cannot imagine what your problem is with the 2 meter CushCraft Ringo Ranger. I have had the same one in service off and on since the late 70's. Easy to mount, easy to match, physically durable, priced real close to the cost of the aluminum. The J-Pole is popular now days but is not near the performer that the Ringo is. I have both! The Ringo on a tower is not a good idea because it brings up too many repeaters on a given frequency. Bad operating manners!
As far as the 12 element CushCraft Yagis are concerned I have a 440 & 2 M models and have found them to work just like the modeling programs indicate. There will be a "lump" on the pattern that is not shown in the model, presumably radiation from the Gamma match.

There are ways to improve on CushCraft products (Stainless Hardware!) but in the long haul, you generally get your moneys worth.

I am sorry you have had a bad experience with the Ringo but I don't think you really explained your problems.

A little more information would be a big help. There are a lot of really smart and helpful guys lurking here who have been very generous to me over the years.

Please back up & try again...

On Wed, 5 Sep 2012 15:01:02 +0000, Channel Jumper
<Channel.Jumper.a8d3d98@radiobanter.com> wrote:

>
>Thanks guys - I found the answer this morning as soon as I looked at the
>picture of one on the web site...
>
>The seller of the antenna was dead - I couldn't ask him any questions.
>
>His son - was only interested in the money from the sale and couldn't
>tell me anything because he wasn't a ham like his dad.
>
>The antenna was a 6 meter antenna - hence this antenna would need to be
>about 224 inches long to work on 10 meters - not 9'
>
>How ever - 138 inches divided by two would be 69 inches which would show
>some kind of match - but not the one desired.
>
>5'9 x 2 = 11'6 which did show a match with a 2:1 SWR
>
>This means I need to add another 7' to the antenna to get it to work on
>27.200 MHz...

>
>All I would need to do is figure out how long to make the stub match and
>I would be set!
>
>For some reason a 6 meter antenna will receive on 10 meters - ok and
>will tune up on 10 meters if it is the right length and if a antenna
>tuner is used.
>
>For some reason the 6 meter Ringo - if not properly adjusted will not
>transmit on 6 meters - it is a 1 MHz only antenna - not very broad
>banded...
>
>When I tried it at my house on 50.125 MHz and 52.900 Mhz - it would not
>tune with my internal tuner in my Kenwood TS 590 - said bad match...
>
>But it would tune just fine on 10 meters - 28.400 - so I figured it was
>a 10 meter antenna... I didn't get the instructions with the antenna -
>and I didn't look online to see which model it was.... That was my
>fault...
>
>Makes a real good dummy load though...
>
>Thanks guys..
John Ferrell W8CCW

2296. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-06 21:04:34 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <k2b38a$8m7$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 813

On 9/5/2012 4:17 PM, NM5K speculated:
>
> About 16.5-17 inches long with coax that has a .66 VF.
> It's not too critical.

Hummm.. Actually, being as the coax is used for capacitance,
the pf per foot would probably be more pertinent than the VF..
Seems like RG-8 is about 26 pf per foot??? I fergot..
And am too lazy to look it up.. :/
But like I say, it's not critical at all.. You could probably
be an inch off either way, and notice little difference in
tuning.

2297. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-06 21:29:16 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <c6hnh9-eoe.ln1@radagast.org>
Source record: 814

In article <ul1i48tpuccj4te3c5na2rnoj2lo6d03le@4ax.com>,
John Ferrell <W8CCW@arrl.net> wrote:

>I cannot imagine what your problem is with the 2 meter CushCraft Ringo
>Ranger. I have had the same one in service off and on since the late
>70's. Easy to mount, easy to match, physically durable, priced real
>close to the cost of the aluminum. The J-Pole is popular now days but
>is not near the performer that the Ringo is. I have both! The Ringo on
>a tower is not a good idea because it brings up too many repeaters on
>a given frequency. Bad operating manners!
>As far as the 12 element CushCraft Yagis are concerned I have a 440 &
>2 M models and have found them to work just like the modeling programs
>indicate. There will be a "lump" on the pattern that is not shown in
>the model, presumably radiation from the Gamma match.

As I understand it, the basic Ringo antenna is a half-wave, end-fed
vertical dipole. A gamma loop at the bottom serves as the impedance
matching element.

The basic J-pole is fundamentally quite similar... it's a half-wave
vertical dipole, end-fed. The common versions of J-pole use one or
another variant of a shorted quarter-wave stub section as an impedance
match.

These two antenna types should, in principle, have very similar
radiation patterns (they're both half-wave radiators) and can have
similar problems with pattern-disturbing "RF on the mast" and "RF on
the feedline" (they're often grounded to the mast, and fed from a
50-ohm feedline without a choke). In some installations, the "RF
where you don't want it" condition could cause the antenna's pattern
to squint in directions where it doesn't do you all that much good,
and have a weaker signal directly out towards the horizon where most
of the repeaters probably are. In other installations (where the
feedline or mast presents a high or highly reactive impedance) you
wouldn't notice any problem.

The Ringo Ranger is a higher-gain antenna, with two vertically-stacked
radiating sections and a phasing stub between them. It looks to me as
if the two sections are 5/8 wavelength or a bit more. You'd get
several dB more gain towards the horizon with this configuration, than
you would get from a J-pole or an original Ringo.

The Ringo Ranger has no decoupling from the mast or feedline, and can
suffer from the same sort of pattern-squint as the Ringo and J-pole.

The Ringo Ranger II adds a decoupling section (a length of feedline
and a set of decoupling radials) which is supposed to prevent this
problem, and it would probably have the cleanest and sharpest
towards-the-horizon pattern of any of these antennas.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

2298. Seeking New FAQ/Intro Maintainers for rec.radio.amateur.*

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-07 06:05:01 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/recruitment-1-1346997900@panix.com>
Source record: 815
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/recruitment
Revision: 1.2 2009/11/25 14:41:01
Posting-Frequency: posted twice monthly
URL: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/

Changes followed by "|".

The rec.radio.info newsgroup, first established in 1993, has been
recently revived by an active moderation team. We are currently seeking
suitable information, FAQ, and bulletin articles from the entire
rec.radio.* newsgroup hierarchy for simultaneous cross-posting to our
newsgroup.

We are seeking a replacement maintainer for the following information
bulletin formerly posted to rec.radio.amateur.* (and currently archived
at http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/ ):

radio/personal-intro
Subject: Guide to the rec.radio Newsgroups
Maintainer: jeffreyh@Hawaii.Edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Last Posted: 9 Nov 2001 06:18:17 GMT
Posting-Frequency: 15th of each month

One significant omission, requiring immediate updates, for this article |
is that it does not mention newer amateur radio newsgroups created since |
it was written, including: |

rec.radio.amateur.antenna |
rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors |
rec.radio.amateur.dx |
rec.radio.amateur.equipment |
rec.radio.amateur.homebrew |
rec.radio.amateur.moderated |
rec.radio.amateur.space |

We are willing to provide any technical support necessary to get this
article updated and automatically posted again at a regular interval.
This would include establishing contact with the original maintainer for
any necessary permissions. We would prefer to seek a new, dedicated
maintainer at this time, rather than start auto-posting the original
article ourselves.

For more information about our newsgroup, see:
```

http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rri/index.html

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-info-request@panix.com.

2299. Re: antenna basics.i mean basic.basic basic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-07 10:08:54 UTC
From: Richard Fry <Invalid@Invalid.com>
Message-ID: <k2ch3o$f58$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 816

On Thursday, September 6, 2012 2:10:35 PM UTC-5, W5DXP wrote:
>... Such a conjugate match at RF results in a resonant system in which the
>reactance of the load is neutralized by an opposite sign reactance in the
>source.

A resonant antenna system may still produce a mismatch to the transmission line connected to it. One example is an electrically short whip antenna used on the lower ham bands. It can be resonated using a loading coil, but its radiation resistance may be only a few ohms -- which will produce a significant SWR on the transmission line when the whip is fed with 50 or 75 ohm coax.

2300. Re: antenna basics.i mean basic.basic basic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-07 13:11:10 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <dc48c681-1cbe-4a03-89ae-1ae91954c7ec@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 817

On Friday, September 7, 2012 5:08:57 AM UTC-5, Richard Fry wrote:
> A resonant antenna system may still produce a mismatch to the transmission
> line connected to it.

You are talking about an *impedance* mismatch between the antenna and the Z0 of the transmission line and of course, you are correct. But in an ideal conjugately matched system, such impedance mismatches are irrelevant because maximum available power is transferred, i.e. the *system is resonant* no matter what the impedance mismatch. That's why non-resonant antennas radiate just as well as resonant antennas - they are both components in a *resonant system*.

If we install 1/4WL of lossless Z0=27.4 ohm feedline between a 50 ohm transmitter and a 15 ohm antenna, is there still a mismatch? The SWR on the feedline is 1.8:1 but the transmitter sees a load of 50 ohms looking into the feedline and the 15 ohm antenna sees a source impedance of 15 ohms looking back down the feedline.

In an ideal conjugately matched system, the resistance of any resonant antenna is indeed impedance matched to the *transformed* source resistance. In fact, the above 1/4WL of 27.4 ohm feedline can be replaced with an ideal 50/15 ohm transformer, thus achieving an impedance match, and all conditions in the antenna will remain the same.

The only question remaining is how far can we deviate from an ideal conjugate match and still be satisfied with the results? That requires calculating the losses in the system and losses are the enemy of system-wide conjugate matches. In a system with losses, Walter Maxwell settled for a "one-way conjugate match".
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2301. AM antenna problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-07 13:58:38 UTC
From: ULLS <ULLS.a8fe098@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <ULLS.a8fe098@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 818

I am trying to receive an am signal well below ground level in a metal server room, there is a coax feed up to the roof which I used and attached the standard wire loop that was supplied with the tuner, however when I attempted to tune into some stations I could only pick up a couple of local stations and wasn't able to receive the ones I was hoping for. when I dialed in the desired frequencies, all I was receiving was a tone, the tone changed in frequency/pitch depending on the tuners frequency. To check that I could receive the stations I took the tuner to the roof and attached the antenna directly and sure enough I could pick up the desired stations. My thoughts are that the coax is affecting the signal in some way, perhaps picking up electrical noise? any advise would be appreciated.

--
ULLS

2302. Re: AM antenna problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-07 17:35:42 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <32ck48pau4nbe0jkgd54824p8r74tfb4qc@4ax.com>
Source record: 819

On Fri, 7 Sep 2012 13:58:38 +0000, ULLS <ULLS.a8fe098@radiobanter.com>
wrote:

>
>I am trying to receive an am signal well below ground level in a metal
>server room, there is a coax feed up to the roof which I used and
>attached the standard wire loop that was supplied with the tuner,
>however when I attempted to tune into some stations I could only pick up
>a couple of local stations and wasn't able to receive the ones I was
>hoping for. when I dialed in the desired frequencies, all I was
>receiving was a tone, the tone changed in frequency/pitch depending on
>the tuners frequency. To check that I could receive the stations I took
>the tuner to the roof and attached the antenna directly and sure enough
>I could pick up the desired stations. My thoughts are that the coax is
>affecting the signal in some way, perhaps picking up electrical noise?
>any advise would be appreciated.

Rent a room directly under the roof.

w.

2303. Re: AM antenna problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-07 19:14:55 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <c6hk481s1mqougjulidckmbn5iif2usra7@4ax.com>
Source record: 820

On Fri, 7 Sep 2012 13:58:38 +0000, ULLS <ULLS.a8fe098@radiobanter.com>
wrote:

>I am trying to receive an am signal well below ground level in a metal
>server room, there is a coax feed up to the roof which I used and
>attached the standard wire loop that was supplied with the tuner,

Numbers please...
What make and model tuner?
What loop antenna?
What type of coax cable?
How many feet of coax?

The loop antenna that comes with most home hi-fi receivers is resonant
in the BCB (broadcast band). If you add coax cable or twinlead to the
loop, it becomes detuned and starts looking more like a short circuit.
The barrier strip BCB connections on the back of the hi-fi are
intended for a "long wire" antenna, and a decent ground connection.
The required BCB antenna impedance is probably much higher than your
coax cable, which means you'll need to build a matching network if you
plan to use coax cable to the roof. You might do better with just the
longest wire you can find that makes it up to the roof and beyond, if
it doesn't pickup RFI/EMI from the servers.

If you're plugged into the "F" connector found on the back of some
hi-fi's, that's for FM band reception, not BCB.

>however when I attempted to tune into some stations I could only pick up
>a couple of local stations and wasn't able to receive the ones I was
>hoping for.

That's because the loop antenna is acting more like a short than an
antenna.

>when I dialed in the desired frequencies,

Why would you want to hear BCB AM radio inside a server room?

>all I was
>receiving was a tone, the tone changed in frequency/pitch depending on
>the tuners frequency.

If it's anything like the server farms that I occasionally visit, the
RFI/EMI from the high power switchers, servers, and thousands of clock
oscillators is sufficiently high that I couldn't even get a pair of
cheap FRS/GMRS radios to communicate across the building. I suggest
you consider streaming audio as a better alternative.

>To check that I could receive the stations I took
>the tuner to the roof and attached the antenna directly and sure enough
>I could pick up the desired stations.

Yep. You probably connected the loop directly to the unspecified
model radio. Try it again with an approximate length of unspecified
coax cable and it should fail similarly to your indoor test. Also
note that you're now outside what I suspect is a shielded room, which
should improve reception. For entertainment value, try making a cell
phone call from insider the server room.

>My thoughts are that the coax is
>affecting the signal in some way, perhaps picking up electrical noise?

Yes to both questions.

>any advise would be appreciated.

Long wire antenna or switch to streaming audio.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2304. Re: AM antenna problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-07 19:19:44 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <c1ik48tkij44fd62pkvkb6ne8cc9tvbb74@4ax.com>
Source record: 821

On Fri, 07 Sep 2012 19:35:42 +0200, Helmut Wabnig <hwabnig@.- ---
-.dotat> wrote:

>Rent a room directly under the roof.
>w.

Or, get an outdoor or marine AM/FM receiver and mount it on the roof
in a weatherproof NEMA box.
<http://www.ticcorp.com/outdoor_amplifiers_amp10pic.htm>
CAT5 should be sufficient to run the audio and DC power down the pipe
to the server cave.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2305. Re: AM antenna problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-07 19:57:56 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <lyPxIZBEHISQFwdb@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 822

In message <c1ik48tkij44fd62pkvkb6ne8cc9tvbb74@4ax.com>, Jeff Liebermann
<jeffl@cruzio.com> writes
>On Fri, 07 Sep 2012 19:35:42 +0200, Helmut Wabnig <hwabnig@.- ---
>-.dotat> wrote:
>
>>Rent a room directly under the roof.
>>w.
>
>Or, get an outdoor or marine AM/FM receiver and mount it on the roof
>in a weatherproof NEMA box.
><http://www.ticcorp.com/outdoor_amplifiers_amp10pic.htm>
>CAT5 should be sufficient to run the audio and DC power down the pipe
>to the server cave.
>
I think a Google on 'active antenna' might give you a lot more general
information. Start here:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Active_antenna

They typically untuned (and hence fairly wideband).

An active antenna often consists of a short whip antenna, which
functions as a high-impedance RF voltage probe. This is connected to the
input of an amplifier which has a very high input impedance. The
amplifier provides gain, and also converts the high impedance of the
whip to a low impedance, which is suitable for connecting to 50 or 75
ohm coax feeder.

Of course, the amplifier has to be powered, and typically this is
provided by a DC power unit located at the receiver end, which sends the
necessary power back up the coax.

Note that one thing an active antenna must do is not to be overloaded by
strong signals (which can be a problem if you have a local transmitter
or two in your area).

But as I say, have a Google, and see what information it brings you.
--
Ian

2306. Re: AM antenna problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-07 20:58:28 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <d675bf72-55e2-4b48-b44d-6cb2acd99802@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 823

On Friday, September 7, 2012 8:58:38 AM UTC-5, ULLS wrote:
> I am trying to receive an am signal well below ground level in a metal
> server room,

This twin coil ferrite antenna is supposed to work with coax.

http://www.ccrane.com/antennas/am-antennas/

2307. Re: AM antenna problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-07 22:02:03 UTC
From: AaronL <135dfg3738@fakiemail.com>
Message-ID: <vbrk4894dqr46cjtme92fk6nrvslb8r7db@4ax.com>
Source record: 824

On Fri, 7 Sep 2012 13:58:38 +0000, ULLS <ULLS.a8fe098@radiobanter.com>
wrote:

>I am trying to receive an am signal well below ground level in a metal
>server room,...I could only pick up a couple of local stations and
>wasn't able to receive the ones I was hoping for.

Server room? Internet access? Many (most?) of the AM stations in my
area are now available through live streaming. Might check for the
stations you want.

2308. HOT VIDEOS FOR YOUTH AND ALL ADULT PEOPLE 2012 SEXY PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-08 01:21:34 UTC
From: LPWS <3ghfhfffgg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <aa22c894-3b27-41e6-b347-ad336de3e9b0@wm7g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 825

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

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http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

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http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in

2309. Re: AM antenna problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-08 01:58:23 UTC
From: Paul Drahn <pdrahn@webformixair.com>
Message-ID: <k2e8o5$q92$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 826

On 9/7/2012 6:58 AM, ULLS wrote:
> I am trying to receive an am signal well below ground level in a metal
> server room, there is a coax feed up to the roof which I used and
> attached the standard wire loop that was supplied with the tuner,
> however when I attempted to tune into some stations I could only pick up
> a couple of local stations and wasn't able to receive the ones I was
> hoping for. when I dialed in the desired frequencies, all I was
> receiving was a tone, the tone changed in frequency/pitch depending on
> the tuners frequency. To check that I could receive the stations I took
> the tuner to the roof and attached the antenna directly and sure enough
> I could pick up the desired stations. My thoughts are that the coax is
> affecting the signal in some way, perhaps picking up electrical noise?
> any advise would be appreciated.
>
>
>
>

I am sure you are too young to remember placing an AM radio on top of a CPU and running certain programs to produce music. Waltzing Matilda was one. I recall my 2 meter FM mobile rig, driving up to the building, hearing the noise from 20 ma. current loop to terminals. You are in the middle of a vast sea of digital noise! All your AC power wiring is conducting it everywhere.

I am not surprised at you hearing tones.

First, you need to have a battery powered radio so the AC wiring is a little further away from the receiver.

Second, you might want to try RG-6 coax. It's cheap and as I recall, double shielded. You will want to find a place to ground one end, only, of the coax to a building ground, not an AC outlet ground wire.

How close is your current coax to other signal carrying cables? Keep the coax as far away as possible. Never running parallel, if possible. And if crossing, cross at right angles.

Finally, does anyone else working there have a radio that is receiving properly?

IF nothing else will work, there is always FM.

Paul, KD7HB

2310. iPhone App To Help You Regain 20/20 Vision Naturally

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-10 00:25:50 UTC
From: paxncuoxfr@gmail.com
Message-ID: <71d0577a-ab60-44ab-9f5c-a4659ca39092@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 827

http://goo.gl/xQy6Q - "20/20 Vision" is an iPhone app that will help you regain 20/20 vision naturally, by looking at images that relaxes your eyes and performing eye exercises that strengthen your eyes, anywhere within your busy life (i.e. office cubicle, crowded subway, waiting at the hair salon, etc.), thanks.

2311. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-10 00:36:15 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.a932c58@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.a932c58@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 829

Thank You / Thank You / Thank YOU VERY MUCH!

I can make a loop out of some copper tube and I can use a old piece of RG 8 for the stub match and I have enough aluminum tube from another Ringo to make the mast 18' long.....

All I need to do now is take down what I have and modify it and put it back up.

THANK YOU!

Dummy ME! - I could have bought a used antenna analyzer at a hamfest today for $50.00 - MFJ that had no digital display and no UHF and NO POWER SUPPLY and no instructions.

I was told that I could have used it with a transceiver, turn the knob until it zero beats the frequency of the receiver and then use it to tune the antenna.

I probably messed up!

Then again - if it was $50.00 and didn't work and could not be repaired - it would have been $50.00 that could have been applied towards another antenna.

This is what happens when you try to help someone and when you try to give something away to a friend..
It always happens that something is not right and that when it does not work as intended - even if several years later - I end up being the bad guy.

In fact - the Ringo listens real well - it just doesn't transmit - because the impedance / reactance is wrong.

I could have bought a good antenna analyzer last year for $85.00 and did not because a friend of mine wanted it and bought it for $65.00

I'm learning that amateur radio is a lot like stock car racing.
The only friends you have is the ones you brought to the track with you!
Once the Green flag falls - all agreements are off and it is a free for all.

--
Channel Jumper

2312. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-10 03:06:37 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <8153cebc-de80-4ba5-9c4a-0ea3a831924a@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 828

On Tuesday, September 4, 2012 7:03:05 PM UTC-4, Channel Jumper wrote:
> Ok, so a friend of mine died, and at his SK auction, I picked up about 6
>
> antenna's for about $10 each.
>
>
>
> Some were good and some were not so good...
>
>
>
> I have a real friend who repairs my computer for free and he is into the
>
> CB radio.
>
> I cannot get him to study and get his amateur radio license and I wanted
>
> to get him involved in some type of radio - with the hopes that when he
>
> see's how much the CB radio sucks - he would want to study and take the
>
> test and get his license and quit fooling around with the CB radio...
>
>
>
> His best friend drives truck for the DOT and is a garbage man on the
>
> side.
>
> They had boxes of old CB radios, and I found a couple that still put out
>
> about 3 watts AM with good modulation.
>
>
>
> The person my friend bought his computer shop from was an Amateur Radio
>
> Operator. He gave the guy a 48' piece of RG-8 coax and 30' of tower.
>
> The tower was bent and no one wanted it - even though it was not rusted
>
> or damaged in any other way.
>
>

>
> So to help him out, I gave him the Ringo Ranger so he would at least
>
> have an outdoors antenna to play with.
>
>
>
> I know a Ringo Ranger is a dummy load - no one has to explain it to me.
>
> But at my house with 120' of Belden 9913F7 - up about 28' off the
>
> ground, with ground radials, I was able to compare it to my Solorcon A99
>
> - which is tuned for 10 meters.
>
>
>
> The Ringo was about 1 or 2 S units less noisy and I was able to talk on
>
> 10 meters to a fellow in the Neatherlands with no problems.
>
>
>
> So I gave him the antenna, told him to wait until I got there to help
>
> put it together and tune it.
>
> When I got there, he already had it on top of the tower and was playing
>
> with it.
>
> The VSWR read 5:1 on channel 19
>
>
>
> We tried changing the strap match on the ring and it got down to about
>
> 3:1 after we changed the match and the length a couple of times.
>
>
>
> So after a hearty supper - 4 hours after starting this fiasco, we took
>
> it down, put it on a piece of pipe out in the yard.
>
> Took a second Ringo Ranger and combined the two - to make it 11'6 long.
>
>
>
> Origionally it was around 9'

>
>
>
> I got the match down flat to about 2:1 everywhere from channel 1 to 40!
>
>
>
> That is as low as it would go.
>
>
>
> I checked the coax and there was no shorts and I used a coax calculator
>
> and even with a .66 velocity factor - the brand and type is unknown -
>
> and I didn't have a working computer at the site - the length for a
>
> piece of coax in multiples of half wavelengths would only be somewhere
>
> in the neighborhood of being 2 feet less then what the coax is. Which
>
> isn't a big deal, except that he plans on adding another 20' of tower,
>
> sometime in the future.
>
>
>
> I could give him my old Solorcon A99 and put up my new Solorcon A99 -
>
> but I am afraid that if I give away my good antenna, I might have some
>
> problems with the Solorcon...
>
>
>
> I do not have an antenna analyzer - but I could borrow one..
>
> Yesterday was an exception - because it was a holiday and no one was
>
> around to ask if I could borrow theirs.
>
>
>
> I know the Ringo needs ground radials and I am working on doing that for
>
> him also.
>
> But I am wondering - if there might be another solution to the
>
> problem...

>
>
>
> I think 11'6 is somewhere around .33 of one wavelength on channel 19....
>
>
>
> I usually don't ask these kinds of questions - because usually I have
>
> the answer...
>
>
>
> If a person had more then 3 watts - loosing half of it between the coax
>
> and the antenna mis match wouldn't be a problem...
>
>
>
> As it is - he doesn't have a working home phone and I can't call him and
>
> he doesn't have internet so I can't email him and there is a hill
>
> between his place and my place - about 7 miles away - max and I can't
>
> hear him....
>
>
>
> His mobile also has a 3:1 mismatch and he put a 104 inch whip on it and
>
> is able to talk about half way between his house and my house with his
>
> mobile - on the side of a jeep about 3' off the ground...
>
>
>
> I have a legal 4 watt CB radio - which normally talks about 12 miles in
>
> all directions.
>
>
>
> I am looking for idea's on how to make the Ringo better - if that is
>
> possible.
>
>
>
> Maybe possible lengths to try - only I am afraid that if it gets too

> long - it will fall apart. The base is already wobbly from taking it up
> and down the tower 25 times last night.
> I don't know if there is a way to tighten the base to the first section
> of antenna.
> I would be willing to try to make it 18' long if that would be an
> improvement.
> Any idea's?
> --
> Channel Jumper

Hey OM. These antennas are pretty simple, The instructions are on the web. Check the instructions against what you have and you should be able to get them to work by putting them together or making repairs. One is as easy as the other.

Jimmie

2313. Re: AM antenna problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-10 05:06:23 UTC
From: bloggerccc@gmail.com
Message-ID: <66345053-148c-4e81-ba11-119ea8c5f0c4@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 830

On Friday, September 7, 2012 6:58:38 AM UTC-7, ULLS wrote:
> I am trying to receive an am signal well below ground level in a metal
>
> server room, there is a coax feed up to the roof which I used and
>
> attached the standard wire loop that was supplied with the tuner,
>
> however when I attempted to tune into some stations I could only pick up
>
> a couple of local stations and wasn't able to receive the ones I was
>
> hoping for. when I dialed in the desired frequencies, all I was
>
> receiving was a tone, the tone changed in frequency/pitch depending on
>
> the tuners frequency. To check that I could receive the stations I took
>
> the tuner to the roof and attached the antenna directly and sure enough
>
> I could pick up the desired stations. My thoughts are that the coax is
>
> affecting the signal in some way, perhaps picking up electrical noise?
>
> any advice would be appreciated.

Two approaches possible: (1) Disconnect the wire loop from the tuner and attach the coax to the connection points formerly used for the loop.

(2) wrap about fifteen turns of lightweight insulated wire around the loop that came with the tuner. Attach one end of this wire to the coax shield and the other end to the coax center conductor. (It's an RF transformer.)

2314. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-10 05:08:57 UTC
From: bloggerccc@gmail.com
Message-ID: <4f1e46b9-4728-4216-860d-7f920e2d0622@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 831

On Thursday, July 19, 2012 4:20:02 PM UTC-7, foxbrain wrote:
> hi
>
> i'm just new to this field and i need some help on it and i appreciate
>
> any help...
>
> my aim is to make a 315 or 433 transmitter and receiver so what ics is
>
> the best for that and where can i buy them and so for the antennas(but i
>
> would like to build them)...
>
> thanks
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
> --
>
> foxbrain

You have no business on either of those frequencies.

2315. Re: 20m Field Day Quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-10 05:14:49 UTC
From: bloggerccc@gmail.com
Message-ID: <b1dffdfe-792a-4f04-bbda-787efe78d075@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 832

On Wednesday, July 4, 2012 2:55:03 PM UTC-7, Sal M. O'Nella wrote:
> "NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
>
> news:jt0en6$uu1$1@dont-email.me...
>
>
>
> >>
>
> >
>
> > FD can be a lot of work. I know dragging a tower and beam
>
> > out there got to be a tad strenuous.
>
> > And I rarely used the thing myself..
>
> > I string up dipoles for me, which is pretty easy to deal with.
>
> > But even with an easy setup, I still don't care for contest
>
> > type operating all that much. Just not really my cup of java..
>
> > I skipped this year again. Too busy with work, even if I wanted
>
> > to go.
>
> > If I do any more in the future, like I say, I'll probably just
>
> > hang out on my own property. That way I can operate at a leisurely
>
> > pace, and if I get burned out, I can just quit and go do something
>
> > else for a while.
>
>
>
>
>
> Amen to that!
>
>
>
> Last year, I put up three 30-foot poles to support a 20m dipole at its

>
> optimum height. This year, I thought I was gettting off easy with just one
>
> pole. Maybe so, but with the top section having a crossarm and the extra
>
> weight of the elements and tethers, getting that sucker up the same 30 feet
>
> was still an adventure. I'm thinking of something simpler next year and not
>
> ruling out being a home station for the first time ever.
>
>
>
> "Sal"

This is Sal again. I don't know where my login data went.

I dropped out as club FD Chairman. It wasn't fun any more. I was so happy when I assembled the last of the material I needed to report to ARRL.

"Sal"

2316. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-10 06:14:55 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <k2k0hfjs1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 833

On 9/9/2012 7:36 PM, Channel Jumper wrote:

> I could have bought a good antenna analyzer last year for $85.00 and did
> not because a friend of mine wanted it and bought it for $65.00

I think they are overrated.. I've never needed or owned one so far..

2317. Re: 20m Field Day Quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-10 06:25:44 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <k2k15o$3lg$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 834

On 9/10/2012 12:14 AM, bloggerccc@gmail.com wrote:

>
> This is Sal again. I don't know where my login data went.
>
> I dropped out as club FD Chairman. It wasn't fun any more. I was so happy when I assembled the last of the material I needed to report to ARRL.
>
> "Sal"
>

A man has to know his limitations.. :| chortle... :)

I was up at the dirt patch a couple of weeks ago, and my 80/40 antenna
is pretty much trashed.. And the coax was pretty much gone..
It started raining, so I left before I could do more investigating..
At first I thought someone stole it.. But then I noticed random
pieces of coax laying on the ground.. I think critters, probably
squirrels, must have ate it.. I'll have to look more when I'm
back up there later..
But I know I'm going to have to redo everything, including new
coax if I want to continue to jibber jabber on the radio when I'm
there.
I plan to go back up there around the end of October.
One reason I think it was squirrels, is they had been eating off
areas of coax jacket in the past.. I'd have to wrap chewed up areas
with electrical tape to keep the water out.
I may have to coat my coax with something squirrels don't like. :(

2318. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-10 08:54:03 UTC
From: "Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk4rada.vhc.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>
Source record: 835

> On Thursday, July 19, 2012 4:20:02 PM UTC-7, foxbrain wrote:
>> hi
>>
>> i'm just new to this field and i need some help on it and i appreciate
>>
>> any help...
>>
>> my aim is to make a 315 or 433 transmitter and receiver so what ics is
>>
>> the best for that and where can i buy them and so for the antennas(but i
>>
>> would like to build them)...

bloggerccc@gmail.com wrote:

> You have no business on either of those frequencies.

Depends upon where you are.

433mhz is a SHARED ham band throughout the world.

In ITU zone 1 and possibly elsewhere, there is a small allocation
of 433mHz for unlicensed devices.

There also is one at 315mHz, but that may be a different part of the world.

It is used for wireless doorbells, security systems, etc. Basicly low power
unlicensed telemetry.

If you look on eBay, you will find hundreds of the devices. A quick web search
shows the 433 mHz units sold in the US.

Geoff.

--
Geoffrey S. Mendelson, N3OWJ/4X1GM/KBUH7245/KBUW5379

2319. Re: AM antenna problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-10 10:35:34 UTC
From: ULLS <ULLS.a9380b9@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <ULLS.a9380b9@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 836

Thanks for all your responses!

First off, I am attempting to auto switch/scan between two frequencies on AM. I have FM and internet streams sorted. The tuner is a Cambridge Audio hifi tuner with an RS232 interface for scanning. I don't recall the exact model number. The tuner can't be relocated as the server is controlling the frequency scan.

Obviously I didn't attach it to the FM coax input! I do have a small amount of common sense.

The coax cable was already installed, I assume it's standard CT100 75Ohm.

the loop was just one of those cheap plastic things they bundle with tuners.

somebody mentioned impedance matching, Thanks! I'm going to look into this if I can't already find a ready made 50-75Ohm antenna.

somebody else mentioned overloading with an active antenna....this is central London so there are all kinds of local AM stations....what kind of damage can be done??

again thanks for your input, you have given me something to work with. :)

--
ULLS

2320. Re: 20m Field Day Quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-10 14:00:05 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <k2krp6$f6f$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 837

On 9/10/2012 1:25 AM, NM5K wrote:

> I plan to go back up there around the end of October.
> One reason I think it was squirrels, is they had been eating off
> areas of coax jacket in the past.. I'd have to wrap chewed up areas
> with electrical tape to keep the water out.
> I may have to coat my coax with something squirrels don't like. :(

Coat it with dead squirrels.

2321. Re: AM antenna problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-10 15:24:41 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <Wmx9tqH5YgTQFwjA@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 838

In message <ULLS.a9380b9@radiobanter.com>, ULLS
<ULLS.a9380b9@radiobanter.com> writes
>
>
>somebody else mentioned overloading with an active antenna....this is
>central London so there are all kinds of local AM stations....what kind
>of damage can be done??

In London, I think the only two main medium wave transmitter sites are
Brookmans Park and Crystal Palace (although I do see a 200 watt 'London
Turkish Radio' in Lea Bridge Road - and there may be one or two others).
http://www.mediumwaveradio.com/uk.php
However, with luck, you are unlikely to find a MW transmitter next door
to your house - and certainly not a really high-powered one.

Adverts for commercial remote active antennas seem few and far between
on Google. However, you might find these of interest. The Wellbrook loop
seems promising. The nulls might be useful, but for all-round coverage,
you'll need to rotate it.

http://www.wellbrook.uk.com/ALA1530.html
http://www.wellbrook.uk.com/reviews/mediumwave.html
[Enjoy the blue text on a blue background!]
http://www.eham.net/reviews/detail/2706
http://www.northcountryradio.com/Kitpages/actant.htm
[What IS it with these active antenna people! Blue on black this time.]

>

--
Ian

2322. Re: AM antenna problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-10 15:48:38 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <ut1s489sur4erkm03ps9fm4rho6dmvigiq@4ax.com>
Source record: 839

On Mon, 10 Sep 2012 10:35:34 +0000, ULLS
<ULLS.a9380b9@radiobanter.com> wrote:

>First off, I am attempting to auto switch/scan between two frequencies
>on AM. I have FM and internet streams sorted. The tuner is a Cambridge
>Audio hifi tuner with an RS232 interface for scanning. I don't recall
>the exact model number.

If it's not too much trouble, could you make an effort to determine
the exact model number? I couldn't find a model on their site that
has an RS-232 port for frequency control. Once the model number is
determined, we can then look at the rear panel to see what you're
working with.

While you're at it, it might be useful if you describe the path that
the antenna coax is expected to take on its way to the roof. Is it
metal conduit? Plastic conduit? Random run? Diameter? Numbers?

>The tuner can't be relocated as the server is
>controlling the frequency scan.

I beg to differ. RS-232 will go about 150ft at 9600 baud without
difficulties.

>Obviously I didn't attach it to the FM coax input! I do have a small
>amount of common sense.

Assumption, the mother of all screwups.
That which is most obviously correct, beyond any need of checking, is
usually the problem.

>The coax cable was already installed, I assume it's standard CT100
>75Ohm.

Assumption, the mother of all screwups again. Look at the coax and
get the numbers. Also, what kind of connector.

>the loop was just one of those cheap plastic things they bundle with
>tuners.

Yep, that's what I figured. They're resonant in the AM band and do
not work with extension wires on the leads. If you're ambitious, you
could tear the plastic loop antenna open, replace the fixed tuning
capacitor with a variable, and experiment with different parallel
transmission line lengths. However, I don't think it will work very
well.

>somebody mentioned impedance matching, Thanks! I'm going to look into
>this if I can't already find a ready made 50-75Ohm antenna.

Hopefully, you mean 50 to 75 ohms, not 750 ohms. To get the antenna
in this range, you need a 1/2 wave dipole. At 1MHz, that's 468ft
long. You can shrink the antenna with loading coils, but the usable
bandwidth will decrease to the point of uselessness. An active
antenna might work.

However, I suspect all this design effort is a waste of time. The
receiver should be able to hear stations with a minimal antenna. All
you have to do is figure out where someone else went wrong.

>somebody else mentioned overloading with an active antenna....this is
>central London so there are all kinds of local AM stations....what kind
>of damage can be done??

No damage. The effect is called "blocking" where the front end
transistors or FET's rectify the incoming signal and change the bias
point to where the device no longer amplifies. Unless you have an AM
broadcast station literally next door, it's not going to happen. Your
antenna is too small and the field strengths involved are insufficient
to cause problems.

>again thanks for your input, you have given me something to work with.

Exact model number please.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2323. Re: AM antenna problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-10 15:58:34 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <dd3s481vq9sjd9enlp6f7cf1drkesggshk@4ax.com>
Source record: 840

On Mon, 10 Sep 2012 08:48:38 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
wrote:

>>somebody mentioned impedance matching, Thanks! I'm going to look into
>>this if I can't already find a ready made 50-75Ohm antenna.
>
>Hopefully, you mean 50 to 75 ohms, not 750 ohms.

Oops... When I put on my reading glasses, it became 75Ohms.
My apologies.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2324. Shunt vs. Series Feed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-10 16:55:33 UTC
From: "J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <k2l61u$up2$1@ra.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 841

Hello,

The question I have pertains to feeding an MW AM broadcast antenna tower but also applies in the ham arena as well. Given the advantages of shunt over series feed (no base insulator, tower grounded (lightning protection), no lighting chokes/ring transformers required, etc) why has shunt-feeding of AM broadcast towers been used to-date in relatively few instances in the U.S.? The argument that the slant wire to the tower adversely modifies the antenna pattern doesn't seem to hold up in theory or practice. Thanks for your time and comment and 73s from N4GGO,

--
J. B. Wood e-mail: arl_123234@hotmail.com

2325. Re: Shunt vs. Series Feed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-10 17:51:18 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk4sa4m.7m3.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 842

J.B. Wood <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil> wrote:
> Hello,
>
> The question I have pertains to feeding an MW AM broadcast antenna tower
> but also applies in the ham arena as well. Given the advantages of
> shunt over series feed (no base insulator, tower grounded (lightning
> protection), no lighting chokes/ring transformers required, etc) why has
> shunt-feeding of AM broadcast towers been used to-date in relatively few
> instances in the U.S.? The argument that the slant wire to the tower
> adversely modifies the antenna pattern doesn't seem to hold up in theory
> or practice. Thanks for your time and comment and 73s from N4GGO,

Slant wire to the tower?
There is an AM broadcast tower here locally (Netherlands) which uses
a symmetrical version of this feed. The tower is 1/4 wavelength high
and there is a triangle at the top supporting 3 wires running parallel
to the tower and connected to an isolated ring at the bottom, where
it is fed from an antenna tuner in a box at the bottom. The tower
itself existed before the AM transmitter and is grounded at the base.
(there was a VHF omni at the top as well, but it has been removed)

I think it is called a folded unipole antenna. Electrically it looks
like half of a folded dipole.

2326. Re: AM antenna problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-10 17:59:27 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knology.net>
Message-ID: <81c3f$504e2ae7$18d66ba6$25977@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 843

On 9/10/2012 5:35 AM, ULLS wrote:
> Thanks for all your responses!
>
> First off, I am attempting to auto switch/scan between two frequencies
> on AM. I have FM and internet streams sorted. The tuner is a Cambridge
> Audio hifi tuner with an RS232 interface for scanning. I don't recall
> the exact model number. The tuner can't be relocated as the server is
> controlling the frequency scan.
>
> Obviously I didn't attach it to the FM coax input! I do have a small
> amount of common sense.
>
> The coax cable was already installed, I assume it's standard CT100
> 75Ohm.
>
> the loop was just one of those cheap plastic things they bundle with
> tuners.
>
>
> somebody mentioned impedance matching, Thanks! I'm going to look into
> this if I can't already find a ready made 50-75Ohm antenna.
>
> somebody else mentioned overloading with an active antenna....this is
> central London so there are all kinds of local AM stations....what kind
> of damage can be done??
>
> again thanks for your input, you have given me something to work with.
> :)
>
>
>
>
Without knowing what model you have, I looked at the AZAR 651 series.
http://www.cambridgeaudio.com/assets/documents/AP309771Azur651TUsersManual-01English.pdf

All I see is 300 ohm connection for a loop AM antenna.
So, if you use an antenna on the roof, and 75 ohm coax coming down,
then a 75 to 300 ohm transformer into the receiver. I may even shorten
the leads on the 300 ohm side just to limit ingress.
Does the receiver make all the tones if you short the AM input with a
very short wire?
Mikek

2327. Re: Shunt vs. Series Feed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-10 18:37:25 UTC
From: "J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <504E3365.50307@nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 844

On 09/10/2012 01:51 PM, Rob wrote:
> J.B. Wood <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil> wrote:
>> Hello,
>>
>> The question I have pertains to feeding an MW AM broadcast antenna tower
>> but also applies in the ham arena as well. Given the advantages of
>> shunt over series feed (no base insulator, tower grounded (lightning
>> protection), no lighting chokes/ring transformers required, etc) why has
>> shunt-feeding of AM broadcast towers been used to-date in relatively few
>> instances in the U.S.? The argument that the slant wire to the tower
>> adversely modifies the antenna pattern doesn't seem to hold up in theory
>> or practice. Thanks for your time and comment and 73s from N4GGO,
>
> Slant wire to the tower?

Hello, and a slant wire at about 45 deg from the ATU to the appropriate connection point on the tower is the classic shunt feed (it is essentially one half of a gamma match that is used with dipole antennas). The folded unipole is the newer kid on the block and it too is a shunt feed. I appreciate the response but this doesn't address my question of why shunt feeding has received so little use in the broadcast industry considering how long the technique has been known.
Sincerely,
--
J. B. Wood e-mail: arl_123234@hotmail.com

2328. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-10 18:46:05 UTC
From: Fred McKenzie <fmmck@aol.com>
Message-ID: <fmmck-D2C9A2.14460510092012@5ad64b5e.bb.sky.com>
Source record: 845

In article <k2k0hfjs1@dont-email.me>, NM5K <none@invalid.net> wrote:

> On 9/9/2012 7:36 PM, Channel Jumper wrote:
>
> > I could have bought a good antenna analyzer last year for $85.00 and did
> > not because a friend of mine wanted it and bought it for $65.00
>
> I think they are overrated.. I've never needed or owned one so far..

I had a plain Two Meter Ringo back in the 70s, before they came out with the "Ranger" versions. It worked well, but gain claimed was probably DBi rather than DBd.

I also have three generations of MFJ antenna analyzers. I don't know if they are overrated, but they are very handy. They save a lot of time compared to using a transmitter and SWR bridge to set up an antenna.

As I understand it, they work just like the typical "reflectometer" SWR bridge where you set forward power to full scale and read reflected power on an SWR scale. Their VFO has its output held constant over the frequency range, calibrated for the equivalent of the SWR bridge's full scale setting.

The early version Channel Jumper mentioned, probably had a frequency scale printed on the face. For critical settings, either a counter or a calibrated receiver would be needed. Later versions have a counter built-in, and the latest also displays antenna data on the LCD display.

Fred
K4DII

2329. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-10 20:06:58 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.a94297b@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.a94297b@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 847

'NM5K[_4_ Wrote:
> ;795955']On 9/9/2012 7:36 PM, Channel Jumper wrote:
> -
> I could have bought a good antenna analyzer last year for $85.00 and
> did
> not because a friend of mine wanted it and bought it for $65.00-
>
> I think they are overrated.. I've never needed or owned one so far..

I would agree with you - except for the fact that it does make life a
lot easier when you are trying to get a antenna to work and you do not
know what is wrong..

With a digital display it is as simple as putting the antenna together
on the ground, sticking it on a pole someplace, using a feed line that
is as short as possible - less then 1/4 wavelength is desireable when
possible - I know at higher frequencies this is hard to do.

Turning on the Analyzer and reading the input.

Using a old style analyzer isn't as simple when you do not know the
exact frequency you are tuning to...
So in the long run - I probably saved myself $40 - $50.00

A stub match question I forgot to ask is - should the end of the stub
match at 1' 8 inches long be shorted on the end or open...

The web calculator I used said the Stub would be short if it was shorted
and would be long if it was not - but that if it was not shorted you run
the risk of the stub trying to radiate the power applied...

http://www.qsl.net/va3iul/Impedance_Matching/Impedance_Matching.pdf

--
Channel Jumper

2330. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-10 22:40:34 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <k2lq9hobp1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 846

On 9/10/2012 1:46 PM, Fred McKenzie wrote:
> In article <k2k0hfjs1@dont-email.me>, NM5K <none@invalid.net> wrote:
>
>> On 9/9/2012 7:36 PM, Channel Jumper wrote:
>>
>>> I could have bought a good antenna analyzer last year for $85.00 and did
>>> not because a friend of mine wanted it and bought it for $65.00
>>
>> I think they are overrated.. I've never needed or owned one so far..
>
> I had a plain Two Meter Ringo back in the 70s, before they came out with
> the "Ranger" versions. It worked well, but gain claimed was probably
> DBi rather than DBd.

If they rated a ringo using dbd, it would be zero.. Which doesn't
look too good in the ad's.. :|
So they use dbi to make for manlier gain figures..

>
> I also have three generations of MFJ antenna analyzers. I don't know if
> they are overrated, but they are very handy. They save a lot of time
> compared to using a transmitter and SWR bridge to set up an antenna.

Dunno, I'm pretty danged fast using just an SWR meter. But I already
know what to expect, how to quickly know if I'm long or short, etc..
All the analyzers do for me is verify what I already know from
looking at the SWR meter, which in my case is built into the radio,
assuming I'm on the Icom. :/
I like not having to carry extra gadgets..

2331. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-10 23:08:48 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <k2lruf$1b4$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 848

On 9/10/2012 3:06 PM, Channel Jumper wrote:

>
> A stub match question I forgot to ask is - should the end of the stub
> match at 1' 8 inches long be shorted on the end or open...

Open. It's being used purely as a capacitor.

2332. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-11 00:40:57 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.a947dd8@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.a947dd8@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 852

Being Long or Short is not the problem - if it was simple vertical with a ground plane with no loading coil - like a whip on a automobile - yes - you would be right.

But when dealing with a Ringo - which uses a ring to adjust the capacitive / inductive and also uses a tuning stub match - each part of the antenna works against each other..

Even now, the antenna on the VSWR Bridge shows a 2:1 match!

But I figure the Ring is probably 9 inches too shot - if the ring is 7.5 inches in diameter and needs to be 10 and the stub is too short - if it needs to be 18 inches long and is only 6....

The Antenna Analyzer would tell me the Resistive / Reactive components and all I would have to do is match them and it would work on any one frequency.

This is the problem with the Ringo - why it is not broad banded.
The main use where I live was by people who were installers of LMRS equipment that sold them along with a radio to fire companies and ambulances....

--
Channel Jumper

2333. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-11 02:01:19 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <TK2dnfnNqZbsBtPNnZ2dnUVZ_oudnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 849

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
news:k2lq9hobp1@dont-email.me...

> If they rated a ringo using dbd, it would be zero.. Which doesn't
> look too good in the ad's.. :|
> So they use dbi to make for manlier gain figures..
>

I think CC just pulled numbers out of the air. Especially in the eairly days. Just looking at an old ad from 1974. They rate the 2 meter Ringo at 3.75 db gain. No refferance as to what. Also the 11 element was rated at 13.2 db of gain. The only antenna that does make sense is the 4 bay dipole with up to 9 db of gain. Atleast if you put all the dipoles on one side, it could have almost 9 db of gain over a dipole.

I did compair two differant 220 mhz 11 element beams to an 8 element quagi I built from plans in the ARRL Handbook. The quagi was much beter than either of the 11 element CC antennas.
The antennas were put on a 30 foot push up pole so it was easy to change and compair them. Most of the testing was to a repeater about 40 miles away, but the results were the same on other signals.

Common joke was the CC stuff was compaired to the Heathkit Cantenna in terms of db gain.

2334. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-11 02:57:55 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <504ea8b2$0$95326$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 850

On 9/10/2012 9:01 PM, Ralph Mowery wrote:
> "NM5K"<none@invalid.net> wrote in message
> news:k2lq9hobp1@dont-email.me...
>
>> If they rated a ringo using dbd, it would be zero.. Which doesn't
>> look too good in the ad's.. :|
>> So they use dbi to make for manlier gain figures..
>>
>
> I think CC just pulled numbers out of the air. Especially in the eairly
> days. Just looking at an old ad from 1974. They rate the 2 meter Ringo at
> 3.75 db gain. No refferance as to what.

> Also the 11 element was rated at
> 13.2 db of gain.

Which was quite a bit shorter than the CC 214WB. The 214WB, which was better when you took off the marketing based "trigonal" reflector, still only made 11.91 dBd on a 14' 11" boom when optimized (based on your preferences).

BTW the maximum reasonably obtainable gain on a yagi with a boom greater than 1 wavelngth is predictable with the following equation -

G = 10 log (5.4075 B + 4.25) for B GT 1

Where G is gain in dBd and B is boomlength in wavelengths.

I worked this out in the early 90's from a database of over 100 of the best practical, buildable VHF/UHF yagi designs. Thanks especially to K1FO for all of his design work. His 432 yagis had the greatest effect on the numbers. W1JR thinks it's accurate, so who am I to argue?

I designed an extended version of the 214 that lets you re-use the useless extra reflectors as directors. This had a 17' 7" boom and would make 12.43 dBd at 144.2 with a decent feedpoint impedance of 21 ohms and F/B of 24 dB. This was used successfully at a friend's place for a 2 by 2 EME array. The antenna was tested at Central States and met the computer predicted gain exactly.

If you want crazy I have a 432 EME antenna that does 18.4 dBd (according to the model) which tested at 18.1 on the range. They said the range was too short to test the antenna. It was still the highest gain for a homebrew 432 ever tested at Central States.

Anyone that wants any 6m to 70cm designs can drop me an email. I've got lots.

tom
K0TAR

2335. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-11 03:33:08 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <6NadnbtphdBoLdPNnZ2dnUVZ_qSdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 851

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
news:504ea8b2$0$95326$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> I worked this out in the early 90's from a database of over 100 of the
> best practical, buildable VHF/UHF yagi designs. Thanks especially to K1FO
> for all of his design work. His 432 yagis had the greatest effect on the
> numbers. W1JR thinks it's accurate, so who am >I to argue?

I like the K1FO designs. I had a 432 antenna by Rutland Arays that seemed
to be a copy of the K1FO design. Several years ago I put up some new
antennas and wanted to go withthe Rutland, but he had passed away and went
with the M-Square antennas for 2 meters and 432 mhz.

From what I read, the Trigonal reflector was something that looked good for
sells, but did little or nothing for that antenna.

2336. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-11 08:55:50 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <k2muc9$8t8$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 853

On 9/10/2012 7:40 PM, Channel Jumper wrote:
> Being Long or Short is not the problem - if it was simple vertical with
> a ground plane with no loading coil - like a whip on a automobile - yes
> - you would be right.

No problem even with loading coils. Or when using the various
matching systems. They all act fairly predictably.

>
> But when dealing with a Ringo - which uses a ring to adjust the
> capacitive / inductive and also uses a tuning stub match - each part of
> the antenna works against each other..
>
> Even now, the antenna on the VSWR Bridge shows a 2:1 match!

Sure, it needs more inductance.
>
> But I figure the Ring is probably 9 inches too shot - if the ring is 7.5
> inches in diameter and needs to be 10 and the stub is too short - if it
> needs to be 18 inches long and is only 6....

For a 10m ringo 18 inches would be about right with it tapped
about halfway. I think one I made used about a 20 inch dia turn.
But I didn't need all of it.

>
> The Antenna Analyzer would tell me the Resistive / Reactive components
> and all I would have to do is match them and it would work on any one
> frequency.

Sure.. But I can do it by sense of smell.. Plenty of practice.. :/

>
> This is the problem with the Ringo - why it is not broad banded.
> The main use where I live was by people who were installers of LMRS
> equipment that sold them along with a radio to fire companies and
> ambulances....
>

It should have about the same bandwidth as most any other
half wave. I've never noticed them to really show any less
bandwidth than other designs. But then again, I'm not sure
what you mean by not broad banded. That could vary depending
on expectations.

2337. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-11 08:59:20 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <k2muir$8t8$2@dont-email.me>
Source record: 854

On 9/10/2012 10:33 PM, Ralph Mowery wrote:

>
> From what I read, the Trigonal reflector was something that looked good for
> sells, but did little or nothing for that antenna.
>
>
>

Yep, most have come to the conclusion they were kind of a waste
of metal.. I've got an old 2m "boomer" that has that reflector..

2338. Re: Shunt vs. Series Feed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-11 12:56:44 UTC
From: Richard Fry <Invalid@Invalid.com>
Message-ID: <k2nceeqpk1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 855

"J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil> wrote...
> the argument that the slant wire to the tower adversely modifies the
> antenna pattern doesn't seem to hold up in theory or practice.

Linked below is a clip from "Radio Antenna Engineering" by Edmund Laport, which does show some pattern effects from shunt feeding a monopole. The FCC dislikes shunt fed radiators for AM broadcast stations (especially for directional arrays), as their skywave radiation patterns are inconsistent, and interference ratios are more difficult to predict.

http://i62.photobucket.com/albums/h85/rfry-100/Shunt-Fed_Patterns.gif

R. Fry

2339. Re: Shunt vs. Series Feed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-11 13:18:11 UTC
From: "J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <k2ndme$1te$1@ra.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 856

On 09/11/2012 08:56 AM, Richard Fry wrote:
> "J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil> wrote...
>> the argument that the slant wire to the tower adversely modifies the
>> antenna pattern doesn't seem to hold up in theory or practice.
>
> Linked below is a clip from "Radio Antenna Engineering" by Edmund
> Laport, which does show some pattern effects from shunt feeding a
> monopole. The FCC dislikes shunt fed radiators for AM broadcast
> stations (especially for directional arrays), as their skywave radiation
> patterns are inconsistent, and interference ratios are more difficult to
> predict.
>
> http://i62.photobucket.com/albums/h85/rfry-100/Shunt-Fed_Patterns.gif
>
> R. Fry

Hello, and that identical diagram appears in my 1961 copy of Jasik's "Antenna Engineering Handbook" (McGraw-Hill Book Co.) in the chapter on medium-frequency broadcast antennas. In narrating the diagram (Fig 20-9) Jasik states, "Figure 20-9 shows typical variations in vertical pattern resulting from shunt feed. The radiated field from a shunt-fed tower is essentially the same as that from a series-fed tower of the same height."

The diagram only shows measured data for a slant-wire shunt fed tower rather than a comparison of that with measured data from the same tower being series-fed.

Apparently the FCC disagrees with Jasik. However I think the question from my original post has been addressed ("Because the FCC requires it"). Thanks, Richard. Sincerely and 73s from N4GGO,

--
J. B. Wood e-mail: arl_123234@hotmail.com

2340. Re: Shunt vs. Series Feed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-11 17:40:19 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <3l94i9-3bm.ln1@radagast.org>
Source record: 857

In article <k2nceeqpk1@dont-email.me>,
Richard Fry <Invalid@Invalid.com> wrote:

>> the argument that the slant wire to the tower adversely modifies the
>> antenna pattern doesn't seem to hold up in theory or practice.
>
>Linked below is a clip from "Radio Antenna Engineering" by Edmund Laport,
>which does show some pattern effects from shunt feeding a monopole.

And, if you'd like to refer back to Laport's original text in more
detail, it's available as a free BitTorrent or HTTP download, or in an
inexpensive printed form. I scanned a copy and converted it to PDF a
few years ago, after I was able to confirm that it has reverted to the
public domain.

You can get the PDF version from Lulu's servers, at

http://www.lulu.com/shop/edmund-laport/radio-antenna-engineering/ebook/product-17560294.ht
ml

If you want a printed copy, Lulu will do a "print on demand" at their
usual per-page-and-cover cost (I've waived any royalty, and they don't
charge a commission - this helps keep the cost down):

http://www.lulu.com/shop/edmund-laport/radio-antenna-engineering/paperback/product-188778.
html

If you'd prefer to Torrent it, go to my own server to find the control
file:

http://snulbug.mtview.ca.us/books/RadioAntennaEngineering/

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

2341. Re: 20m Field Day Quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-12 23:54:43 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <salmonella@food_poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <k2r7c5pjj1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 858

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
news:k2k15o$3lg$1@dont-email.me...
> On 9/10/2012 12:14 AM, bloggerccc@gmail.com wrote:

> ... the coax was pretty much gone..
> It started raining, so I left before I could do more investigating..
> At first I thought someone stole it.. But then I noticed random
> pieces of coax laying on the ground.. I think critters, probably
> squirrels, must have ate it.. I'll have to look more when I'm
> back up there later..
> But I know I'm going to have to redo everything, including new
> coax if I want to continue to jibber jabber on the radio when I'm
> there.
> I plan to go back up there around the end of October.
> One reason I think it was squirrels, is they had been eating off
> areas of coax jacket in the past.. I'd have to wrap chewed up areas
> with electrical tape to keep the water out.
> I may have to coat my coax with something squirrels don't like. :(

Depending on the distance (which might mean an unacceptable
added expense), you could run PVC. I put in a 10 ft satellite dish
in the mid 1980's, running all the cables in PVC because they
needed to be buried for appearance. (The stuff was called "direct
burial, but ... I'm a skeptic.) The point is that it was still fine after
about two decades when I decommissioned it about five years
ago in favor of digital cable. Both ends opened down to keep
moisture from dribbling in but yet letting the inside "breathe" with
temperature changes.

One caution: Just because the cable fits into the coax, you may
not be able to pull the whole length due to internal drag friction.
I had to cut my PVC and thread the cables throught the first
section, then a PVC union and then the second section. Finally,
I glued the cut ends into to the union. If you use big enough
PVC, you won't have my problem.

"Sal"
(KD6VKW)
"Vicious Killer Weasel"

2342. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-13 00:12:17 UTC
From: Fred McKenzie <fmmck@aol.com>
Message-ID: <fmmck-09EC09.20121612092012@5ad64b5e.bb.sky.com>
Source record: 859

In article <Channel.Jumper.a947dd8@radiobanter.com>,
Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.a947dd8@radiobanter.com> wrote:

> But I figure the Ring is probably 9 inches too shot - if the ring is 7.5
> inches in diameter and needs to be 10 and the stub is too short - if it
> needs to be 18 inches long and is only 6....

Channel Jumper-

You can get parts measurements for the various Ringo antennas at the
CushCraft website (Now part of MFJ!). For the Ten Meter version,
<http://www.cushcraftamateur.com/Product.php?productid=AR-10>. A user
manual is available by clicking on "AR-10 Downloads". I do not see a
Stub length given for the AR-10, but the AR-6 manual has a chart.

The AR-10 manual's specification says that gain is 3 dB "Ref.
Quarterwave"!

Fred
K4DII

2343. Re: Split driven element insulation... ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-13 00:22:39 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <salmonella@food_poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <k2r90h$23k$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 860

"KBa" <kba@nic.fi> wrote in message
news:TAO%r.24856$ck7.14494@uutiset.elisa.fi...
> Hi all
>
> Problem exists how to get reliable insulation to split driven element
> and support rod which is exposed to RF voltage ?
> Fiberglass is told to be sensitive creating conductive coal brigdes which
> creates true resistive short at driving point ? (at least one fiberglass
> tubing is done so... gap was 2 inches)
>
> How to improve insulation ? Ptfe-shield over fiberglass rod, heat shrink
> tubing, varnish layer ?
>
> tnx oh6io

I used a chunk of circuit board material about 5 mm thick. I don't recall where I got it or why it was so thick but it worked very well for a short period. Can you go to a surplus store and root around in their junk boxes for old circuit boards? If you spray them with electrical varnish after making the connections, you should get some time before failure.

"Sal"

2344. Re: 20m Field Day Quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-13 00:59:35 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <k2rb5tbdp1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 861

On 9/12/2012 6:54 PM, Sal M. O'Nella wrote:

> Depending on the distance (which might mean an unacceptable
> added expense), you could run PVC.

I don't think that would work.. The coax is not running to
a building or anything. I was feeding 80/40 dipoles, with
the feed point between two oak trees, and the coax led over
to one of the trees. I'd just run it out to wherever I was
operating, usually my stone bench. I had about 100 feet of
RG-58..
When I left, I'd just roll the coax up and hang it on a tree
branch. I got about 5 years out of that setup before the
coax went kaput.
One thing I might consider is installing a box or something
to store the bulk of the rolled up coax away from critters.
They still would be able to eat on the part leading to the
antenna, but at least the bulk of it would be fairly safe.
What was weird this time was none of the rolled up coax
was hanging on the tree, and it was broke or unconnected from
the antenna, and only a few little pieces on the ground.
Some varmint might have dragged it off into the woods, but
like I say, it started raining. So I left, and will have to
look for other pieces when I go back up there.
Someone may have stolen the bulk of it..

But I expect it's all basically ruined, so I will be needing
to replace it all. Luckily I use only the thin stuff there,
so cheaper than buying the usual 213 that I use here at the
house. 213 is direct burial.. But it's too heavy for what I'm
doing up there. Too pricy to leave out also, being it's basically
thief bait hanging on the tree branch.
I haven't bought any coax in a few years, and expect sticker
shock due to the price of copper these days.
I've got lots of spare runs of RG-8, but not sure if I have
any rg-58 left or not.. Like I say, the RG-8/213 is too heavy,
even if I wanted to risk leaving it there.
I'd also have to rewire the antennas with thicker wire to support
that heavy stuff and be able to keep tension on the antenna
wires to avoid the droops.

2345. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-13 01:17:01 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <k2rc6j$gc8$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 862

On 9/12/2012 7:12 PM, Fred McKenzie wrote:
> In article <Channel.Jumper.a947dd8@radiobanter.com>,
> Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.a947dd8@radiobanter.com> wrote:
>
>> But I figure the Ring is probably 9 inches too shot - if the ring is 7.5
>> inches in diameter and needs to be 10 and the stub is too short - if it
>> needs to be 18 inches long and is only 6....
>
> Channel Jumper-
>
> You can get parts measurements for the various Ringo antennas at the
> CushCraft website (Now part of MFJ!). For the Ten Meter version,
> <http://www.cushcraftamateur.com/Product.php?productid=AR-10>. A user
> manual is available by clicking on "AR-10 Downloads". I do not see a
> Stub length given for the AR-10, but the AR-6 manual has a chart.

It's in the manual.. Was about 16.5 inches long with the RG-8
they use. They don't give the dia for the single turn coil,
but I've built a few of those, and used 18-20 inches or so dia.
Not real critical being it will be tapped appx mid way for a coil
that diameter. 7.5 inches dia is too small for 10m. Even 10 inches
would likely be too small unless maybe you tapped it near the end,
using almost the whole coil. I don't think I'd make it any less
that 15-16 inches dia.

2346. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-13 05:01:23 UTC
From: Fred McKenzie <fmmck@aol.com>
Message-ID: <fmmck-CEAD4D.01012313092012@5ad64b5e.bb.sky.com>
Source record: 863

In article <k2rc6j$gc8$1@dont-email.me>, NM5K <none@invalid.net> wrote:

> On 9/12/2012 7:12 PM, Fred McKenzie wrote:
> > In article <Channel.Jumper.a947dd8@radiobanter.com>,
> > Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.a947dd8@radiobanter.com> wrote:
> >
>> But I figure the Ring is probably 9 inches too shot - if the ring is 7.5
>> inches in diameter and needs to be 10 and the stub is too short - if it
>> needs to be 18 inches long and is only 6....
> >
> > Channel Jumper-
> >
> > You can get parts measurements for the various Ringo antennas at the
> > CushCraft website (Now part of MFJ!). For the Ten Meter version,
> > <http://www.cushcraftamateur.com/Product.php?productid=AR-10>. A user
> > manual is available by clicking on "AR-10 Downloads". I do not see a
> > Stub length given for the AR-10, but the AR-6 manual has a chart.
>
> It's in the manual.. Was about 16.5 inches long with the RG-8
> they use. They don't give the dia for the single turn coil,
> but I've built a few of those, and used 18-20 inches or so dia.
> Not real critical being it will be tapped appx mid way for a coil
> that diameter. 7.5 inches dia is too small for 10m. Even 10 inches
> would likely be too small unless maybe you tapped it near the end,
> using almost the whole coil. I don't think I'd make it any less
> that 15-16 inches dia.

I overlooked the stub in the manual I downloaded. Now I see it in the
Ring Assembly Parts, Key FF. It is 16 5/8".

Ring diameter is listed as 13" in a chart at the web link above. I do
not see size listed in the manual, where the ring is shown as two
similar pieces bolted together.

Fred
K4DII

2347. SEXY VIDEOS YOU MUST SEE MASALA HOT PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-13 06:05:43 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <1e653981-23d2-460d-a495-f5ca1f46e9cb@q7g2000pbj.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 864

A TO Z INFORMATION SEE IN THIS SITE

http://atwoztopic.blogspot.in/

ALL HOT PHOTOS SUPER SEXY PHOTOS

http://alltoux.blogspot.in/2010/09/hot-lip-kiss-135.html

ALL JOBS SITES FREE SEE

http://jobstwo.blogspot.in/

HOT VIDEOS

http://hotvideotoou.blogspot.in/2011/01/kiss-videos.html

hot lip kiss
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-lip-kiss.html
hot kisses
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-kisses.html
hollywood hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hollywood-hot-videos.html
real hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/real-hot-videos.html
tamil hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/tamil-hot-videos.html

2348. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-13 08:06:29 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <k2s46g$q0d$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 865

On 9/13/2012 12:01 AM, Fred McKenzie wrote:

>>
>> It's in the manual.. Was about 16.5 inches long with the RG-8
>> they use. They don't give the dia for the single turn coil,
>> but I've built a few of those, and used 18-20 inches or so dia.
>> Not real critical being it will be tapped appx mid way for a coil
>> that diameter. 7.5 inches dia is too small for 10m. Even 10 inches
>> would likely be too small unless maybe you tapped it near the end,
>> using almost the whole coil. I don't think I'd make it any less
>> that 15-16 inches dia.
>
> I overlooked the stub in the manual I downloaded. Now I see it in the
> Ring Assembly Parts, Key FF. It is 16 5/8".
>
> Ring diameter is listed as 13" in a chart at the web link above. I do
> not see size listed in the manual, where the ring is shown as two
> similar pieces bolted together.
>
> Fred
> K4DII
>

Yep, I see it now.. I was thinking it was slightly larger than that,
but maybe the original AR-10 I had was only 13 inches across.
They show the 6m version using the same part.. From the diagram,
it looks like about 2/3 of the turn is used on 10m.
Also, if I remember right, the 6m version used no coax cap for
tuning. I was looking at the 6m ringo PDF the other day.

2349. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-13 17:17:04 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <salmonella@food_poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <k2t4elcg1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 866

"Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com> wrote in message
news:slrnk4rada.vhc.gsm@cable.mendelson.com...
>> On Thursday, July 19, 2012 4:20:02 PM UTC-7, foxbrain wrote:
>>> hi
>>>
>>> i'm just new to this field and i need some help on it and i appreciate
>>>
>>> any help...
>>>
>>> my aim is to make a 315 or 433 transmitter and receiver so what ics is
>>>
>>> the best for that and where can i buy them and so for the antennas(but i
>>>
>>> would like to build them)...
>
> bloggerccc@gmail.com wrote:
>
>> You have no business on either of those frequencies.
>
> Depends upon where you are.
>
> 433mhz is a SHARED ham band throughout the world.
>
> In ITU zone 1 and possibly elsewhere, there is a small allocation
> of 433mHz for unlicensed devices.
>
> There also is one at 315mHz, but that may be a different part of the
> world.
>
> It is used for wireless doorbells, security systems, etc. Basicly low
> power
> unlicensed telemetry.
>
> If you look on eBay, you will find hundreds of the devices. A quick web
> search
> shows the 433 mHz units sold in the US.
>
> Geoff.
>
>
> > --
> Geoffrey S. Mendelson, N3OWJ/4X1GM/KBUH7245/KBUW5379
>
>

>

315 mHz is in a band used by the US military, where they are already "tolerating" a fair amount of intrusion from garage door openers and similar devices. I was privvy to some US Navy classified message traffic that discussed the issue. (It was classified because it identified specific frequencies and such are always classified.)

This fellow, "new to the field," as he self-indentifies, seems like a source for interference more than learning. A bit risky.

73,
"Sal"

2350. Re: 20m Field Day Quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-13 17:37:26 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <salmonella@food_poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <k2t5kr$7uu$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 867

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
news:k2rb5tbdp1@dont-email.me...
> On 9/12/2012 6:54 PM, Sal M. O'Nella wrote:
>
>> Depending on the distance (which might mean an unacceptable
>> added expense), you could run PVC.
>
> I don't think that would work.. The coax is not running to
> a building or anything. I was feeding 80/40 dipoles, with
> the feed point between two oak trees, and the coax led over
> to one of the trees. I'd just run it out to wherever I was
> operating, usually my stone bench. I had about 100 feet of
> RG-58..
> When I left, I'd just roll the coax up and hang it on a tree
> branch. I got about 5 years out of that setup before the
> coax went kaput.
> One thing I might consider is installing a box or something
> to store the bulk of the rolled up coax away from critters.
> They still would be able to eat on the part leading to the
> antenna, but at least the bulk of it would be fairly safe.
> What was weird this time was none of the rolled up coax
> was hanging on the tree, and it was broke or unconnected from
> the antenna, and only a few little pieces on the ground.
> Some varmint might have dragged it off into the woods, but
> like I say, it started raining. So I left, and will have to
> look for other pieces when I go back up there.
> Someone may have stolen the bulk of it..
>
> But I expect it's all basically ruined, so I will be needing
> to replace it all. Luckily I use only the thin stuff there,
> so cheaper than buying the usual 213 that I use here at the
> house. 213 is direct burial.. But it's too heavy for what I'm
> doing up there. Too pricy to leave out also, being it's basically
> thief bait hanging on the tree branch.
> I haven't bought any coax in a few years, and expect sticker
> shock due to the price of copper these days.
> I've got lots of spare runs of RG-8, but not sure if I have
> any rg-58 left or not.. Like I say, the RG-8/213 is too heavy,
> even if I wanted to risk leaving it there.
> I'd also have to rewire the antennas with thicker wire to support
> that heavy stuff and be able to keep tension on the antenna
> wires to avoid the droops.
>
I agree. However, you might approach "droop" in other ways.

Depending on the height at which you want to place the feed,
you could potentially add a non-conductive span of nylon line
above, supporting the weight of a heavier coax. (I have several
"quick rigs" for dipoles; one of them includes a span line with
pulleys along the line. One I get the span line up, I can begin to
haul conductors aloft with other line. Reduced element stress.)

The success of this depends on how tall the trees are and how
easy/difficult it is to get into them.

73,
"Sal"

2351. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-14 03:59:03 UTC
From: "Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk55apr.3qu.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>
Source record: 868

Sal M. O'Nella wrote:
> 315 mHz is in a band used by the US military, where they are already
> "tolerating" a fair amount of intrusion from garage door openers and similar
> devices. I was privvy to some US Navy classified message traffic that
> discussed the issue. (It was classified because it identified specific
> frequencies and such are always classified.)
>
> This fellow, "new to the field," as he self-indentifies, seems like a source
> for interference more than learning. A bit risky.

It depends upon where he is. Outside of the US, the US military is a guest,
and has no authority to use those frequencies. Certainly no claim.

There was an international incident here in Israel a few years ago when
a foreign miltary ship with a new radar system parked off the coast of
Lebanon with a new radar system which used the downlink frequency for our
local DBS system.

Within a week, the radar system was shut off, and they ship left.

So just because a military uses a frequency in their home country does not
mean that anyone elsewhere can not use it if it is legal, nor can that
military tell them to stop.

Geoff.

--
Geoffrey S. Mendelson, N3OWJ/4X1GM/KBUH7245/KBUW5379

2352. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-14 15:50:15 UTC
From: "Sal M. O'Nella" <salmonella@food_poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <k2vjo1mfc1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 869

"Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com> wrote in message
news:slrnk55apr.3qu.gsm@cable.mendelson.com...
> Sal M. O'Nella wrote:
>> 315 mHz is in a band used by the US military, where they are already
>> "tolerating" a fair amount of intrusion from garage door openers and
>> similar
>> devices. I was privvy to some US Navy classified message traffic that
>> discussed the issue. (It was classified because it identified specific
>> frequencies and such are always classified.)
>>
>> This fellow, "new to the field," as he self-indentifies, seems like a
>> source
>> for interference more than learning. A bit risky.
>
> It depends upon where he is. Outside of the US, the US military is a
> guest,
> and has no authority to use those frequencies. Certainly no claim.
>
> There was an international incident here in Israel a few years ago when
> a foreign miltary ship with a new radar system parked off the coast of
> Lebanon with a new radar system which used the downlink frequency for our
> local DBS system.
>
> Within a week, the radar system was shut off, and they ship left.
>
> So just because a military uses a frequency in their home country does not
> mean that anyone elsewhere can not use it if it is legal, nor can that
> military tell them to stop.
>
> Geoff.

I thought they were internationally allocated worldwide ... that is, certain
bands like 225-400 were reserved for government use, exclusively. (I guess
even so, government could certainly be non-military, too.)

Thanks for the info.

Overcoming my ignorance one day at a time,
"Sal"

2353. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-14 16:53:05 UTC
From: "-.-. --.-" <a@a.com>
Message-ID: <k2vnda$2b0$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 870

"Channel Jumper" <Channel.Jumper.a8c4079@radiobanter.com> ha scritto nel
messaggio news:Channel.Jumper.a8c4079@radiobanter.com...
> Any idea's?
Ringo antenna - like *all* half wave antennas - don't want the mounting mast
lenght of 1/4 wl and odd multiples. So be careful. Many people said ringo
antenna is bad, no resonance, etc... because of this.

Chris -.-. --.-

2354. Crossposting Permitted to rec.radio.amateur.moderated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-15 06:00:02 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting-1-1347688801@panix.com>
Source record: 871
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting
Revision: 1.2 2011/11/02 04:08:53
Posting-Frequency: posted twice monthly
URL: http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rram/index.html

Changes followed by "|".

After a 30-day public discussion and feedback period to gauge reader
opinions in March of 2009:

http://groups.google.com/group/rec.radio.amateur.moderated/browse_thread/thread/d7d337db35
f23326

the rec.radio.amateur.moderated Moderation Team had decided to consider |
amending its charter, and permit limited simultaneous crossposting to
rec.radio.amateur.moderated and one other unmoderated
amateur-radio-related discussion newsgroup. After a successful trial |
period (90 days, through early July 2009), we decided to adopt this |
change permanently. |

Approved rec.radio.amateur.* newsgroups are those that are currently
listed in the latest version of the "List of Big Eight Newsgroups" which
is crossposted monthly to news.announce.newgroups, news.groups, and
news.lists.misc.

Approved alt.radio.amateur.* and alt.ham-radio.* newsgroups are those
that have been created consistent with the suggestions in "So You Want
to Create an Alt Newsgroup" at:

http://www.faqs.org/faqs/alt-creation-guide/

Approved regional hierarchy newsgroups are those that contain either
"radio.amateur" or "ham-radio" in their names, including
uk.radio.amateur and aus.radio.amateur.misc.

We will make every reasonable effort to keep our list of approved
newsgroups up-to-date. In case we have overlooked any, and a submission
is rejected in error as a result, the rejected submitter can E-mail us
at our administrative contact address (in the signature at the bottom of
this article, and the default Reply-To for the rejection message)
requesting that it be added, and that the article be approved. We may
still choose to reject articles crossposted to any alt.* newsgroup with
an inappropriate name, including obscene language, embedded
name-calling, or encouragement of unlawful conduct.
```

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-amateur-moderated-request@panix.com.

2355. Re: Crossposting Permitted to rec.radio.amateur.moderated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-15 06:47:59 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <l39858d8dsfu0vculdiu1e0alkae2pt9sn@4ax.com>
Source record: 872

On 15 Sep 2012 02:00:02 -0400, rram@panix.com
(rec.radio.amateur.moderated Admin) wrote:

>Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
>Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting
>Revision: 1.2 2011/11/02 04:08:53
>Posting-Frequency: posted twice monthly
>URL: http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rram/index.html
>
>Changes followed by "|".
>
>After a 30-day public discussion and feedback period to gauge reader
>opinions in March of 2009:
>
>http://groups.google.com/group/rec.radio.amateur.moderated/browse_thread/thread/d7d337db3
5f23326
>
>the rec.radio.amateur.moderated Moderation Team had decided to consider |
>amending its charter, and permit limited simultaneous crossposting to
>rec.radio.amateur.moderated and one other unmoderated
>amateur-radio-related discussion newsgroup. After a successful trial |
>period (90 days, through early July 2009), we decided to adopt this |
>change permanently. |
>
>Approved rec.radio.amateur.* newsgroups are those that are currently
>listed in the latest version of the "List of Big Eight Newsgroups" which
>is crossposted monthly to news.announce.newgroups, news.groups, and
>news.lists.misc.
>
>Approved alt.radio.amateur.* and alt.ham-radio.* newsgroups are those
>that have been created consistent with the suggestions in "So You Want
>to Create an Alt Newsgroup" at:
>
> http://www.faqs.org/faqs/alt-creation-guide/
>
>Approved regional hierarchy newsgroups are those that contain either
>"radio.amateur" or "ham-radio" in their names, including
>uk.radio.amateur and aus.radio.amateur.misc.
>
>We will make every reasonable effort to keep our list of approved
>newsgroups up-to-date. In case we have overlooked any, and a submission
>is rejected in error as a result, the rejected submitter can E-mail us
>at our administrative contact address (in the signature at the bottom of
>this article, and the default Reply-To for the rejection message)

>requesting that it be added, and that the article be approved. We may
>still choose to reject articles crossposted to any alt.* newsgroup with
>an inappropriate name, including obscene language, embedded
>name-calling, or encouragement of unlawful conduct.
>
>Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
>rec-radio-amateur-moderated-request@panix.com.

Thank you for your invitation,
but your moderated group is not on my news-server.

w.

2356. Re: Crossposting Permitted to rec.radio.amateur.moderated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-15 20:53:46 UTC
From: Allodoxaphobia <knock_yourself_out@example.net>
Message-ID: <slrnk59qmq.1htq.knock_yourself_out@vps.jonz.net>
Source record: 873

On Sat, 15 Sep 2012 08:47:59 +0200, Helmut Wabnig wrote:
>
> Thank you for your invitation,
> but your moderated group is not on my news-server.

And in what manner is that _his_ problem?

a.

2357. BEST 10 HOT SEXY VIDEOS AND MASALA KISS PHOTOS.,

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-16 01:39:07 UTC
From: LPWS <3ghfhfffgg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <6276bc3c-85f1-4b40-bf0c-11ab910cca19@qa3g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 874

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

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http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

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hardware interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/hardware-interview-questions-and-answers.html
networking interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/networking-interview-questions-and.html
dotnet interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/dotnet-interview-questions-and-answers.html
c interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/c-interview-questions-and-answers.html

datawarehousing interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/datawarehousing-interview-questions-and.html
sap interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/sap-interview-questions-and-answers.html

all jobs
java jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/java-jobs.html
oracle jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/oracle-jobs.html
sap jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/sap-jobs.html
hardware jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/hardware-jobs.html
networking jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/networking-jobs.html
datawarehousing jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/datawarehousing-jobs.html
GOOGLE ADSENSE
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/google-adsense.html

2358. Re: Ringo Ranger Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-16 01:50:45 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.a9b1558@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.a9b1558@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 875

Ok, so what I did was take the antenna apart, add another couple of feet
and made it 16' long.
I shorted out the stub match at 19 inches long.

SWR was about 5:1

So I tried lengthening it to 18' - which did not improve the SWR much.

So I put it back at 16' and I cut the stub match off at the solder point
and I stuck it up 30' in the air and the SWR was 1.1 : 1 at channel 23
and was 1.25 : 1 on channel 1 and was 1 : 1 on channel 19....

Since the person I put it up for only has a 23 channel radio, and since
he only uses channel 19 - that was all he cared about...

Technicially it says it is good for about 1.5 : 1 on any frequency -
hence getting it closer then that was a real accomplishment, and
although I know a little about antenna's - this one had me stumpped.....
Thanks everyone.....

--
Channel Jumper

2359. Re: Crossposting Permitted to rec.radio.amateur.moderated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-16 06:49:18 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <8hta58dgfslv363q99thb4i145v1871rcc@4ax.com>
Source record: 876

On 15 Sep 2012 20:53:46 GMT, Allodoxaphobia
<knock_yourself_out@example.net> wrote:

>On Sat, 15 Sep 2012 08:47:59 +0200, Helmut Wabnig wrote:
>>
>> Thank you for your invitation,
>> but your moderated group is not on my news-server.
>
>And in what manner is that _his_ problem?
>
>a.
I don't know for real.
Because he is advertising his moderated group again and again,
I suspect there is not too much traffic.
Who needs a moderated group?

w.

2360. iPhone App To Help You Learn Chinese (Mandarin) Faster By Using Flashcards With Pictures

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-19 05:24:00 UTC
From: 4hwbz96tas@gmail.com
Message-ID: <3a8fa55e-73ae-439b-aa2b-b4dc108028a1@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 877

http://goo.gl/lCAUy - "Chinese Flashcards with Pictures" is an iPhone app that will help you learn Chinese (Mandarin) faster by using flashcards with pictures (learn over 300 most commonly used words in the English / Chinese language from A to Z), thanks.

2361. One way shingles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-19 14:12:09 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <kKKdnRXodN8gT8TNnZ2dnUVZ_i2dnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 878

Not that it maters but another ham and myself have been licensed for 40 years.

We ran across somethng the other day that we had not seen before. We live about 10 to 15 air miles apart. I have a vertical dipole at 35 feet on a tower. He has 2 differant FM rigs and vertical dipole wire antenas in his attic about 50 feet apart. I can work him direct on 6 meters with him mobile in his drive way. A couple of days ago we could work with his attic antenna.
He built another antenna , so he has two antennas and rigs. A Midland and GE comercial unit that puts out 40 watts each. I check the sensitivity on a HP 8924C and they both seemed to be as good as a Midland I was using.

It rained and now he can not hear me, but I can hear him fine on either rig and antenna of his. I switched to an Icom 706 at 100 watts out and and checked the reflected power is about 2 watts. At this time, he could tell when I was transmitting ,but not understand me. We were co-ordinating over 2 meters.

I also switched to an OCD antenna at 50 feet and could hear him. The internal tuner on a 746 pro tuned it,but he could not hear me on that either and he was about S-5 on the meter.

Do you think we have discovered one way shingles ???

Anyone else seen anything like this ?

KU4PT

2362. 14.070/7080 Dipole dimensions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-19 16:26:27 UTC
From: ai8o <ai8o@lexcominc.net>
Message-ID: <ec494806-06e0-4776-9472-f30b4a041a48@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 879

I am rebuilding my HF station after a lightning strike.

I plan on doing a lot of BPSK31/BPSK63 work.

I want to build a dipole optimized for use on 14070/7080 KHz, and 3581 if possible.

These frequencies are not exact harmonic multiples of each other.

A dipole cut for 3581 operating in 20 meters would be 180 khz off resonance.

Would this be too much of a mismatch if I do not use an antenna tuner?

I want to avoid using an antenna tuner.

Would optimizing the antenna for some nearby or intermediate frequency be a good compromise?

Would an antenna just using 14070/7080 be a better solution?

I am located in EM95vs.
What kind of antenna pattern would get from the following antennas:
350-170 degrees mounted 32 feet above ground at center or 60-240 degrees mounted 45 feet above ground?

2363. Re: One way shingles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-19 17:23:21 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <5rvj58tpi2g6l61lqiv76rlmfifcpgc9nd@4ax.com>
Source record: 880

On Wed, 19 Sep 2012 10:12:09 -0400, "Ralph Mowery"
<rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote:

>Not that it maters but another ham and myself have been licensed for 40
>years.
>
>We ran across somethng the other day that we had not seen before. We live
>about 10 to 15 air miles apart. I have a vertical dipole at 35 feet on a
>tower. He has 2 differant FM rigs and vertical dipole wire antenas in his
>attic about 50 feet apart. I can work him direct on 6 meters with him
>mobile in his drive way. A couple of days ago we could work with his attic
>antenna.
>He built another antenna , so he has two antennas and rigs. A Midland and
>GE comercial unit that puts out 40 watts each. I check the sensitivity on a
>HP 8924C and they both seemed to be as good as a Midland I was using.
>
>It rained and now he can not hear me, but I can hear him fine on either rig
>and antenna of his. I switched to an Icom 706 at 100 watts out and and
>checked the reflected power is about 2 watts. At this time, he could tell
>when I was transmitting ,but not understand me. We were co-ordinating over
>2 meters.
>
>I also switched to an OCD antenna at 50 feet and could hear him. The
>internal tuner on a 746 pro tuned it,but he could not hear me on that either
>and he was about S-5 on the meter.
>
>Do you think we have discovered one way shingles ???
>
>Anyone else seen anything like this ?
>
>KU4PT
>
>
>
His antenna pre-amplifier has died.

w.

2364. Re: One way shingles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-19 17:33:20 UTC
From: Allodoxaphobia <knock_yourself_out@example.net>
Message-ID: <slrnk5k0f0.cki.knock_yourself_out@vps.jonz.net>
Source record: 881

On Wed, 19 Sep 2012 10:12:09 -0400, Ralph Mowery wrote:
> Not that it maters but another ham and myself have been licensed for 40
> years.
>
> We ran across somethng the other day that we had not seen before. We live
> about 10 to 15 air miles apart. I have a vertical dipole at 35 feet on a
> tower. He has 2 differant FM rigs and vertical dipole wire antenas in his
> attic about 50 feet apart. I can work him direct on 6 meters with him
> mobile in his drive way. A couple of days ago we could work with his attic
> antenna.
> He built another antenna , so he has two antennas and rigs. A Midland and
> GE comercial unit that puts out 40 watts each. I check the sensitivity on a
> HP 8924C and they both seemed to be as good as a Midland I was using.
>
> It rained and now he can not hear me, but I can hear him fine on either rig
> and antenna of his. I switched to an Icom 706 at 100 watts out and and
> checked the reflected power is about 2 watts. At this time, he could tell
> when I was transmitting ,but not understand me. We were co-ordinating over
> 2 meters.
>
> I also switched to an OCD antenna at 50 feet and could hear him. The
> internal tuner on a 746 pro tuned it,but he could not hear me on that either
> and he was about S-5 on the meter.
>
> Do you think we have discovered one way shingles ???

More likely you've discovered a nearby lightning strike
and now his RCVR front end is blown.

2365. Re: One way shingles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-19 17:38:30 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <0OidnbgnO7CHnsfNnZ2dnUVZ_jWdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 882

"Helmut Wabnig" <hwabnig@.- --- -.dotat> wrote in message > His antenna pre-amplifier has died.
>

There are no antenna preamps. All our rigs just go from the output up some coax and to the antennas.
The rigs are just older comercial Midland XTR and GE MLS. They have been reprogrammed to 6 meters.

He has two seperate antennas and rigs. I had just checked all rigs involved in the last two weeks with an HP 8924c test set and all were putting out 30 to 40 watts and the receivers would open the squelch at under .3 uV. I don't recall the exect valuse, but they met the origional specs.
I know the rigs are on frequency to less than 100 hz. Also all were verified that the receive and tramsmitt matched what we have the chanels set for.
The midlands were all programmed off the same programming file and computer.

2366. Re: One way shingles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-19 17:44:27 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <uMWdnav2dZodmcfNnZ2dnUVZ_j2dnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 883

"Allodoxaphobia" <knock_yourself_out@example.net> wrote in message > More likely you've discovered a nearby lightning strike
> and now his RCVR front end is blown.

I do not recall any thunder storms in the area. If it blew the front end, it would have had to do it to two rigs and the antennas are in the attic.

We will check out the sensitivity again at the first chance.

2367. Re: 14.070/7080 Dipole dimensions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-19 18:39:32 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fea4c106-fb8d-45f3-9939-16a2145f5abe@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 884

On Wednesday, September 19, 2012 11:26:28 AM UTC-5, ai8o wrote:
> I want to build a dipole optimized for use on 14070/7080 KHz, and 3581 if
> possible. These frequencies are not exact harmonic multiples of each other.

Even multiples don't work for single-wire dipoles. Only odd multiples work. A resonant dipole cut for 3581 would also be resonant around 10.7 MHz, 17.9 MHz, and 25.1 MHz. It would be *anti-resonant* around 7.16 MHz, 14.32 MHz, 21.5 MHz, and 28.7 MHz. Anti-resonance is worst-case for coax fed antennas.

You could build a fan dipole with a separate dipole per band or you could build an 80m dipole with traps for 40m and 20m.

A standard G5RV works well on 80m, 40m, and 20m with a tuner. A ZS6BKW could be optimized for 40m/20m operation by playing with the dipole length and matching section length.

2368. Re: One way shingles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-19 18:42:36 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <1ab93107-60b2-46af-8cab-e1cfdee69fb6@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 885

On Wednesday, September 19, 2012 9:12:14 AM UTC-5, Ralph Mowery wrote:
> Do you think we have discovered one way shingles ???

My doctor gave me Acyclovir for shingles.

2369. Re: One way shingles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-19 19:20:13 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <k3d5thcdm1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 886

On 9/19/2012 1:42 PM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Wednesday, September 19, 2012 9:12:14 AM UTC-5, Ralph Mowery wrote:
>> Do you think we have discovered one way shingles ???
>
> My doctor gave me Acyclovir for shingles.
>

Then you must be omnidirectional again. Good for you.

2370. WTK: Shortwave Recommendations Antenna for IC-706MKII

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-20 04:11:29 UTC
From: ultravista <ultravista.aa05b58@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <ultravista.aa05b58@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 888

I recently acquired an Icom IC-706MKII radio. My plan, before I get my license and begin transmitting, is to use the radio for a general coverage and shortwave receiving.

The IC-706 has two coaxial antenna ports and I am looking for antenna suggestions for monitoring shortwave. I live in a house and have the ability to string just about anything up.

Looking for recommendations for a great all-around shortwave antenna that will connect to the coaxial port.

--
ultravista

2371. Re: One way shingles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-20 04:36:29 UTC
From: bilou <padepub@free.fr>
Message-ID: <k3e6gq$1414$1@adenine.netfront.net>
Source record: 887

"Ralph Mowery" <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:kKKdnRXodN8gT8TNnZ2dnUVZ_i2dnZ2d@earthlink.com...
> It rained and now he can not hear me, but I can hear him fine on either
> rig
Hi
Either his receiver is dead or it is suffering interference.

--- news://freenews.netfront.net/ - complaints: news@netfront.net ---

2372. Re: One way shingles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-20 06:22:22 UTC
From: Ben <kbw@allt2.se>
Message-ID: <k3eckc$lm5$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 889

Ralph Mowery skrev 2012-09-19 16:12:
> Not that it maters but another ham and myself have been licensed for 40
> years.
>
> We ran across somethng the other day that we had not seen before. We live
> about 10 to 15 air miles apart. I have a vertical dipole at 35 feet on a
> tower. He has 2 differant FM rigs and vertical dipole wire antenas in his
> attic about 50 feet apart. I can work him direct on 6 meters with him
> mobile in his drive way. A couple of days ago we could work with his attic
> antenna.
> He built another antenna , so he has two antennas and rigs. A Midland and
> GE comercial unit that puts out 40 watts each. I check the sensitivity on a
> HP 8924C and they both seemed to be as good as a Midland I was using.
>
> It rained and now he can not hear me, but I can hear him fine on either rig
> and antenna of his. I switched to an Icom 706 at 100 watts out and and
> checked the reflected power is about 2 watts. At this time, he could tell
> when I was transmitting ,but not understand me. We were co-ordinating over
> 2 meters.
>
> I also switched to an OCD antenna at 50 feet and could hear him. The
> internal tuner on a 746 pro tuned it,but he could not hear me on that either
> and he was about S-5 on the meter.
>
> Do you think we have discovered one way shingles ???
>
> Anyone else seen anything like this ?
>
> KU4PT
>
>
The usual cause when this happens to me is an frequency offset in either
my in rig or the other operators. Are you sure that your rig isn't set
accidently to some type of TX shift. There are two rigs at the other end
and none of them can hear you.

73
Ben / SM0KBW

2373. Re: One way shingles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-20 15:40:35 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <ApGdnfyzfbNppcbNnZ2dnUVZ_v-dnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 890

"Ben" <kbw@allt2.se> wrote in message news:k3eckc$lm5$1@dont-email.me...
> The usual cause when this happens to me is an frequency offset in either
> my in rig or the other operators. Are you sure that your rig isn't set
> accidently to some type of TX shift. There are two rigs at the other end
> and none of them can hear you.
>
> 73
> Ben / SM0KBW
>

It is doubtful the frequency has been changed in any way. The rigs are comercial FM units and the only way to program them is with a computer connection. Once set, all you can do is change the chanels on it. I know the other ham did not change his as I have the programming cable. All the Midland units were programmed using the same program file at the same time. They worked fine before the rain. The frequencies were even verified with a service monitor after they were programmed. I also used an Icom 746pro and can read the frequency on that, and I did not see the display change frequencies. At 100 watts, he could just hear me in the noise where before the rain we were full quieting with the 40 watt units.

2374. Re: One way shingles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-20 15:45:52 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <c-6dnatxov2sp8bNnZ2dnUVZ_jWdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 891

"bilou" <padepub@free.fr> wrote in message
news:k3e6gq$1414$1@adenine.netfront.net...
>
> "Ralph Mowery" <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote in message
> news:kKKdnRXodN8gT8TNnZ2dnUVZ_i2dnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>> It rained and now he can not hear me, but I can hear him fine on either
>> rig
> Hi
> Either his receiver is dead or it is suffering interference.

Now that is an idea I have not explored.

A six meter repeater was just put on the air about 5 miles from him and
sometimes there is a power pole that generates enough noise at the repeater
site it desenses the repeater receiver. We are working with the power
people now.
We do not hear it on the repeater, but an AM receiver pickes it up very
well.

I am sure it is not this noise as it is too far away, but he may have a
local source that is causing a problem.

2375. Re: WTK: Shortwave Recommendations Antenna for IC-706MKII

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-20 23:56:32 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <k3gahgeuk1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 892

On 9/19/2012 11:11 PM, ultravista wrote:

>
> The IC-706 has two coaxial antenna ports and I am looking for antenna
> suggestions for monitoring shortwave. I live in a house and have the
> ability to string just about anything up.

Just about anything will work. Down to a simple random length of wire
stuck in the center conductor of the HF port, and draped around the
living area or yard.

2376. Re: Shortwave Recommendations Antenna for IC-706MKII

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-21 02:39:03 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <eYGdnQ7CYszaTsbNnZ2dnUVZ_vWdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 893

"ultravista" <ultravista.aa05b58@radiobanter.com> wrote in message
news:ultravista.aa05b58@radiobanter.com...
>
> I recently acquired an Icom IC-706MKII radio. My plan, before I get my
> license and begin transmitting, is to use the radio for a general
> coverage and shortwave receiving.
>
> The IC-706 has two coaxial antenna ports and I am looking for antenna
> suggestions for monitoring shortwave. I live in a house and have the
> ability to string just about anything up.
>
> Looking for recommendations for a great all-around shortwave antenna
> that will connect to the coaxial port.

As NM5K said, just about any wire stuck in the HF antenna port will work.
As you plan on getting a license, you may want to look at what is often
called a Carolina Windom. It is a wire about 130 feet long, about 45 feet
from one the wire is cut and a 4 to 1 balun is put in. From this, about 20
feet of coax comes down, then a bead type choke is installed, and from there
enough coax to reach into the shack. The 20 feet of coax should be vertical
if possiable. This antenna will often need a tuner to transmitt with, but
for receiving, it will work very well without one. I use that type with my
Icom 746 and it works very well at 50 feet.
I have also used it at around 30 feet with a 706 and it works ok.

2377. Re: One way shingles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-21 02:43:56 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <efWdnU2dwr7yScbNnZ2dnUVZ_hKdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 894

"Ben" <kbw@allt2.se> wrote in message news:k3eckc$lm5$1@dont-email.me...
> The usual cause when this happens to me is an frequency offset in either
> my in rig or the other operators. Are you sure that your rig isn't set
> accidently to some type of TX shift. There are two rigs at the other end
> and none of them can hear you.
>

Now the shingles have dried out we can hear each other on all the radios and antennas. I know nothing has changed as the radios need to be programmed by computer and I have the cable.

The distance is just under 10 miles so we should be almost radio line of sight. The land between us is rolling hils. Going from about 600 feet at the lowest to 900 feet at the highest.

2378. Re: One way shingles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-21 07:35:56 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <505c18dd$0$26682$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 895

"Ralph Mowery" <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> napisa&#65533; w wiadomo&#65533;ci
news:kKKdnRXodN8gT8TNnZ2dnUVZ_i2dnZ2d@earthlink.com...
> Not that it maters but another ham and myself have been licensed for 40
> years.
>
> He built another antenna , so he has two antennas and rigs. A Midland
> and GE comercial unit that puts out 40 watts each. I check the
> sensitivity on a HP 8924C and they both seemed to be as good as a Midland
> I was using.
>
> It rained and now he can not hear me, but I can hear him fine on either
> rig and antenna of his
>
> Do you think we have discovered one way shingles ???
>
Yes. Water is able to damp completly the weak yours waves.
His waves are emitted close to the wet shingles and are damped a little
only.
S*

2379. Re: AM antenna problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-21 13:59:40 UTC
From: ULLS <ULLS.aa25598@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <ULLS.aa25598@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 896

amdx;795977 Wrote:
> On 9/10/2012 5:35 AM, ULLS wrote:-
> Thanks for all your responses!
>
> First off, I am attempting to auto switch/scan between two frequencies
> on AM. I have FM and internet streams sorted. The tuner is a Cambridge
> Audio hifi tuner with an RS232 interface for scanning. I don't recall
> the exact model number. The tuner can't be relocated as the server is
> controlling the frequency scan.
>
> Obviously I didn't attach it to the FM coax input! I do have a small
> amount of common sense.
>
> The coax cable was already installed, I assume it's standard CT100
> 75Ohm.
>
> the loop was just one of those cheap plastic things they bundle with
> tuners.
>
>
> somebody mentioned impedance matching, Thanks! I'm going to look into
> this if I can't already find a ready made 50-75Ohm antenna.
>
> somebody else mentioned overloading with an active antenna....this is
> central London so there are all kinds of local AM stations....what
> kind
> of damage can be done??
>
> again thanks for your input, you have given me something to work with.
> :)
>
>
>
> -
> Without knowing what model you have, I looked at the AZAR 651 series.
> http://tinyurl.com/d52bwx6
>
> All I see is 300 ohm connection for a loop AM antenna.
> So, if you use an antenna on the roof, and 75 ohm coax coming down,
> then a 75 to 300 ohm transformer into the receiver. I may even shorten
> the leads on the 300 ohm side just to limit ingress.
> Does the receiver make all the tones if you short the AM input with a
>
> very short wire?

> Mikek

Thanks! it is the Azur range, I don't go to London often so I can't check the exact model right now....thanks for spotting the 300 Ohm in, the white text on the unit was worn away. when I shorted the input the tone was not present. I'm going to go back in a couple of weeks and get this sorted. Thanks!

--
ULLS

2380. Re: WTK: Shortwave Recommendations Antenna for IC-706MKII

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-21 19:41:07 UTC
From: Larry <Larry@KJ6YVT.com>
Message-ID: <kigp58prnstne61jarpi8v0gop187j236s@4ax.com>
Source record: 897

On Thu, 20 Sep 2012 04:11:29 +0000, ultravista
<ultravista.aa05b58@radiobanter.com> wrote in
<ultravista.aa05b58@radiobanter.com>:
...
>Looking for recommendations for a great all-around shortwave antenna
>that will connect to the coaxial port.

I've used this one for several years with good results:

http://www.universal-radio.com/catalog/sw_ant/2205.html

The Par Electronics EF-SWL is an end-fed short wave antenna optimally
designed for 1-30 MHz reception. The radiator is 45 feet of genuine
#18 black polyethylene coated Flex-Weave wire.

This antenna wire is very strong yet can easily be coiled like a rope
for portable work. The UV resistant matchbox houses a wideband 9:1
transformer wound on a binocular core. Unlike other transformers,
external stainless studs on the matchbox allow the user to configure
the primary and secondary grounds for best noise reduction at their
particular location. Examples are given in the manual. Output is via a
silver/teflon SO239 UHF connector (ready to accept a PL-259). Lead-in
coax cable is not provided.

The radiator also attaches via a stainless stud allowing it to be
removed, or replaced with a different length radiator for experimental
purposes. The newly redesigned snag-proof insulators are very strong.
The included manual shows typical radiation patterns for selected
frequencies through out the HF spectrum. (This is a receive-only
antenna).

Order #2205
List Price: $75.00
Your Price: $72.95

2381. Re: WTK: Shortwave Recommendations Antenna for IC-706MKII

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-22 03:13:28 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.aa2fe58@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.aa2fe58@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 898

ultravista;796368 Wrote:
> I recently acquired an Icom IC-706MKII radio. My plan, before I get my
> license and begin transmitting, is to use the radio for a general
> coverage and shortwave receiving.
>
> The IC-706 has two coaxial antenna ports and I am looking for antenna
> suggestions for monitoring shortwave. I live in a house and have the
> ability to string just about anything up.
>
> Looking for recommendations for a great all-around shortwave antenna
> that will connect to the coaxial port.

Spend your money once and spend it right.

My first antenna was a G5RV which is a poor antenna and is a non
resonant antenna, that does work on 20 meters, but only 20 meters.

My second antenna was a Solorcon / Antron A99 Vertical - which works
well for 10 / 12 / 15 and 17 - with my internal antenna tuner.
I do not like external antenna tuners.

Your technician class license will not allow you to operate anything
lower then 10 meters phone 28.300 - 28.500 MHz USB....

If you are going to spend good money on a resonant HF antenna - that
does not require a expensive antenna tuner - you would want to purchase
a Barker & Williamson BWD 90 - folded dipole.

I'm not sure if you are going to be happy with your combo HF / VHF / UHF
transceiver. It lacks good filtering and doesn't do anything especially
well - other then it affords you the opportunity to use it in more then
one band or mode...

The price of the B&W will probably be one third of what you spent on the
706..

For listening, it doesn't matter how high you put it up, as long as you
put it up and use the best possible coax to feed it.

Two meters / 440 - you would want to purchase a Diamond X 500 and get it
up as high as you can and feed it with the best possible coax such as
the Belden 9913F7 or LMR 400

--
Channel Jumper

2382. Seeking New FAQ/Intro Maintainers for rec.radio.amateur.*

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-22 06:05:04 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/recruitment-1-1348293901@panix.com>
Source record: 899
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/recruitment
Revision: 1.2 2009/11/25 14:41:01
Posting-Frequency: posted twice monthly
URL: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/

Changes followed by "|".

The rec.radio.info newsgroup, first established in 1993, has been
recently revived by an active moderation team. We are currently seeking
suitable information, FAQ, and bulletin articles from the entire
rec.radio.* newsgroup hierarchy for simultaneous cross-posting to our
newsgroup.

We are seeking a replacement maintainer for the following information
bulletin formerly posted to rec.radio.amateur.* (and currently archived
at http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/ ):

radio/personal-intro
Subject: Guide to the rec.radio Newsgroups
Maintainer: jeffreyh@Hawaii.Edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Last Posted: 9 Nov 2001 06:18:17 GMT
Posting-Frequency: 15th of each month

One significant omission, requiring immediate updates, for this article |
is that it does not mention newer amateur radio newsgroups created since |
it was written, including: |

rec.radio.amateur.antenna |
rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors |
rec.radio.amateur.dx |
rec.radio.amateur.equipment |
rec.radio.amateur.homebrew |
rec.radio.amateur.moderated |
rec.radio.amateur.space |

We are willing to provide any technical support necessary to get this
article updated and automatically posted again at a regular interval.
This would include establishing contact with the original maintainer for
any necessary permissions. We would prefer to seek a new, dedicated
maintainer at this time, rather than start auto-posting the original
article ourselves.

For more information about our newsgroup, see:
```

http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rri/index.html

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-info-request@panix.com.

2383. HOT 2 HOT SEXY BEST VIDEOS PHOTOS TOOOO U'

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-22 06:51:46 UTC
From: 866434 <iashjbbxdhvv@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <58a78185-fa22-483f-937b-8c1567630433@kg10g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 900

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

jobs
http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

mobile

mobile games free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in

interview question
java interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/java-interview-questions-and-answe
rs.html
oracle interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/oracle-interview-questions-and-ans
wers.html
hardware interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/hardware-interview-questions-and-a
nswers.html
networking interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/networking-interview-questions-and
.html
dotnet interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/dotnet-interview-questions-and-ans
wers.html
c interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/c-interview-questions-and-answers.
html

datawarehousing interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/datawarehousing-interview-questions-and.html
sap interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/sap-interview-questions-and-answers.html

all jobs
java jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/java-jobs.html
oracle jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/oracle-jobs.html
sap jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/sap-jobs.html
hardware jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/hardware-jobs.html
networking jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/networking-jobs.html
datawarehousing jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/datawarehousing-jobs.html
GOOGLE ADSENSE
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/google-adsense.html

2384. Re: WTK: Shortwave Recommendations Antenna for IC-706MKII

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-22 14:18:51 UTC
From: Wimpie <wimabctel@tetech.nl>
Message-ID: <e5a68$505dc7a8$5353a19c$7565@cache1.tilbu1.nb.home.nl>
Source record: 751

El 21-09-12 1:56, NM5K escribiï¿½:
> On 9/19/2012 11:11 PM, ultravista wrote:
>
>>
>> The IC-706 has two coaxial antenna ports and I am looking for antenna
>> suggestions for monitoring shortwave. I live in a house and have the
>> ability to string just about anything up.
>
> Just about anything will work. Down to a simple random length of wire
> stuck in the center conductor of the HF port, and draped around the
> living area or yard.
>
>
>

A long wire from outside that goes directly to the receiver's asymmetrical input will very likely provide sufficient signal for the receiver. It may also receive lots of noise from indoor electronic/electrical equipment. When external noise dominates, further wire length increase will not help (excluding the very looooong ones that operate in traveling wave mode).

If you have the possibility, use coaxial cable for the interior part (75 or 50 Ohms). Donï¿½t worry about mismatch, for reception you just need sufficient signal.

Make sure you connect the braid of the exterior side of the coaxial cable to a ground provision. This can be a ground stake, but every large metallic structure can be used for that. You may add some common mode choke (based on ferrite cores or rods) to further reduce the effect of indoor generated noise.

If you live in a very low noise environment, using a 9:1 transformer will give more signal and noise, given certain wire length. If external noise already dominates, spending lots of money for a 9:1 transformer will not increase your S/N ratio.

Regarding the long wire or loop discussion; whether a loop is useful or not depends on frequency band and local EM environment. You need to try as you can't say beforehand what will work better.

--
Wim
PA3DJS
www.tetech.nl
Please remove abc first in case of PM

2385. Re: WTK: Shortwave Recommendations Antenna for IC-706MKII

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-22 15:03:38 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <HtydnTEc5sDWTsDNnZ2dnUVZ_o2dnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 752

"Channel Jumper" <Channel.Jumper.aa2fe58@radiobanter.com> wrote in message
news:Channel.Jumper.aa2fe58@radiobanter.com...
>
>
> Spend your money once and spend it right.
>
> My first antenna was a G5RV which is a poor antenna and is a non
> resonant antenna, that does work on 20 meters, but only 20 meters.
>
> My second antenna was a Solorcon / Antron A99 Vertical - which works
> well for 10 / 12 / 15 and 17 - with my internal antenna tuner.
> I do not like external antenna tuners.
>
> Your technician class license will not allow you to operate anything
> lower then 10 meters phone 28.300 - 28.500 MHz USB....
>
> If you are going to spend good money on a resonant HF antenna - that
> does not require a expensive antenna tuner - you would want to purchase
> a Barker & Williamson BWD 90 - folded dipole.
>
> I'm not sure if you are going to be happy with your combo HF / VHF / UHF
> transceiver. It lacks good filtering and doesn't do anything especially
> well - other then it affords you the opportunity to use it in more then
> one band or mode...
>
> The price of the B&W will probably be one third of what you spent on the
> 706..
>
> For listening, it doesn't matter how high you put it up, as long as you
> put it up and use the best possible coax to feed it.
>
> Two meters / 440 - you would want to purchase a Diamond X 500 and get it
> up as high as you can and feed it with the best possible coax such as
> the Belden 9913F7 or LMR 400
>

For the cost of the B&W BWD 90 you can get a tuner and use a more simple
dipole. The B&W is really just a big dummy load of an antenna. I have
worked several stations that use them and they were not very strong
compaired to other stations near them. The military uses them because they
can run plenty of power to make up for the short commings of the B&W. Also
they operate over many frequencies and want something simple that will cover
them. It is almost like a radiating dummy load.

The G5RV is ok if high enough. Still nothing special except for maybe 20 meters if the stations are in the correct direction. It does need tuner for transmitting.

For just receiving, just about anything is ok as many have mentioned.

There is nothing wrong with the Icom 706 for casual use. I have one and a 746pro and they compair very well for casual usage except for the filtering the 746 has. I do have a cw filter in the 706 that helps out for cw and rtty. For the price, the 706 is a fine radio.

2386. Re: WTK: Shortwave Recommendations Antenna for IC-706MKII

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-22 16:55:29 UTC
From: Ben <kbw@allt2.se>
Message-ID: <k3kqf5ijt4@dont-email.me>
Source record: 753

ultravista skrev 2012-09-20 06:11:
> I recently acquired an Icom IC-706MKII radio. My plan, before I get my
> license and begin transmitting, is to use the radio for a general
> coverage and shortwave receiving.
>
> The IC-706 has two coaxial antenna ports and I am looking for antenna
> suggestions for monitoring shortwave. I live in a house and have the
> ability to string just about anything up.
>
> Looking for recommendations for a great all-around shortwave antenna
> that will connect to the coaxial port.
>

A very nice antenna is the horizontal loop. If you feed it with a open ladder line you can work the whole HF band. At the station side you need to use a balun, the guanella balun does a great job.

You don't even have to make the loop resonant, I have a loop with 135 meters circumference, the feeder is an open ladder line ending in a guanella balun. I can use all bands from 160m to 10m on that antenna, using my rigs internal match.

No matter what antenna you finally choose, you have to get it up as high as you can, if you want to get connections from far away anyway.

/Ben - SM0KBW

2387. Re: WTK: Shortwave Recommendations Antenna for IC-706MKII

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-23 03:11:48 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.aa44fd9@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.aa44fd9@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 754

Ralph Mowery;796480 Wrote:
> "Channel Jumper" Channel.Jumper.aa2fe58@radiobanter.com wrote in message
>
> news:Channel.Jumper.aa2fe58@radiobanter.com...-
>
>
> Spend your money once and spend it right.
>
> My first antenna was a G5RV which is a poor antenna and is a non
> resonant antenna, that does work on 20 meters, but only 20 meters.
>
> My second antenna was a Solorcon / Antron A99 Vertical - which works
> well for 10 / 12 / 15 and 17 - with my internal antenna tuner.
> I do not like external antenna tuners.
>
> Your technician class license will not allow you to operate anything
> lower then 10 meters phone 28.300 - 28.500 MHz USB....
>
> If you are going to spend good money on a resonant HF antenna - that
> does not require a expensive antenna tuner - you would want to
> purchase
> a Barker & Williamson BWD 90 - folded dipole.
>
> I'm not sure if you are going to be happy with your combo HF / VHF /
> UHF
> transceiver. It lacks good filtering and doesn't do anything
> especially
> well - other then it affords you the opportunity to use it in more
> then
> one band or mode...
>
> The price of the B&W will probably be one third of what you spent on
> the
> 706..
>
> For listening, it doesn't matter how high you put it up, as long as
> you
> put it up and use the best possible coax to feed it.
>
> Two meters / 440 - you would want to purchase a Diamond X 500 and get
> it
> up as high as you can and feed it with the best possible coax such as
> the Belden 9913F7 or LMR 400
> -

>
> For the cost of the B&W BWD 90 you can get a tuner and use a more simple
>
> dipole. The B&W is really just a big dummy load of an antenna. I have
>
> worked several stations that use them and they were not very strong
> compaired to other stations near them. The military uses them because
> they
> can run plenty of power to make up for the short commings of the B&W.
> Also
> they operate over many frequencies and want something simple that will
> cover
> them. It is almost like a radiating dummy load.
>
> The G5RV is ok if high enough. Still nothing special except for maybe
> 20
> meters if the stations are in the correct direction. It does need tuner
> for
> transmitting.
>
> For just receiving, just about anything is ok as many have mentioned.
>
> There is nothing wrong with the Icom 706 for casual use. I have one and
> a
> 746pro and they compair very well for casual usage except for the
> filtering
> the 746 has. I do have a cw filter in the 706 that helps out for cw and
>
> rtty. For the price, the 706 is a fine radio.

I think it is more then obvious that you do not know what you are
talking about when it comes to antenna's.

The key to any antenna is LOCATION / LOCATION / LOCATION....

If you are in a crappy location, it is not going to work well...

If you are in a good location, the B & W 90 will out talk your Carolina
Windom or any other long wire antenna, due to the fact that antenna
tuners reduce the amount of power applied and they do not physically
tune the antenna, just the coax to the antenna. The only tuners that
works is the ones that are placed directly at the feed point of the
antenna, not something inside of the shack...

The B&W 90 on 20 meters acts kind of like a beam antenna, which exhibits
some forward gain - due to the nature of it's construction.
The one wire acts like a reflector while the other wire acts like a
driven element.

On 40 meters it still acts like a 1.5 wave antenna and on 80 meters it
acts like a Dipole antenna...

On 160 meters - if you wanted to be all that you could be - it would need to be 80' or more } depending upon terrain } off the ground to get in the right place for it to be at optimum height...
It also depends upon the ground {earth } underneath the antenna...
Wet / swampy earth is always better then rocky dry soil....

You have to realize what arrival angle the DX signals come in at and the fact that there is two signals you are receiving, both the direct path { good} and the reflection off the earth { bad} at Gb before reaching our station location..

Unless you compared the two antenna's at the same location at the same time, at the same height within one hour of each other, there is no way for sure for you to comment about which antenna works best...

10 - 40 meters band equals about 19.9 meters of height mininum / needed to get optimal angle.

20 meters likes about 32 meters of height, heights between 15 and 32 meters - { 50 - 105 feet are about as good as you can get} for anything between 6 meters and 160 meters....

Most people just puts their wire antenna in a tree about 40' high or strings it up between two towers and calls it good enough.
The problem is - there is a null on the ends of the antenna and the path that the signal uses isn't always a straight line...

The problem is - with a 160 meter antenna, this is hard to accomplish, hence it is easier to use a vertical antenna for 80 and 160 meters - but is very expensive to use a base tuner and a 80 / 160 meter vertical antenna - which must be supported by some type of tower in most locations.

The wind would damage it quickly and its survival rate would be poor without some type of support...

At the same time, my antenna is mounted 20' off the ground between two houses, and a jib boom mounted on the back of my house, fed with 40' of cheap Radio Shack coax and it still talks well in most directions.

I can hear north / south / east / west with a antenna that is aimed east and west and sometimes when the Maritime Mobile net or the YL network needs a relay station, I can relay between two signals - where they are using some type of beam antenna for the monitoring station and the person trying to check in either has a beam with a poor signal or a G5RV...
And I never run more then 100 watts!

Even when they are running 1000 watts - my signal still is better then most peoples signals on 20 and 40 meters....
If I really need some help, I just turn on the processor and it has enough compression that I can get through, even when there is a pile up...

--
Channel Jumper

2388. Re: WTK: Shortwave Recommendations Antenna for IC-706MKII

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-23 14:23:55 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <iLGdndgUB8XhhsLNnZ2dnUVZ_qWdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 755

"Channel Jumper" <Channel.Jumper.aa44fd9@radiobanter.com> wrote in message
news:Channel.Jumper.aa44fd9@radiobanter.com...
>
> I think it is more then obvious that you do not know what you are
> talking about when it comes to antenna's.
>
> The key to any antenna is LOCATION / LOCATION / LOCATION....
>
> If you are in a crappy location, it is not going to work well...
>
> If you are in a good location, the B & W 90 will out talk your Carolina
> Windom or any other long wire antenna, due to the fact that antenna
> tuners reduce the amount of power applied and they do not physically
> tune the antenna, just the coax to the antenna. The only tuners that
> works is the ones that are placed directly at the feed point of the
> antenna, not something inside of the shack...
>
> The B&W 90 on 20 meters acts kind of like a beam antenna, which exhibits
> some forward gain - due to the nature of it's construction.
> The one wire acts like a reflector while the other wire acts like a
> driven element.

From someone that did not know about the ringo type antenna and what it took to make it a halfwave, you make the statement that I don't know what I am talking about when it comes to antennas.

Now you are saying that because the B&W has two wires it acts like a beam. This is not correct at all.

A tuner will allow antennas to match the nominal 50 ohm output of a transmitter to the antenna system that is not 50 ohms. You will loose about 5 to 10 percent of the power in a tuner. That crappy B&W burns up most of its power in that big resistor in the middle of it.

The simple wire antennas while having gain in one direction will not have gain in another direction. Unless you have specific stations to talk with, the gain may be useless if it is in the wrong direction.

2389. Re: WTK: Shortwave Recommendations Antenna for IC-706MKII

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-23 23:33:35 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <k3o69t$5pn$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 756

On 9/22/2012 10:11 PM, Channel Jumper wrote:

>
> I think it is more then obvious that you do not know what you are
> talking about when it comes to antenna's.

Talking about pot=kettle=black... :/

>
> The key to any antenna is LOCATION / LOCATION / LOCATION....

I don't think the guy is going to move so he can have the
optimum location to string up a wire..

>
> If you are in a crappy location, it is not going to work well...

That would generally apply to any antenna installed in that
location. But for what he wants to do, which is merely listen
to the HF bands, almost anything is going to do reasonably well.
One poster had a point about possible shack noise, but not all
homes are huge noise sources. I remember as a SWL, I often ran
simple random wires, merely stuck in the center conductor, and
had perfectly acceptable results. If shack noise rears it's ugly
head, then it's time to consider other options.
But it's quite possible that shack noise will not be a huge issue.
You never know until you try it.
>
> If you are in a good location, the B & W 90 will out talk your Carolina
> Windom or any other long wire antenna, due to the fact that antenna
> tuners reduce the amount of power applied and they do not physically
> tune the antenna, just the coax to the antenna. The only tuners that
> works is the ones that are placed directly at the feed point of the
> antenna, not something inside of the shack...

That's silly.. Do you think that matching at the feed point
ensures no loss? Better think again..
It would be quite possible for a shack tuned system to show
less loss than the B&W, if designed right, and one used the
very least inductance needed to get an acceptable match.

>
> The B&W 90 on 20 meters acts kind of like a beam antenna, which exhibits
> some forward gain - due to the nature of it's construction.
> The one wire acts like a reflector while the other wire acts like a
> driven element.

It most certainly does not.. It acts like an appx 3 wave long folded
dipole..

>
> On 40 meters it still acts like a 1.5 wave antenna and on 80 meters it
> acts like a Dipole antenna...

Well, almost.. It's a bit short on 80, and with the resister at the
feed point to match it, it would never be as good as the full size coax
fed dipoles I run. Ever.
Mine require no matching whatsoever. Zero, nada, zip..

>
> On 160 meters - if you wanted to be all that you could be - it would
> need to be 80' or more } depending upon terrain } off the ground to get
> in the right place for it to be at optimum height...
> It also depends upon the ground {earth } underneath the antenna...
> Wet / swampy earth is always better then rocky dry soil....

Even 80 feet is fairly low for a 160m dipole, but this is not a strong
issue being as he only wants to receive.

>
> You have to realize what arrival angle the DX signals come in at and the
> fact that there is two signals you are receiving, both the direct path {
> good} and the reflection off the earth { bad} at Gb before reaching our
> station location..

How are you going to receive a space or ground wave from a DX station?

>
> Unless you compared the two antenna's at the same location at the same
> time, at the same height within one hour of each other, there is no way
> for sure for you to comment about which antenna works best...

Can't really argue with that.. But it is fairly easy to predict..

>
> 10 - 40 meters band equals about 19.9 meters of height mininum / needed
> to get optimal angle.

But what is the optimum angle? It's going to vary, depending on the
path. And each band would need a different height to be optimum at a
certain angle. It's not worth worrying about in his case, unless he
wants to chase his tail.

>
> 20 meters likes about 32 meters of height, heights between 15 and 32
> meters - { 50 - 105 feet are about as good as you can get} for anything
> between 6 meters and 160 meters....

Sure.. Almost anything is going to work at 96 feet in the air..
But it's overkill for what he wants to do, which is merely receive.

>
> Most people just puts their wire antenna in a tree about 40' high or
> strings it up between two towers and calls it good enough.
> The problem is - there is a null on the ends of the antenna and the path
> that the signal uses isn't always a straight line...

This is going to be the case no matter how high it is. I bet the
nulls would actually be more pronounced the higher you installed it.
Not that it's something worth worrying about for general receive use..
He's still going to receive signals in the null directions. They just
might be down a tad vs the favored directions.
The pattern off a dipole that long would likely be like an "X".

>
> The problem is - with a 160 meter antenna, this is hard to accomplish,
> hence it is easier to use a vertical antenna for 80 and 160 meters - but
> is very expensive to use a base tuner and a 80 / 160 meter vertical
> antenna - which must be supported by some type of tower in most
> locations.

Huh?? Why would base feeding a 160m vertical be expensive?
It's never cost me much money.. :/

>
> The wind would damage it quickly and its survival rate would be poor
> without some type of support...
>
> At the same time, my antenna is mounted 20' off the ground between two
> houses, and a jib boom mounted on the back of my house, fed with 40' of
> cheap Radio Shack coax and it still talks well in most directions.

As would about anything else installed at the same location..

>
> I can hear north / south / east / west with a antenna that is aimed east
> and west and sometimes when the Maritime Mobile net or the YL network
> needs a relay station, I can relay between two signals - where they are
> using some type of beam antenna for the monitoring station and the
> person trying to check in either has a beam with a poor signal or a
> G5RV...
> And I never run more then 100 watts!

I'll alert CNN.. :\

>
> Even when they are running 1000 watts - my signal still is better then
> most peoples signals on 20 and 40 meters....

It would be even better if I replaced your antenna with one of mine.. :)

> If I really need some help, I just turn on the processor and it has
> enough compression that I can get through, even when there is a pile
> up...

Brute force can help.. At the expense of audio quality.. :|

2390. Re: WTK: Shortwave Recommendations Antenna for IC-706MKII

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-24 01:33:53 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <505fb881$0$74856$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 757

On 9/23/2012 6:33 PM, NM5K wrote:
> On 9/22/2012 10:11 PM, Channel Jumper wrote:
>
>

Large snip.

Well said.

tom
K0TAR

2391. Re: WTK: Shortwave Recommendations Antenna for IC-706MKII

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-24 02:37:04 UTC
From: Bob <rmiller47@satx.rr.com>
Message-ID: <j5hv58d1ktodt4093tqj4jpup4b4hd8ijq@4ax.com>
Source record: 758

On Thu, 20 Sep 2012 04:11:29 +0000, ultravista
<ultravista.aa05b58@radiobanter.com> wrote:

>
>I recently acquired an Icom IC-706MKII radio. My plan, before I get my
>license and begin transmitting, is to use the radio for a general
>coverage and shortwave receiving.
>
>The IC-706 has two coaxial antenna ports and I am looking for antenna
>suggestions for monitoring shortwave. I live in a house and have the
>ability to string just about anything up.
>
>Looking for recommendations for a great all-around shortwave antenna
>that will connect to the coaxial port.

A random length of wire strung around your yard, and coming to the
central connector of your coax plug, will probably give you more
stations than you know what to do with.

If you want to get fancier, MFJ makes an inexpensive random wire tuner
(#16010) that you can peak for maximum signal strength. This is
something you could also use when you get your license and are ready
to transmit.

You could also build a random length dipole, and feed it with coax,
connecting the center conductor to one leg, and the braid to the other
leg.

Lots of options here. Start simple.

bob
k5qwg

2392. Home made antenna question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-24 14:20:17 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <C_Z7s.142$do6.19@newsfe19.iad>
Source record: 759

I want to build a home made omni for use on tower.

I want to feed it with coax and have lot of wire, copper pipe, tubing, basic parts.

I have a pretty good tuner and will use the tuner to tune. Can anyone make a recommendation as to how to make a not so complicated omni directional antenna that practical?

I am thinking something about 6 to 10 foot in height only, I can make gnd planes, but something I can tune to get most bands and simply omni function. I want to get all bands and I run barefoot and just want to get on the air with simplest, least complicated, easiest to build omni. I don't need a electronics lesson in engineering design, just a website or two explaining the simple build of the magical omni fed with coax that is the best I can get for my situation.

Thanks

73s

2393. Re: Home made antenna question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-24 18:00:43 UTC
From: Paul Drahn <pdrahn@webformixair.com>
Message-ID: <k3q74j$211$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 760

On 9/24/2012 7:20 AM, Tom wrote:
> I want to build a home made omni for use on tower.
>
> I want to feed it with coax and have lot of wire, copper pipe, tubing,
> basic parts.
>
> I have a pretty good tuner and will use the tuner to tune. Can anyone
> make a recommendation as to how to make a not so complicated omni
> directional antenna that practical?
>
> I am thinking something about 6 to 10 foot in height only, I can make
> gnd planes, but something I can tune to get most bands and simply omni
> function. I want to get all bands and I run barefoot and just want to
> get on the air with simplest, least complicated, easiest to build omni.
> I don't need a electronics lesson in engineering design, just a website
> or two explaining the simple build of the magical omni fed with coax
> that is the best I can get for my situation.
>
> Thanks
>
> 73s
>
>
Use the tower!

KD7HB

2394. Re: Home made antenna question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-24 18:17:48 UTC
From: jta <jta.aa69e78@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <jta.aa69e78@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 763

You have set yourself up for quite a challenge! Limiting yourself to a length of "6 to 10 feet" is going to be a problem. At ten feet you'll be more-or-less resonant on 10 and 12 meters, and will be able to use the tuner for 15m and (maybe) 20.

Even much longer antennas don't work all bands, although some use coils to improve coverage.

In short, a shorty antenna will not work well on all bands. If you have room, you'd be better off with separate verticals for each of the bands you want to use.

'Tom[_8_ Wrote:
> ;796554']I want to build a home made omni for use on tower.
>
> I want to feed it with coax and have lot of wire, copper pipe, tubing,
> basic
> parts.
>
> I have a pretty good tuner and will use the tuner to tune. Can anyone
> make a
> recommendation as to how to make a not so complicated omni directional
> antenna that practical?
>
> I am thinking something about 6 to 10 foot in height only, I can make
> gnd
> planes, but something I can tune to get most bands and simply omni
> function.
> I want to get all bands and I run barefoot and just want to get on the
> air
> with simplest, least complicated, easiest to build omni. I don't need a
>
> electronics lesson in engineering design, just a website or two
> explaining
> the simple build of the magical omni fed with coax that is the best I
> can
> get for my situation.
>
> Thanks
>
> 73s

--
jta

2395. Re: Home made antenna question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-24 19:34:21 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <3B28s.3340$uK3.2383@newsfe08.iad>
Source record: 761

I thought of that but there are a bunch of other things on there like TV antennas, dishes, clothes lines, back yard lights, etc etc. Stunt it, just wanted to throw up a crazy idea, I know it is a very broad question. What is the smallest thing I could use with a pretty good tuner? On top the utility tower?

"Paul Drahn" <pdrahn@webformixair.com> wrote in message news:k3q74j$211$1@dont-email.me...
> On 9/24/2012 7:20 AM, Tom wrote:
>> I want to build a home made omni for use on tower.
>>
>> I want to feed it with coax and have lot of wire, copper pipe, tubing,
>> basic parts.
>>
>> I have a pretty good tuner and will use the tuner to tune. Can anyone
>> make a recommendation as to how to make a not so complicated omni
>> directional antenna that practical?
>>
>> I am thinking something about 6 to 10 foot in height only, I can make
>> gnd planes, but something I can tune to get most bands and simply omni
>> function. I want to get all bands and I run barefoot and just want to
>> get on the air with simplest, least complicated, easiest to build omni.
>> I don't need a electronics lesson in engineering design, just a website
>> or two explaining the simple build of the magical omni fed with coax
>> that is the best I can get for my situation.
>>
>> Thanks
>>
>> 73s
>>
>>
> Use the tower!
>
> KD7HB
>

2396. Re: Home made antenna question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-24 20:39:16 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <k0t6j9-rhl.ln1@radagast.org>
Source record: 762

>I thought of that but there are a bunch of other things on there like TV
>antennas, dishes, clothes lines, back yard lights, etc etc. Stunt it, just
>wanted to throw up a crazy idea, I know it is a very broad question. What is
>the smallest thing I could use with a pretty good tuner? On top the utility
>tower?

How about a car/truck "screwdriver" antenna?

>>> I have a pretty good tuner and will use the tuner to tune.

The combination of a short vertical, a tuner in the shack, and a coax
feed, is not a particularly happy one.

You *may* be able to tune it, in the sense of presenting a load to
your transceiver which won't cause its output section to complain or
leak blue smoke. However, the losses in the tuner, and (particularly)
in the coax feedline, are likely to be very high... you won't get
much signal out, and you may end up with high enough voltages on some
sections of your coaxial feedline to cause arcing (even at "barefoot"
power levels!)

So, the two approaches I can think of which might work would be:

(1) A "screwdriver" antenna or equivalent... a vertical whip (longer
is better) and a remotely-adjustable loading coil.

(2) A vertical whip, and a remote-controlled (or self-controlled)
antenna tuner / transmatch mounted right at the base of the whip.

In either case, you'll probably need to use the tower itself as the
"ground" (counterpoise) for the tuned antenna... plan on running some
heavy, low-impedance braid from the tuner to the antenna mount point.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

2397. Re: Home made antenna question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-25 01:29:52 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <k3r1el$22g$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 764

"Tom" wrote in message news:3B28s.3340$uK3.2383@newsfe08.iad...

I thought of that but there are a bunch of other things on there like TV
antennas, dishes, clothes lines, back yard lights, etc etc. Stunt it, just
wanted to throw up a crazy idea, I know it is a very broad question. What
is
the smallest thing I could use with a pretty good tuner? On top the
utility
tower?

With an antenna that short, you will need a ground for it to work against. If you can manage that with guy wires etc., let me relate my recent experience.

I use a vertical mounted above a metal patio cover, which is about 15x30 feet, roughly 10 feet off the ground. The feedline is 15 feet of RG8 to a tuner.

Initially, I installed a 9 foot CB whip antenna. It worked quite well on 12 and 10 meters. 17 and 15 meters were hard to match, and marginal contacts were made on 20 meters.

I replaced that whip with a 14 foot whip. It worked quite well on 20 meters through 10 meters. I was quite happy with it, but got the bug to experiment some more.

lastly, I replaced the whip with a 17 foot whip. It works well on 30 meters through 15 meters, and can be brute force loaded on 40 meters through 10 meters. I don't have much performance info, since the bands have been stinko for a while.

Both the 9 foot whip and the 14 foot whip did a credible job during the last set of DX contests, with the 14 foot clearly being better.

In summary, if the antenna is 8-10 feet, I wouldn't count on getting much performance other than on the higher bands, say 15-10.

2398. Re: Home made antenna question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-25 01:34:09 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <50610a11$0$74861$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 765

On 9/24/2012 9:20 AM, Tom wrote:
> I want to build a home made omni for use on tower.
>
> I want to feed it with coax and have lot of wire, copper pipe, tubing,
> basic parts.
>
> I have a pretty good tuner and will use the tuner to tune. Can anyone
> make a recommendation as to how to make a not so complicated omni
> directional antenna that practical?
>
> I am thinking something about 6 to 10 foot in height only, I can make
> gnd planes, but something I can tune to get most bands and simply omni
> function. I want to get all bands and I run barefoot and just want to
> get on the air with simplest, least complicated, easiest to build omni.
> I don't need a electronics lesson in engineering design, just a website
> or two explaining the simple build of the magical omni fed with coax
> that is the best I can get for my situation.
>
> Thanks
>
> 73s

Have you chosen a frequency you might want to use? That's kind of
important.

tom
K0TAR

2399. Re: Home made antenna question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-25 11:34:35 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <bd7cc09e-25a3-4087-b624-e16a180a7e60@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 766

On Monday, September 24, 2012 8:34:09 PM UTC-5, tom wrote:
> Have you chosen a frequency you might want to use? That's kind of
> important.

:) I was wondering the same thing. There's a lot of difference between antennas for 4 MHz and 440 MHz.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2400. iPhone App To Help You Learn Spanish Faster By Using Flashcards With Pictures

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-26 05:39:21 UTC
From: r960j339be@gmail.com
Message-ID: <0d7cbe3f-8ab9-4c87-8a03-54bc0ee6b280@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 767

http://goo.gl/CRhLz - "Spanish Flashcards with Pictures" is an iPhone app that will help you learn Spanish faster by using flashcards with pictures (learn over 300 most commonly used words in the English / Spanish language from A to Z), thanks.

2401. Re: Home made antenna question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-26 13:16:35 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <VeD8s.529$st6.205@newsfe07.iad>
Source record: 768

Hi
Thanks for all the info and advice and ideas.

I have the 102 foot dipole up there now, my problem is I just put a TV antenna HD (two 8 bay bow tie Channelmaster) antennas right above the dipole's center point (about 1 meter away) and now I am having difficulty tuning that dipole for anyband. In fact if I try too long the old 1970 transceiver shuts off automatically and scares me that I may have some of that blue smoke you talked about. So I wanted to get something above it, omni that would work as well as the dipole did work. Something simple, and easy becuase nothing up there on the top now.

I think as you folks mentioned the omni fed with coax at short lengths will be difficult unless it is long enough and with gnd planes, but first wind storm will bring it down.

I will focus back onto the dipole. Do you think it is too close to the new TV antennas? Would that cause the innability to tune it where I was able to before through the manual tuner?

What would be a suitable distance from the center point of that dipole to be away from anything that would cause such innability to tune. Right now I am thinking one of the legs of the dipole are fractured and that is the problem. I don't have a way to test each leg of the dipole, it is about 50 feet of ladder line and then each leg but how do you test from the shack if there is a fracture without the fancy scopes that you guys have? Other than bringing each leg down and using ohm meter from one end to the other.

Any comments about having those channel master HD antennas too close to the center feed point of a dipole? And the havok it can do to an old transceiver and tuner?

Thanks

73s

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:bd7cc09e-25a3-4087-b624-e16a180a7e60@googlegroups.com...
> On Monday, September 24, 2012 8:34:09 PM UTC-5, tom wrote:
>> Have you chosen a frequency you might want to use? That's kind of
>> important.
>
> :) I was wondering the same thing. There's a lot of difference between
> antennas for 4 MHz and 440 MHz.
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com
>

>

2402. Re: Home made antenna question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-26 14:48:33 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <NPedndHOuJlZiP7NnZ2dnUVZ_oWdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 769

I doubt the TV antenna is affecting the dipole. You may have broken the dipole or feed line when you put up the TV antenna.

Also check to see that you did not put the TV feedline too close to the dipole feedline. It should be atleast a foot or more from it..

"Tom" <abraa@cadabraa.ca> wrote in message news:VeD8s.529$st6.205@newsfe07.iad...
> Hi
> Thanks for all the info and advice and ideas.
>
> I have the 102 foot dipole up there now, my problem is I just put a TV
> antenna HD (two 8 bay bow tie Channelmaster) antennas right above the
> dipole's center point (about 1 meter away) and now I am having difficulty
> tuning that dipole for anyband. In fact if I try too long the old 1970
> transceiver shuts off automatically and scares me that I may have some of
> that blue smoke you talked about. So I wanted to get something above it,
> omni that would work as well as the dipole did work. Something simple, and
> easy becuase nothing up there on the top now.
>
> I think as you folks mentioned the omni fed with coax at short lengths
> will be difficult unless it is long enough and with gnd planes, but first
> wind storm will bring it down.
>
> I will focus back onto the dipole. Do you think it is too close to the new
> TV antennas? Would that cause the innability to tune it where I was able
> to before through the manual tuner?
>
> What would be a suitable distance from the center point of that dipole to
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> I am thinking one of the legs of the dipole are fractured and that is the
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> feet of ladder line and then each leg but how do you test from the shack
> if there is a fracture without the fancy scopes that you guys have? Other
> than bringing each leg down and using ohm meter from one end to the other.
>
> Any comments about having those channel master HD antennas too close to
> the center feed point of a dipole? And the havok it can do to an old
> transceiver and tuner?
>
> Thanks
>
> 73s
>
>

2403. Re: Home made antenna question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-26 15:23:53 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <f6F8s.5276$Dp2.3913@newsfe12.iad>
Source record: 770

I think you are right in your statement of breaking the dipole or feedline upon installing the tv antenna.

The tv antenna feedline is no where near the ladder line, about 4 feet distance.

I suppose my next move is to pull down the dipole, check, and either fix or eliminate that as my problem. I was hoping I didn't have to do that. But if that copper solid wire, both in ladder line and dipole had fractured, I would think it would be visible from gnd (about 35 feet height). All worked before the tv antenna installation, and yes there was a lot of banging and jamming and bumping of that dipole while installing the TV antenna but nothing is visuably broken, maybe a hairline fracture. Looks like a climb is in order. That is not one of my most favorite things, climbing 50 feet above the ground on a self supporting tower. I hate climbing but do it every time. I will let you know how I make out, probably climb today or tomorrow, looks like rain.

Thanks and 73s

"Ralph Mowery" <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:NPedndHOuJlZiP7NnZ2dnUVZ_oWdnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>I doubt the TV antenna is affecting the dipole. You may have broken the
>dipole or feed line when you put up the TV antenna.
>
> Also check to see that you did not put the TV feedline too close to the
> dipole feedline. It should be atleast a foot or more from it..
>
>
> "Tom" <abraa@cadabraa.ca> wrote in message
> news:VeD8s.529$st6.205@newsfe07.iad...
>> Hi
>> Thanks for all the info and advice and ideas.
>>
>> I have the 102 foot dipole up there now, my problem is I just put a TV
>> antenna HD (two 8 bay bow tie Channelmaster) antennas right above the
>> dipole's center point (about 1 meter away) and now I am having difficulty
>> tuning that dipole for anyband. In fact if I try too long the old 1970
>> transceiver shuts off automatically and scares me that I may have some of
>> that blue smoke you talked about. So I wanted to get something above it,
>> omni that would work as well as the dipole did work. Something simple,
>> and easy becuase nothing up there on the top now.
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>> I think as you folks mentioned the omni fed with coax at short lengths
>> will be difficult unless it is long enough and with gnd planes, but first

>> wind storm will bring it down.
>>
>> I will focus back onto the dipole. Do you think it is too close to the
>> new TV antennas? Would that cause the innability to tune it where I was
>> able to before through the manual tuner?
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>> What would be a suitable distance from the center point of that dipole to
>> be away from anything that would cause such innability to tune. Right now
>> I am thinking one of the legs of the dipole are fractured and that is the
>> problem. I don't have a way to test each leg of the dipole, it is about
>> 50 feet of ladder line and then each leg but how do you test from the
>> shack if there is a fracture without the fancy scopes that you guys have?
>> Other than bringing each leg down and using ohm meter from one end to the
>> other.
>>
>> Any comments about having those channel master HD antennas too close to
>> the center feed point of a dipole? And the havok it can do to an old
>> transceiver and tuner?
>>
>> Thanks
>>
>> 73s
>>
>>
>
>
>

2404. Re: Home made antenna question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-26 15:51:18 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <iqidnd7mEJzkuf7NnZ2dnUVZ_oKdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 771

"Tom" <abraa@cadabraa.ca> wrote in message
news:f6F8s.5276$Dp2.3913@newsfe12.iad...
>I think you are right in your statement of breaking the dipole or feedline
>upon installing the tv antenna.
>
> The tv antenna feedline is no where near the ladder line, about 4 feet
> distance.
>
> I suppose my next move is to pull down the dipole, check, and either fix
> or eliminate that as my problem. I was hoping I didn't have to do that.
> But if that copper solid wire, both in ladder line and dipole had
> fractured, I would think it would be visible from gnd (about 35 feet
> height). All worked before the tv antenna installation, and yes there was
> a lot of banging and jamming and bumping of that dipole while installing
> the TV antenna but nothing is visuably broken, maybe a hairline fracture.
> Looks like a climb is in order. That is not one of my most favorite
> things, climbing 50 feet above the ground on a self supporting tower. I
> hate climbing but do it every time. I will let you know how I make out,
> probably climb today or tomorrow, looks like rain.
>
> Thanks and 73s
>
>

While you are up there you may want to extend a pieceof pipe off the tower
and put a pulely on it. Then put a loop of small rope that goes to the
pulley and back to the ground. That way you will not have to climb the
tower as often.

2405. Re: Home made antenna question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-26 16:28:52 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <a3G8s.3542$%03.1054@newsfe14.iad>
Source record: 772

That is great idea. I have a piece of plastic pipe extending out about 6 ft from the tower, about 45ft from the gnd, it is 2" ABS plastic pipe with a hole in the end so just need to run the cord through there without the pulley idea. I ran the ladder line straight up, the pipe holds the entire weight of the dipole, ladder line which I spun a few times for wind resistence. I have always had luck with that dipole, and really wondering why it failed. It shouldn't have as it is only about 2 years old. I must have damaged it when doing other things. That is my goal today to bring that down and find the damage and repair it.

Now here is my querry ,,, I have a omni antenna I purchased at ham fest years ago. I had it up on the tower for SWL for longest time and worked well and also worked well when in transmit.

i used the big tunner to keep what I thought was safe levels of returned power. I want to put this back up and use with big tuner and 1970 transceiver.

http://www.intelgold.com/vk4uq/manuals/Hidaka%20VS41-VS80KR%20-%203.pdf

http://www.intelgold.com/vk4uq/manuals/Hidaka%20VS41-VS80KR%20-%202.pdf

Now I can fabricate some aluminum gnd planes to go with this, this should be on the ground but I want it in the air. While the traps and entire antenna looks good shape, how can I tell if those traps are in working shape before spending all the time cleaning it up, erecting it, etc etc, only to find it is dead? The traps are completely sealed in there, the antenna looks about as old as the transceiver, if not older. I am on a shoe string budget of course so I cannot buy one of those fancy all band omni antennas, I have to build.

Please comment on this antenna and my ideas about getting it working 50 feet above the gnd.

Thanks

73s

"Ralph Mowery" <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:iqidnd7mEJzkuf7NnZ2dnUVZ_oKdnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>
> "Tom" <abraa@cadabraa.ca> wrote in message
> news:f6F8s.5276$Dp2.3913@newsfe12.iad...
>>I think you are right in your statement of breaking the dipole or feedline
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>> height). All worked before the tv antenna installation, and yes there was
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>> things, climbing 50 feet above the ground on a self supporting tower. I
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>> probably climb today or tomorrow, looks like rain.
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>> Thanks and 73s
>>
>>
>
> While you are up there you may want to extend a pieceof pipe off the
> tower and put a pulely on it. Then put a loop of small rope that goes to
> the pulley and back to the ground. That way you will not have to climb
> the tower as often.
>
>
>

2406. Re: Home made antenna question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-26 18:16:15 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <TOmdnX1tJMXv2_7NnZ2dnUVZ_tSdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 773

"Tom" <abraa@cadabraa.ca> wrote in message
news:a3G8s.3542$%03.1054@newsfe14.iad...
> Now here is my querry ,,, I have a omni antenna I purchased at ham fest
> years ago. I had it up on the tower for SWL for longest time and worked
> well and also worked well when in transmit.
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> i used the big tunner to keep what I thought was safe levels of returned
> power. I want to put this back up and use with big tuner and 1970
> transceiver.
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> http://www.intelgold.com/vk4uq/manuals/Hidaka%20VS41-VS80KR%20-%203.pdf
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> Now I can fabricate some aluminum gnd planes to go with this, this should
> be on the ground but I want it in the air. While the traps and entire
> antenna looks good shape, how can I tell if those traps are in working
> shape before spending all the time cleaning it up, erecting it, etc etc,
> only to find it is dead? The traps are completely sealed in there, the
> antenna looks about as old as the transceiver, if not older. I am on a
> shoe string budget of course so I cannot buy one of those fancy all band
> omni antennas, I have to build.
>
> Please comment on this antenna and my ideas about getting it working 50
> feet above the gnd.
>

To check the vertical without any special equipment, you may have to install
it at ground level and see how the SWR is.

I do not think I would try to put it on the tower. If you look at the
instructions, you will need atleast 3 or more radials for each band and some
of them will be about 60 to 130 feet long.

2407. Re: Home made antenna question??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-26 22:29:58 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <JlL8s.7$Nu2.5@newsfe16.iad>
Source record: 774

I was thinking of 4 radials about 8ft length.

Now I think because of height and present elevation and the big tuner it
will function safely, what would be the reasons why not to use this? I am
sure there are loses at the tuner, loses at the coax, loses becuase of poor
gnd planes lengths and numbers, but there has to be some gains. It works
would be a big gain.

Would there be mass interferrence on anything?

"Ralph Mowery" <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:TOmdnX1tJMXv2_7NnZ2dnUVZ_tSdnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>
> "Tom" <abraa@cadabraa.ca> wrote in message
> news:a3G8s.3542$%03.1054@newsfe14.iad...
>> Now here is my querry ,,, I have a omni antenna I purchased at ham fest
>> years ago. I had it up on the tower for SWL for longest time and worked
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>> i used the big tunner to keep what I thought was safe levels of returned
>> power. I want to put this back up and use with big tuner and 1970
>> transceiver.
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>> shape before spending all the time cleaning it up, erecting it, etc etc,
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>> antenna looks about as old as the transceiver, if not older. I am on a
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>> omni antennas, I have to build.
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>> Please comment on this antenna and my ideas about getting it working 50
>> feet above the gnd.
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> To check the vertical without any special equipment, you may have to
> install it at ground level and see how the SWR is.
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> I do not think I would try to put it on the tower. If you look at the
> instructions, you will need atleast 3 or more radials for each band and

> some of them will be about 60 to 130 feet long.
>
>

2408. Hopefully not OT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-27 10:11:00 UTC
From: John <susan48@aapt.net.au>
Message-ID: <pvmdndVGN6Wlu_nNnZ2dnUVZ_oidnZ2d@westnet.com.au>
Source record: 775

I (and probably many others) have a wireless router in the house which in my case runs at 2.4Ghz via a single antenna about 10 cm high. Certainly omnidirectional which is my issue. As its against a wall near the road 1/2 the signal
keeps neighbours and passing traffic with a WiFi point. Or at least is just wasting 1/2 the radiated power.
My questions are : Is putting a reflector adjacent to the antenna on the road side sufficient to screen off the signal? A follow on from that is would that reflected signal boost signal levels in the house?.
If the info provided is not detailed enough, sorry about that. Question is born of ignorance which is rectifiable!
Many thanks
John

2409. Re: Hopefully not OT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-27 11:43:00 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <k41efmipi1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 776

"John" <susan48@aapt.net.au> wrote in message
news:pvmdndVGN6Wlu_nNnZ2dnUVZ_oidnZ2d@westnet.com.au...
:I (and probably many others) have a wireless router in the house which in
: my case runs at 2.4Ghz via a single antenna about 10 cm high. Certainly
: omnidirectional which is my issue. As its against a wall near the road
1/2
: the signal
: keeps neighbours and passing traffic with a WiFi point. Or at least is
just
: wasting 1/2 the radiated power.
: My questions are : Is putting a reflector adjacent to the antenna on the
: road side sufficient to screen off the signal? A follow on from that is
: would that reflected signal boost signal levels in the house?.
: If the info provided is not detailed enough, sorry about that. Question
is
: born of ignorance which is rectifiable!
: Many thanks
: John

Hi John.

If you're using the router's security (password, unique ID etc) then it
shouldn't be open to neighbours and passing traffic.
A reflector will not reduce that power wastage you mentioned.
Is the router in the best place for your use in your house?

Best wishes, Ian.
:
:
:

2410. Re: Hopefully not OT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-27 12:04:50 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
Message-ID: <35e2c$506440cf$18ec6dd7$22931@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 777

On 9/27/2012 6:43 AM, Ian wrote:
> "John" <susan48@aapt.net.au> wrote in message
> news:pvmdndVGN6Wlu_nNnZ2dnUVZ_oidnZ2d@westnet.com.au...
> :I (and probably many others) have a wireless router in the house which in
> : my case runs at 2.4Ghz via a single antenna about 10 cm high. Certainly
> : omnidirectional which is my issue. As its against a wall near the road
> 1/2
> : the signal
> : keeps neighbours and passing traffic with a WiFi point. Or at least is
> just
> : wasting 1/2 the radiated power.
> : My questions are : Is putting a reflector adjacent to the antenna on the
> : road side sufficient to screen off the signal? A follow on from that is
> : would that reflected signal boost signal levels in the house?.
> : If the info provided is not detailed enough, sorry about that. Question
> is
> : born of ignorance which is rectifiable!
> : Many thanks
> : John
>
> Hi John.
>
> If you're using the router's security (password, unique ID etc) then it
> shouldn't be open to neighbours and passing traffic.
> A reflector will not reduce that power wastage you mentioned.
> Is the router in the best place for your use in your house?
>
> Best wishes, Ian.

I have a different opinion than Ian.
Installing a reflector will weaken the signal going towards the road and
enhance the signal in the other direction.

Here's an easy one to build.

http://www.freeantennas.com/projects/Ez-10/

and another

http://www.freeantennas.com/projects/template2/index.html

Mikek

2411. Re: Hopefully not OT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-27 12:13:47 UTC
From: Wimpie <wimabctel@tetech.nl>
Message-ID: <578b3$506441cf$5353a19c$11618@cache1.tilbu1.nb.home.nl>
Source record: 778

El 27-09-12 12:11, John escribii¿½:
> I (and probably many others) have a wireless router in the house which in
> my case runs at 2.4Ghz via a single antenna about 10 cm high. Certainly
> omnidirectional which is my issue. As its against a wall near the road 1/2
> the signal
> keeps neighbours and passing traffic with a WiFi point. Or at least is just
> wasting 1/2 the radiated power.
> My questions are : Is putting a reflector adjacent to the antenna on the
> road side sufficient to screen off the signal? A follow on from that is
> would that reflected signal boost signal levels in the house?.
> If the info provided is not detailed enough, sorry about that. Question is
> born of ignorance which is rectifiable!
> Many thanks
> John
>
>
>

If you put some aluminum kitchen foil at around 0.25 lambda (1.2", 30
mm behind antenna, about 1 square foot in size) behind the antenna,
you will reduce the radiation to that direction and icrease the
radiation perpendicular to the aluminum kitchen foil. The radiation
pattern will be close to that of a single resonator patch antenna.

You will not screen it completely as due to multiple reflection it
may/will reach the road again, but it may improve indoor coverage.

--
Wim
PA3DJS
www.tetech.nl
Please remove abc first in case of PM

2412. Re: Hopefully not OT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-27 15:48:07 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <7rs868hafbq10n7dhc9j1585lpa3v329rl@4ax.com>
Source record: 779

On Thu, 27 Sep 2012 20:11:00 +1000, "John" <susan48@aapt.net.au>
wrote:

>My questions are : Is putting a reflector adjacent to the antenna on the
>road side sufficient to screen off the signal? A follow on from that is
>would that reflected signal boost signal levels in the house?.

There's always some location where your wireless router is going to be
heard. You can reduce the signal by placing something either RF
absorbent or RF reflective between the antenna and the road, but
you'll never get rid of all of the signal. Someone with a high gain
(dish) antenna, can probably pickup enough signal if they are
sufficiently determined.

Your best protection is the encryption built into your wireless
router. WPA2-PSK-AES is the best.

As for improving the signal in other parts of the house, that depends
on the shape and composition of the house. 2.4Ghz does not penetrate
walls very well. If the walls are hollow and mostly wood, they're
almost transparent to RF. However, if the walls are stuffed with
aluminum foil backed fiberglass insulation, very little will pass.

Optimizing the antenna pattern to best cover the house is possible,
but there are limitations. Antennas do not create RF. The merely
redirect it. If you want to increase the amount of RF in one area,
you have to do it at the expense of other areas. For example, since
your omnidirectional antenna wastes some RF aimed toward the road, a
simple reflector will bounce much of this RF back into the house. That
may help or hinder depending on whether the incident and reflected
signals add or cancel. For a start, a large sheet of aluminum foil
taped to the wall might be useful.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2413. Re: Hopefully not OT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-28 01:00:19 UTC
From: AaronL <567x456xc34@fakemail.com>
Message-ID: <1at96816rlcfqigrvj0bdnro327q49jta2@4ax.com>
Source record: 780

On Thu, 27 Sep 2012 08:48:07 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
wrote:

>On Thu, 27 Sep 2012 20:11:00 +1000, "John" <susan48@aapt.net.au>
>wrote:
>
>>My questions are : Is putting a reflector adjacent to the antenna on the
>>road side sufficient to screen off the signal? A follow on from that is
>>would that reflected signal boost signal levels in the house?.

>Optimizing the antenna pattern to best cover the house is possible,
>but there are limitations...For a start, a large sheet of aluminum foil
>taped to the wall might be useful.

I use an Android phone app called Wifi Analyzer. Among other features
it has a pseudo analog type meter showing your WiFi signal strength
that updates every few seconds so it will give you an idea of your
antenna pattern as you walk around your house.

Also the app can tell you what WiFi channels your neighbors are using.
If possible set your channel as far away as possible from the
strongest signal (likely your next door neighbor) and it may increase
your speed.

2414. Re: Hopefully not OT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-28 01:18:10 UTC
From: John <susan48@aapt.net.au>
Message-ID: <9KidnTN67ttLZ_nNnZ2dnUVZ_qudnZ2d@westnet.com.au>
Source record: 781

Gents(?)
Many thanks for replies. As you say Security may be provided other
ways . In some ways my wife and I are Luddites and our phone can do phone
calls and thats it so Aarons suggestion is out. My laptop though has a six
segment "bargraph" for router signal strength. I,ll follow yours suggestions
and see what happens. I,ll nick some of good wifes Alfoil.
John
"AaronL" <567x456xc34@fakemail.com> wrote in message
news:1at96816rlcfqigrvj0bdnro327q49jta2@4ax.com...
> On Thu, 27 Sep 2012 08:48:07 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
> wrote:
>
>>On Thu, 27 Sep 2012 20:11:00 +1000, "John" <susan48@aapt.net.au>
>>wrote:
>>
>>>My questions are : Is putting a reflector adjacent to the antenna on the
>>>road side sufficient to screen off the signal? A follow on from that is
>>>would that reflected signal boost signal levels in the house?.
>
>>Optimizing the antenna pattern to best cover the house is possible,
>>but there are limitations...For a start, a large sheet of aluminum foil
>>taped to the wall might be useful.
>
> I use an Android phone app called Wifi Analyzer. Among other features
> it has a pseudo analog type meter showing your WiFi signal strength
> that updates every few seconds so it will give you an idea of your
> antenna pattern as you walk around your house.
>
> Also the app can tell you what WiFi channels your neighbors are using.
> If possible set your channel as far away as possible from the
> strongest signal (likely your next door neighbor) and it may increase
> your speed.

2415. Re: Hopefully not OT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-28 13:56:33 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.aab9019@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.aab9019@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 782

I think that someone here is over stressing the thought process of how their wireless system works.

NO your antenna is not OMNI Directional - that is called a ISOTROPIC, and a isotropic antenna is a mythical antenna - rumor is a paper clip on 160 meters - 1.8 MHz is a true Isotropic antenna.

A vertical antenna has lobes the same as all other antenna's.

There isn't any way to reflect your signal - all in one direction to improve service in one direction and block service in others - other then the modification and use of a sat dish, and even then, that is just for point to point communications - Line Of Sight.

A NANO station on the roof would allow your signal to be received up to 18 miles away - Line Of Sight..
Anything made by man can be listened to by man...

A wireless Modem is very primative technology - but beyond the reach of most people walking the street.

The purpose of the name and password is not to keep people out of your system - spying on you - you ninny.
But to keep unauthorized people from using your system...

You see - the cable company or service provider gets PAID for each of their customers.
When you open up your link - someone gets to use your WIFI for FREE!

The cable company or service provider is LOOSING MONEY.
They don't want you to give away their service for FREE...

No one without some type of college / technicial school degree, and a lot of expensive equipment, can hack into your personal computer no matter if they have access to your internet or not.

All you are doing is wasting your time and ours with this question - it is silly to worry about something like this, unless you are doing something illegal and are trying not to get caught.

I built a house for a man 30 years ago, in which we covered the entire house with a heavy gauge aluminum foil , roof / walls, floors, windows / doors and grounded all the aluminum to earth ground.

I discovered that the nails used to penetrate the aluminum foil, to hold the shingles on the roof and the siding on the walls radiated the RF signals better then if he would have just left it bare - no shielding at all.

NOW - if he would have used a copper based foil, and used copper nails - he probably would have accomplished what he was trying to do.

The walls on this house were 12 inches thick and insulated with spray foam - new technology at that time, and he used a air exchanger because the house was so tight, it would actually accumulate moisture inside of the house from your breath. You could heat the house with a 100 watt light bulb or a candle in each room.

Needless to say - he lived there for 30 years, applied for his social security at the age of 62 and promptly died before he received his first check...
All of the money he saved in heating bills, paid for the insulation and the aluminum foil. The roof did have to be replaced one time in 30 years.

The house now sits idle, because no one knows what to do with it.
I doubt if you could hear his WIFI signal from outside the house, but why bother?

Get rid of your antenna, run wire to each room and connect directly to the internet and don't worry about it.

Just keep one thing in mind.
When Joe Paterno was arrested for a crime he did not commit, his email records were retreived for the past 12 years.
So everything you do, everything you say is all being digitally recorded and stored someplace. So your very best bet is not to say anything you do not want others to know about. Not to visit any site - you do not want to be held accountable for, and not to text anything over your cell phone.

ps - even the digital cell phones can be listened to - if you have the right equipment. If the cell phone companies has the technology - definately the people who makes that technology also has receivers.

The State Police, FBI , CIA and a whole list of agencies doesn't even have to use a antenna to receive it. They can access the towers via the internet and listen to your cell phone calls in real time and can even record them for future reference.

So nothing electronic is secure!

Me personally - if I want to use your wireless internet connection, I will hack into it, and you won't even know that I am doing it.
Its much easier to have the equipment to take it directly off the coax of the Comcast then it is to receive it via OTA, and the signal is more reliable and quieter and faster.

Basically your signal is receiveable for a distance of about 150'
How long can a car traveling past your house use your WIFI connection if it is traveling 35 MPH?
How far away are your neighbors?

Get all of them to give you $5.00 a month and give them the password.
10 or 12 people - and it would pay your internet bill for the month..
Quit being so stingy...

--
Channel Jumper

2416. Re: Hopefully not OT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-28 21:55:44 UTC
From: John Ferrell <W8CCW@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <el6c68po5ulpb2jco5jls9absb55eo44i2@4ax.com>
Source record: 783

I live in a quiet rural area of North Carolina. I leave my wireless
connection open in case my neighbors or folks passing through can use
it if they have a need. It is also open at my church and my fire
station. No vandalism so far. Several parents who used to drop their
kids off for programs now find a quiet classroom and hang around. A
couple have owned up to stopping by in the daytime for a quiet place
to get some work done. It is a plus that cell phones don't work there.
As far as the Fire Station goes, we are 100% volunteers and anything I
can do to encourage the firefighters to hang around is simply good
business.
Of course, your world my be a lot different than mine...

On Thu, 27 Sep 2012 20:11:00 +1000, "John" <susan48@aapt.net.au>
wrote:

>I (and probably many others) have a wireless router in the house which in
>my case runs at 2.4Ghz via a single antenna about 10 cm high. Certainly
>omnidirectional which is my issue. As its against a wall near the road 1/2
>the signal
>keeps neighbours and passing traffic with a WiFi point. Or at least is just
>wasting 1/2 the radiated power.
> My questions are : Is putting a reflector adjacent to the antenna on the
>road side sufficient to screen off the signal? A follow on from that is
>would that reflected signal boost signal levels in the house?.
> If the info provided is not detailed enough, sorry about that. Question is
>born of ignorance which is rectifiable!
> Many thanks
> John
>
>
John Ferrell W8CCW

2417. HOT 2 HOT SEXY BEST VIDEOS PHOTOS TOOOO U'

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-29 07:02:37 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <22bf6499-11a4-4eb4-9c1e-1dceeb333753@lo4g2000pbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 784

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

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http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

mobile

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http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in

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java interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/java-interview-questions-and-answe
rs.html
oracle interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/oracle-interview-questions-and-ans
wers.html
hardware interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/hardware-interview-questions-and-a
nswers.html
networking interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/networking-interview-questions-and
.html
dotnet interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/dotnet-interview-questions-and-ans
wers.html
c interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/c-interview-questions-and-answers.
html

datawarehousing interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/datawarehousing-interview-questions-and.html
sap interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/sap-interview-questions-and-answers.html

all jobs
java jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/java-jobs.html
oracle jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/oracle-jobs.html
sap jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/sap-jobs.html
hardware jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/hardware-jobs.html
networking jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/networking-jobs.html
datawarehousing jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/datawarehousing-jobs.html
GOOGLE ADSENSE
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/google-adsense.html

2418. Re: Hopefully not OT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-29 08:02:49 UTC
From: John <susan48@aapt.net.au>
Message-ID: <8d2dnVuvA4CzNvvNnZ2dnUVZ_ridnZ2d@westnet.com.au>
Source record: 785

Not overstressing thought process at all CJ and was aware of all, repeat
all, your comments. Previously in
first post I was quite open in stating my 50 years experience in electronics
was at opposite end of spectrum. Principally in medical electronics design
where typically heart signals dont hold much info above 1kHz.
End results of this particular issue though is great success. I think I
used all suggestions put forward to some extent!!. Resited Router from
behind Monitor to avoid shadowing from metal chassis. "She who must be
obeyed" didnt think much of a reflector as described as decoration BUT I
noticed the router was in front of a picture about the same
dimensions/distance as suggested for a reflector. Covered the picture back
in foil.
Bargraph is now sitting on all segments!!!. Many thanks again everyone,
education is a great thing..
I lectured in Digital/analogue for many years and found ignorance is
not the same as stupidity but the reciprocal almost always hold true.

John

"Channel Jumper" <Channel.Jumper.aab9019@radiobanter.com> wrote in message
news:Channel.Jumper.aab9019@radiobanter.com...
>
> I think that someone here is over stressing the thought process of how
> their wireless system works.
>
> NO your antenna is not OMNI Directional - that is called a ISOTROPIC,
> and a isotropic antenna is a mythical antenna - rumor is a paper clip on
> 160 meters - 1.8 MHz is a true Isotropic antenna.
>
> A vertical antenna has lobes the same as all other antenna's.
>
> There isn't any way to reflect your signal - all in one direction to
> improve service in one direction and block service in others - other
> then the modification and use of a sat dish, and even then, that is just
> for point to point communications - Line Of Sight.
>
> A NANO station on the roof would allow your signal to be received up to
> 18 miles away - Line Of Sight..
> Anything made by man can be listened to by man...
>
> A wireless Modem is very primative technology - but beyond the reach of
> most people walking the street.
>
> The purpose of the name and password is not to keep people out of your
> system - spying on you - you ninny.

> But to keep unauthorized people from using your system...
>
> You see - the cable company or service provider gets PAID for each of
> their customers.
> When you open up your link - someone gets to use your WIFI for FREE!
>
> The cable company or service provider is LOOSING MONEY.
> They don't want you to give away their service for FREE...
>
> No one without some type of college / technicial school degree, and a
> lot of expensive equipment, can hack into your personal computer no
> matter if they have access to your internet or not.
>
> All you are doing is wasting your time and ours with this question - it
> is silly to worry about something like this, unless you are doing
> something illegal and are trying not to get caught.
>
> I built a house for a man 30 years ago, in which we covered the entire
> house with a heavy gauge aluminum foil , roof / walls, floors, windows /
> doors and grounded all the aluminum to earth ground.
>
> I discovered that the nails used to penetrate the aluminum foil, to hold
> the shingles on the roof and the siding on the walls radiated the RF
> signals better then if he would have just left it bare - no shielding at
> all.
>
> NOW - if he would have used a copper based foil, and used copper nails -
> he probably would have accomplished what he was trying to do.
>
> The walls on this house were 12 inches thick and insulated with spray
> foam - new technology at that time, and he used a air exchanger because
> the house was so tight, it would actually accumulate moisture inside of
> the house from your breath. You could heat the house with a 100 watt
> light bulb or a candle in each room.
>
> Needless to say - he lived there for 30 years, applied for his social
> security at the age of 62 and promptly died before he received his first
> check...
> All of the money he saved in heating bills, paid for the insulation and
> the aluminum foil. The roof did have to be replaced one time in 30
> years.
>
> The house now sits idle, because no one knows what to do with it.
> I doubt if you could hear his WIFI signal from outside the house, but
> why bother?
>
> Get rid of your antenna, run wire to each room and connect directly to
> the internet and don't worry about it.
>
> Just keep one thing in mind.

> When Joe Paterno was arrested for a crime he did not commit, his email
> records were retreived for the past 12 years.
> So everything you do, everything you say is all being digitally recorded
> and stored someplace. So your very best bet is not to say anything you
> do not want others to know about. Not to visit any site - you do not
> want to be held accountable for, and not to text anything over your cell
> phone.
>
> ps - even the digital cell phones can be listened to - if you have the
> right equipment. If the cell phone companies has the technology -
> definately the people who makes that technology also has receivers.
>
> The State Police, FBI , CIA and a whole list of agencies doesn't even
> have to use a antenna to receive it. They can access the towers via the
> internet and listen to your cell phone calls in real time and can even
> record them for future reference.
>
> So nothing electronic is secure!
>
> Me personally - if I want to use your wireless internet connection, I
> will hack into it, and you won't even know that I am doing it.
> Its much easier to have the equipment to take it directly off the coax
> of the Comcast then it is to receive it via OTA, and the signal is more
> reliable and quieter and faster.
>
> Basically your signal is receiveable for a distance of about 150'
> How long can a car traveling past your house use your WIFI connection if
> it is traveling 35 MPH?
> How far away are your neighbors?
>
> Get all of them to give you $5.00 a month and give them the password.
> 10 or 12 people - and it would pay your internet bill for the month..
> Quit being so stingy...
>
>
>
>
> --
> Channel Jumper

2419. Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-29 23:22:29 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <WoL9s.4054$sB3.3916@newsfe05.iad>
Source record: 786

Building a G5RV which will be 102 ft and fed with 450 ohm ladder line and will be about 40 ft above the gnd.

Because the hole in the wall next to my shack has several coaxes, a gnd wire (coated) going through the same pipe (1-1/4") pvc. from shack to outside to tower then up. About 7 feet from back of tuner through wall then upward sweep towards center of dipole (about 35 feet).

Should I use a 50 ohm coax through that hole, to the tuner (no balun) then to the ladder line? Or should I simply run the ladder line through that hole, beside the other wires (touching) but both have insulated jacket or pvc jacket. But very close through that pipe. The ladder line connects to the same tuner (balun).

I am worried about running the ladder line feed through that hole beside all the two other coaxes, and a gnd wire. They have to go through the same hole pipe. Which is better, only running lower power (less than 100 watts)?

Thanks

73s

2420. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-30 00:10:45 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <acddd84c-1132-4b47-8894-ad17dd038c5b@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 787

On Saturday, September 29, 2012 6:22:31 PM UTC-5, Tom wrote:
> I am worried about running the ladder line feed through that hole beside all
> the two other coaxes, and a gnd wire.

What some hams do is switch from ladder-line to short parallel runs of coax through the wall. Tie the ladder-line conductors to the center conductors on the two pieces of coax and ground the outside braids. The balun can be located on the inside wall.

2421. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-30 00:14:50 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <a4GdnUFmJJ5hE_rNnZ2dnUVZ_rSdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 788

"Tom" <abraa@cadabraa.ca> wrote in message
news:WoL9s.4054$sB3.3916@newsfe05.iad...
> Building a G5RV which will be 102 ft and fed with 450 ohm ladder line and
> will be about 40 ft above the gnd.
>
> Because the hole in the wall next to my shack has several coaxes, a gnd
> wire (coated) going through the same pipe (1-1/4") pvc. from shack to
> outside to tower then up. About 7 feet from back of tuner through wall
> then upward sweep towards center of dipole (about 35 feet).
>
> Should I use a 50 ohm coax through that hole, to the tuner (no balun) then
> to the ladder line? Or should I simply run the ladder line through that
> hole, beside the other wires (touching) but both have insulated jacket or
> pvc jacket. But very close through that pipe. The ladder line connects to
> the same tuner (balun).
>
> I am worried about running the ladder line feed through that hole beside
> all the two other coaxes, and a gnd wire. They have to go through the same
> hole pipe. Which is better, only running lower power (less than 100
> watts)?

While the ladderline is insulated, the RF extends for a distance from the
ladder line. It should be several inches or more from anything that is
conductive.

That said, use coax from the shack to the ladder line of the g5rv.
The ladder line does not usaully go to a 4:1 balun, but a choke 1:1 type of
balun then to a 50 ohm coax.

2422. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-30 00:38:17 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <_vM9s.2078$w_2.1067@newsfe12.iad>
Source record: 789

I have a balun in the tuner for the ladder line but not for the 50 ohm coax. Should the 1:1 balun be right at the bottom of the ladder line? Or can it go without a balun?

"Ralph Mowery" <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote in message news:a4GdnUFmJJ5hE_rNnZ2dnUVZ_rSdnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>
> "Tom" <abraa@cadabraa.ca> wrote in message
> news:WoL9s.4054$sB3.3916@newsfe05.iad...
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>> wire (coated) going through the same pipe (1-1/4") pvc. from shack to
>> outside to tower then up. About 7 feet from back of tuner through wall
>> then upward sweep towards center of dipole (about 35 feet).
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>> Should I use a 50 ohm coax through that hole, to the tuner (no balun)
>> then to the ladder line? Or should I simply run the ladder line through
>> that hole, beside the other wires (touching) but both have insulated
>> jacket or pvc jacket. But very close through that pipe. The ladder line
>> connects to the same tuner (balun).
>>
>> I am worried about running the ladder line feed through that hole beside
>> all the two other coaxes, and a gnd wire. They have to go through the
>> same hole pipe. Which is better, only running lower power (less than 100
>> watts)?
>
> While the ladderline is insulated, the RF extends for a distance from the
> ladder line. It should be several inches or more from anything that is
> conductive.
>
> That said, use coax from the shack to the ladder line of the g5rv.
> The ladder line does not usaully go to a 4:1 balun, but a choke 1:1 type
> of balun then to a 50 ohm coax.
>
>
>

2423. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-30 01:15:39 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <16idnVyYVvmgAPrNnZ2dnUVZ_qadnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 790

"Tom" <abraa@cadabraa.ca> wrote in message
news:_vM9s.2078$w_2.1067@newsfe12.iad...
>I have a balun in the tuner for the ladder line but not for the 50 ohm
>coax. Should the 1:1 balun be right at the bottom of the ladder line? Or
>can it go without a balun?
>
>
You can feed the ladder line with 50 ohm coax. That is the way the g5rv is
designed. It is sometimes helpful if you put one of the choke type baluns
at this point. That is the kind of balun that is a piece of coax with the
ferrite beads over the outer portion of the coax.
This will help keep the RF out of the shack if it becomes a problem.

The g5rv does not need a 4:1 type of balun at the feed point of the ladder
line as it is designed to be near 50 ohms at that point. That is the reason
the ladder line needs to be the designed length. Then you just use 50 ohm
coax to go to the tuner. Shorter or longer and there will be problems.

2424. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-30 01:38:18 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <foN9s.2764$mt1.149@newsfe21.iad>
Source record: 791

The length of the 50ohm coax from the tuner to the ladderline sweep will be
9 foot. Is there a more specific lenght I should make that coax?

"Ralph Mowery" <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:16idnVyYVvmgAPrNnZ2dnUVZ_qadnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>
> "Tom" <abraa@cadabraa.ca> wrote in message
> news:_vM9s.2078$w_2.1067@newsfe12.iad...
>>I have a balun in the tuner for the ladder line but not for the 50 ohm
>>coax. Should the 1:1 balun be right at the bottom of the ladder line? Or
>>can it go without a balun?
>>
>>
> You can feed the ladder line with 50 ohm coax. That is the way the g5rv
> is designed. It is sometimes helpful if you put one of the choke type
> baluns at this point. That is the kind of balun that is a piece of coax
> with the ferrite beads over the outer portion of the coax.
> This will help keep the RF out of the shack if it becomes a problem.
>
> The g5rv does not need a 4:1 type of balun at the feed point of the ladder
> line as it is designed to be near 50 ohms at that point. That is the
> reason the ladder line needs to be the designed length. Then you just use
> 50 ohm coax to go to the tuner. Shorter or longer and there will be
> problems.
>
>
>
>

2425. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-30 02:04:06 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <C7qdnSfs1aoENfrNnZ2dnUVZ_qSdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 792

"Tom" <abraa@cadabraa.ca> wrote in message
news:foN9s.2764$mt1.149@newsfe21.iad...
> The length of the 50ohm coax from the tuner to the ladderline sweep will
> be 9 foot. Is there a more specific lenght I should make that coax?
>

YOu can make the 50 ohm coax any length you need.
The critica length is the ladder line. It must be the design length for the
g5rv. This line is what converts the impedance of the antenna to near 50
ohms.

2426. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-30 12:14:49 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <WIW9s.3044$ti2.1963@newsfe14.iad>
Source record: 793

Thanks for the advice, I will let you know later today how it works.

73s

"Ralph Mowery" <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:C7qdnSfs1aoENfrNnZ2dnUVZ_qSdnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>
> "Tom" <abraa@cadabraa.ca> wrote in message
> news:foN9s.2764$mt1.149@newsfe21.iad...
>> The length of the 50ohm coax from the tuner to the ladderline sweep will
>> be 9 foot. Is there a more specific lenght I should make that coax?
>>
>
> YOu can make the 50 ohm coax any length you need.
> The critica length is the ladder line. It must be the design length for
> the g5rv. This line is what converts the impedance of the antenna to near
> 50 ohms.
>
>
>
>
>

2427. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-30 12:40:17 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.aae3319@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.aae3319@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 794

Ralph Mowery;796835 Wrote:
> "Tom" abraa@cadabraa.ca wrote in message
> news:_vM9s.2078$w_2.1067@newsfe12.iad...-
> I have a balun in the tuner for the ladder line but not for the 50 ohm
> coax. Should the 1:1 balun be right at the bottom of the ladder line? Or
>
> can it go without a balun?
>
> -
> You can feed the ladder line with 50 ohm coax. That is the way the g5rv
> is
> designed. It is sometimes helpful if you put one of the choke type
> baluns
> at this point. That is the kind of balun that is a piece of coax with
> the
> ferrite beads over the outer portion of the coax.
> This will help keep the RF out of the shack if it becomes a problem.
>
> The g5rv does not need a 4:1 type of balun at the feed point of the
> ladder
> line as it is designed to be near 50 ohms at that point. That is the
> reason
> the ladder line needs to be the designed length. Then you just use 50
> ohm
> coax to go to the tuner. Shorter or longer and there will be problems.

This answer is correct, however - it seems that you do not know what you
are doing, especially since you chose to build a G5RV antenna.
A G5RV antenna is only resonant on 20 meter ONLY - PERIOD!

Using a tuner with a G5RV does not improve its performance anywhere
else.

I have two MFJ 949's - Both Broke, both were broke when I bought them.
I believe both were ruined when they were connected to a G5RV and were
operated on 10 or 40 meters.

The ladder line is the matching network.
This is what made it resonant on 20 meters ONLY

After the ladder line - you add the Balun so you can bring it into the
shack.

The purpose of the ladder line is so you hang it 40' or more above
ground.

And - the ladder line needs to be at a 90* angle from the dipole for it to work.

So there is no extra ladder line left over after you put it up.

You want the feed point of the antenna 50' away from the shack.

The RF it emits is so bad - your computer and mouse will probably crash if you used it with any type of amplification and was too close to the computer..

The only purpose of building the G5RV is maybe to experiment with non resonant antenna's or to try and save a couple of dollars - if you already had the materials to make one.. Since the cost of a professionally built G5RV at most hamfests is about $65.00

The man who designed and built the G5RV - Varney - went nuts from trying to make this antenna work.
If he was alive today, he would tell you that he was sorry that he ever designed it and that it did not work very well anywhere...

Your money would be better spent building a double bazooka which would be resonant with a antenna tuner on more then just one band!

If you would like to purchase a G5RV - I have a brand new one here - still in the bag, used for two weeks and rolled back up again..
AND - I am not made of money, so if it worked, you can bet it would still be up yet!

$65.00 delivered to your front door!

--
Channel Jumper

2428. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-30 19:31:55 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <K61as.2144$g24.338@newsfe23.iad>
Source record: 795

That looks like next antenna, I am already committed with the materials I have. I have lots of solid copper wire 16ga and 450 ohm ladder line. And I don't have enough coax, only about 10ft left. So was gonna plug it together without running to town. I seldom return early when heading into town.

73s

"Channel Jumper" <Channel.Jumper.aae3319@radiobanter.com> wrote in message news:Channel.Jumper.aae3319@radiobanter.com...
>
> Ralph Mowery;796835 Wrote:
>> "Tom" abraa@cadabraa.ca wrote in message
>> news:_vM9s.2078$w_2.1067@newsfe12.iad...-
>> I have a balun in the tuner for the ladder line but not for the 50 ohm
>> coax. Should the 1:1 balun be right at the bottom of the ladder line? Or
>>
>> can it go without a balun?
>>
>> -
>> You can feed the ladder line with 50 ohm coax. That is the way the g5rv
>> is
>> designed. It is sometimes helpful if you put one of the choke type
>> baluns
>> at this point. That is the kind of balun that is a piece of coax with
>> the
>> ferrite beads over the outer portion of the coax.
>> This will help keep the RF out of the shack if it becomes a problem.
>>
>> The g5rv does not need a 4:1 type of balun at the feed point of the
>> ladder
>> line as it is designed to be near 50 ohms at that point. That is the
>> reason
>> the ladder line needs to be the designed length. Then you just use 50
>> ohm
>> coax to go to the tuner. Shorter or longer and there will be problems.
>
> This answer is correct, however - it seems that you do not know what you
> are doing, especially since you chose to build a G5RV antenna.
> A G5RV antenna is only resonant on 20 meter ONLY - PERIOD!
>
> Using a tuner with a G5RV does not improve its performance anywhere
> else.
>
> I have two MFJ 949's - Both Broke, both were broke when I bought them.
> I believe both were ruined when they were connected to a G5RV and were

> operated on 10 or 40 meters.
>
> The ladder line is the matching network.
> This is what made it resonant on 20 meters ONLY
>
> After the ladder line - you add the Balun so you can bring it into the
> shack.
>
> The purpose of the ladder line is so you hang it 40' or more above
> ground.
>
> And - the ladder line needs to be at a 90* angle from the dipole for it
> to work.
>
> So there is no extra ladder line left over after you put it up.
>
> You want the feed point of the antenna 50' away from the shack.
>
> The RF it emits is so bad - your computer and mouse will probably crash
> if you used it with any type of amplification and was too close to the
> computer..
>
> The only purpose of building the G5RV is maybe to experiment with non
> resonant antenna's or to try and save a couple of dollars - if you
> already had the materials to make one.. Since the cost of a
> professionally built G5RV at most hamfests is about $65.00
>
> The man who designed and built the G5RV - Varney - went nuts from trying
> to make this antenna work.
> If he was alive today, he would tell you that he was sorry that he ever
> designed it and that it did not work very well anywhere...
>
> Your money would be better spent building a double bazooka which would
> be resonant with a antenna tuner on more then just one band!
>
> If you would like to purchase a G5RV - I have a brand new one here -
> still in the bag, used for two weeks and rolled back up again..
> AND - I am not made of money, so if it worked, you can bet it would
> still be up yet!
>
> $65.00 delivered to your front door!
>
>
>
>
> --
> Channel Jumper

2429. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-30 19:55:24 UTC
From: John Ferrell <W8CCW@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <rp7h6855fn27o7spisufudavtrug4fi9qd@4ax.com>
Source record: 796

Yes, the original G5RV was originally intended to be a 20M only
antenna. However it was soon found that a 102 foot version used with a
tuner, some times without ladder line, at elevations near the ground
to way up there could be use full on other bands. All sorts of
matching schemes have been used and a tuner at the radio end helps
clean things up. A motivated Ham can get reasonable results most of
the time.

10 Meters is a little tricky for the 102 foot length.

If you have a tuner that was damaged trying to tune a G5RV the only
possible explanation is that of a misinformed or careless operator.

"you do not know what you are doing" Is disparaging troll talk.
<flame off>

On Sun, 30 Sep 2012 12:40:17 +0000, Channel Jumper
<Channel.Jumper.aae3319@radiobanter.com> wrote:

>
>Ralph Mowery;796835 Wrote:
>> "Tom" abraa@cadabraa.ca wrote in message
>> news:_vM9s.2078$w_2.1067@newsfe12.iad...-
>> I have a balun in the tuner for the ladder line but not for the 50 ohm
>> coax. Should the 1:1 balun be right at the bottom of the ladder line? Or
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>> can it go without a balun?
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>> -
>> You can feed the ladder line with 50 ohm coax. That is the way the g5rv
>> is
>> designed. It is sometimes helpful if you put one of the choke type
>> baluns
>> at this point. That is the kind of balun that is a piece of coax with
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>> ferrite beads over the outer portion of the coax.
>> This will help keep the RF out of the shack if it becomes a problem.
>>
>> The g5rv does not need a 4:1 type of balun at the feed point of the
>> ladder
>> line as it is designed to be near 50 ohms at that point. That is the
>> reason
>> the ladder line needs to be the designed length. Then you just use 50
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>operated on 10 or 40 meters.
>
>The ladder line is the matching network.
>This is what made it resonant on 20 meters ONLY
>
>After the ladder line - you add the Balun so you can bring it into the
>shack.
>
>The purpose of the ladder line is so you hang it 40' or more above
>ground.
>
>And - the ladder line needs to be at a 90* angle from the dipole for it
>to work.
>
>So there is no extra ladder line left over after you put it up.
>
>You want the feed point of the antenna 50' away from the shack.
>
>The RF it emits is so bad - your computer and mouse will probably crash
>if you used it with any type of amplification and was too close to the
>computer..
>
>The only purpose of building the G5RV is maybe to experiment with non
>resonant antenna's or to try and save a couple of dollars - if you
>already had the materials to make one.. Since the cost of a
>professionally built G5RV at most hamfests is about $65.00
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>The man who designed and built the G5RV - Varney - went nuts from trying
>to make this antenna work.
>If he was alive today, he would tell you that he was sorry that he ever
>designed it and that it did not work very well anywhere...
>
>Your money would be better spent building a double bazooka which would
>be resonant with a antenna tuner on more then just one band!
>
>If you would like to purchase a G5RV - I have a brand new one here -
>still in the bag, used for two weeks and rolled back up again..
>AND - I am not made of money, so if it worked, you can bet it would
>still be up yet!
>
>$65.00 delivered to your front door!

John Ferrell W8CCW

2430. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-30 20:52:24 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <EbUpyTfIELaQFwb4@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 797

In message <rp7h6855fn27o7spisufudavtrug4fi9qd@4ax.com>, John Ferrell
<W8CCW@arrl.net> writes
>>
>On Sun, 30 Sep 2012 12:40:17 +0000, Channel Jumper
><Channel.Jumper.aae3319@radiobanter.com> wrote:
>
>>Ralph Mowery;796835 Wrote:
>>> "Tom" abraa@cadabraa.ca wrote in message
>>> news:_vM9s.2078$w_2.1067@newsfe12.iad...-
>>> I have a balun in the tuner for the ladder line but not for the 50 ohm
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>>If he was alive today, he would tell you that he was sorry that he ever
>>designed it and that it did not work very well anywhere...
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>>Your money would be better spent building a double bazooka which would
>>be resonant with a antenna tuner on more then just one band!
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>>If you would like to purchase a G5RV - I have a brand new one here -
>>still in the bag, used for two weeks and rolled back up again..
>>AND - I am not made of money, so if it worked, you can bet it would
>>still be up yet!
>>
>>$65.00 delivered to your front door!

>Yes, the original G5RV was originally intended to be a 20M only
>antenna. However it was soon found that a 102 foot version used with a
>tuner, some times without ladder line, at elevations near the ground
>to way up there could be use full on other bands. All sorts of
>matching schemes have been used and a tuner at the radio end helps
>clean things up. A motivated Ham can get reasonable results most of
>the time.
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>10 Meters is a little tricky for the 102 foot length.
>
>If you have a tuner that was damaged trying to tune a G5RV the only

>possible explanation is that of a misinformed or careless operator.
>
>"you do not know what you are doing" Is disparaging troll talk.
><flame off>
>
The G5RV can usually be a pretty good all-purpose HF antenna - subject
to certain limitations - and even some of these have been got around
with various modifications etc. It's worth doing a Google on
'G5RV+original'. In particular, this paper by L B Cebick contains a lot
of good information.
www.na0tc.org/The_G5RV_Antenna_System_Revisited.doc
--
Ian

2431. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-30 21:32:23 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <9373e0a8-a708-42fd-a2b4-235cce8e6c34@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 798

On Sunday, September 30, 2012 7:40:17 AM UTC-5, Channel Jumper wrote:
> A G5RV antenna is only resonant on 20 meter ONLY - PERIOD!

It doesn't matter if an antenna is resonant or non-resonant. What matters is achieving a conjugate match somewhere in a low-loss antenna system. The G5RV achieves a relatively low-loss conjugate match on 80m, 40m, 20m, and 12m using a tuner. Here's a quote from G5RV himself in 1984 from the ARRL Antenna Compendium, Vol 1:

"The G5RV antenna, with its special feeder arrangement, is a multiband center-fed antenna capable of efficient operation on all HF bands ..." I personally don't agree that the G5RV is capable of efficient operation on 30m, 17m, 15m, and 10m.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2432. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-09-30 21:53:24 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <CVzIBukU9LaQFw6S@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 799

In message <9373e0a8-a708-42fd-a2b4-235cce8e6c34@googlegroups.com>,
W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com> writes
>On Sunday, September 30, 2012 7:40:17 AM UTC-5, Channel Jumper wrote:
>> A G5RV antenna is only resonant on 20 meter ONLY - PERIOD!
>
>It doesn't matter if an antenna is resonant or non-resonant. What
>matters is achieving a conjugate match somewhere in a low-loss antenna
>system. The G5RV achieves a relatively low-loss conjugate match on 80m,
>40m, 20m, and 12m using a tuner. Here's a quote from G5RV himself in
>1984 from the ARRL Antenna Compendium, Vol 1:
>
>"The G5RV antenna, with its special feeder arrangement, is a multiband
>center-fed antenna capable of efficient operation on all HF bands ..."
>I personally don't agree that the G5RV is capable of efficient
>operation on 30m, 17m, 15m, and 10m.

When the G5RV was first conceived (1946), we didn't have 30m and 17m
(introduced early 80s) - nor did we have 15m (1947). Maybe he was just
being a bit optimistic?
--
Ian

2433. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-01 00:30:54 UTC
From: Bob <rmiller47@satx.rr.com>
Message-ID: <snoh68tmhbslq7fr6meaoem74jgngek1ci@4ax.com>
Source record: 800

In Mr. Varney's 1980's article, he recommended a choke, about 8-10
turns of coax in a coil about 6" in diameter, taped together, with the
coil right below where the coax connects to the ladderline. (The coil
and the coax feed are both of one piece.) The coil can keep rf from
flowing on the outside of your coax.

bob
k5qwg

On Sat, 29 Sep 2012 20:38:17 -0400, "Tom" <abraa@cadabraa.ca> wrote:

>I have a balun in the tuner for the ladder line but not for the 50 ohm coax.
>Should the 1:1 balun be right at the bottom of the ladder line? Or can it go
>without a balun?
>
>
>
>
>
>"Ralph Mowery" <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote in message
>news:a4GdnUFmJJ5hE_rNnZ2dnUVZ_rSdnZ2d@earthlink.com...
>>
>> "Tom" <abraa@cadabraa.ca> wrote in message
>> news:WoL9s.4054$sB3.3916@newsfe05.iad...
>>> Building a G5RV which will be 102 ft and fed with 450 ohm ladder line and
>>> will be about 40 ft above the gnd.
>>>
>>> Because the hole in the wall next to my shack has several coaxes, a gnd
>>> wire (coated) going through the same pipe (1-1/4") pvc. from shack to
>>> outside to tower then up. About 7 feet from back of tuner through wall
>>> then upward sweep towards center of dipole (about 35 feet).
>>>
>>> Should I use a 50 ohm coax through that hole, to the tuner (no balun)
>>> then to the ladder line? Or should I simply run the ladder line through
>>> that hole, beside the other wires (touching) but both have insulated
>>> jacket or pvc jacket. But very close through that pipe. The ladder line
>>> connects to the same tuner (balun).
>>>
>>> I am worried about running the ladder line feed through that hole beside
>>> all the two other coaxes, and a gnd wire. They have to go through the
>>> same hole pipe. Which is better, only running lower power (less than 100
>>> watts)?
>>
>> While the ladderline is insulated, the RF extends for a distance from the
>> ladder line. It should be several inches or more from anything that is

>> conductive.
>>
>> That said, use coax from the shack to the ladder line of the g5rv.
>> The ladder line does not usaully go to a 4:1 balun, but a choke 1:1 type
>> of balun then to a 50 ohm coax.
>>
>>
>>

2434. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-01 01:31:48 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <k4arru$3k8$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 701

On 9/29/2012 6:22 PM, Tom wrote:
> Building a G5RV which will be 102 ft and fed with 450 ohm ladder line
> and will be about 40 ft above the gnd.
>
> Because the hole in the wall next to my shack has several coaxes, a gnd
> wire (coated) going through the same pipe (1-1/4") pvc. from shack to
> outside to tower then up. About 7 feet from back of tuner through wall
> then upward sweep towards center of dipole (about 35 feet).
>
> Should I use a 50 ohm coax through that hole, to the tuner (no balun)
> then to the ladder line? Or should I simply run the ladder line through
> that hole, beside the other wires (touching) but both have insulated
> jacket or pvc jacket. But very close through that pipe. The ladder line
> connects to the same tuner (balun).
>
> I am worried about running the ladder line feed through that hole beside
> all the two other coaxes, and a gnd wire. They have to go through the
> same hole pipe. Which is better, only running lower power (less than 100
> watts)?
>
> Thanks
>
> 73s
>
>

I'd prefer to run the ladder line the whole way from the tuner
to the antenna. I see no benefit to using the twin coax section,
as it will act the same, except with larger conductors.
And I've never been a fan of coax/choke/ladder line feed line
schemes. I've never seen any real problems from having ladder line
near other metal or wires as long as they are not parallel for
any long distance. Short distances such as a ladder line crossing
a metal window frame that's close on it, seem to have very little
overall effect.
From a feed line and system loss point of view, using all ladder
line, and the minimum tuner inductance needed to get a match would
be the best way to go.
And like Cecil said, whether an antenna is resonant or not means
very little as long as you can get the power to it without it
turning to heat.
Even a short 1/10 WL dipole would radiate nearly all power applied
to it. If you can get it there intact... :/ That's the trick.

I use resonant dipoles, but it's not because of any special
property with the antenna itself. It just happens than it
makes it very efficient and convenient to feed directly with
coax. I need no matching, so I have no matching loss.
The only real system loss I see is the loss per foot through
the coax feed line, which will increase with frequency.
On the lower HF bands, coax is quite low loss per foot, so
my overall losses will be quite low, even with RG-58 at
reasonable lengths.

Ladder line is handy as it's losses are still usually fairly
low even with a high SWR. So usually most of what comes out
of the tuner, makes it to the antenna.
This will often not be the case with the coax/choke/ladder line
schemes. :(

2435. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-01 02:42:17 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <50690307$0$74855$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 702

On 9/30/2012 7:30 PM, Bob wrote:
> In Mr. Varney's 1980's article, he recommended a choke, about 8-10
> turns of coax in a coil about 6" in diameter, taped together, with the
> coil right below where the coax connects to the ladderline. (The coil
> and the coax feed are both of one piece.) The coil can keep rf from
> flowing on the outside of your coax.
>
> bob
> k5qwg
>

Chokes made from coax are limited in frequency range. There was a link
to an application that gave the specs for a coax choke provided by one
of the people here once upon a time. I'll see if I can dig it up.

tom
K0TAR

2436. Crossposting Permitted to rec.radio.amateur.moderated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-01 06:00:02 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting-1-1349071201@panix.com>
Source record: 703
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting
Revision: 1.2 2011/11/02 04:08:53
Posting-Frequency: posted twice monthly
URL: http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rram/index.html

Changes followed by "|".

After a 30-day public discussion and feedback period to gauge reader
opinions in March of 2009:

http://groups.google.com/group/rec.radio.amateur.moderated/browse_thread/thread/d7d337db35
f23326

the rec.radio.amateur.moderated Moderation Team had decided to consider |
amending its charter, and permit limited simultaneous crossposting to
rec.radio.amateur.moderated and one other unmoderated
amateur-radio-related discussion newsgroup. After a successful trial |
period (90 days, through early July 2009), we decided to adopt this |
change permanently. |

Approved rec.radio.amateur.* newsgroups are those that are currently
listed in the latest version of the "List of Big Eight Newsgroups" which
is crossposted monthly to news.announce.newgroups, news.groups, and
news.lists.misc.

Approved alt.radio.amateur.* and alt.ham-radio.* newsgroups are those
that have been created consistent with the suggestions in "So You Want
to Create an Alt Newsgroup" at:

http://www.faqs.org/faqs/alt-creation-guide/

Approved regional hierarchy newsgroups are those that contain either
"radio.amateur" or "ham-radio" in their names, including
uk.radio.amateur and aus.radio.amateur.misc.

We will make every reasonable effort to keep our list of approved
newsgroups up-to-date. In case we have overlooked any, and a submission
is rejected in error as a result, the rejected submitter can E-mail us
at our administrative contact address (in the signature at the bottom of
this article, and the default Reply-To for the rejection message)
requesting that it be added, and that the article be approved. We may
still choose to reject articles crossposted to any alt.* newsgroup with
an inappropriate name, including obscene language, embedded
name-calling, or encouragement of unlawful conduct.
```

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-amateur-moderated-request@panix.com.

2437. HOT SEXY SUPER VIDEOS AND CUTE KISS PHOTOS]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-01 06:21:37 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <4053ffd3-1f49-4afa-b316-12981ebdbb90@n7g2000pbj.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 704

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

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http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/oracle-interview-questions-and-ans
wers.html
hardware interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/hardware-interview-questions-and-a
nswers.html
networking interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/networking-interview-questions-and
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dotnet interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/dotnet-interview-questions-and-ans
wers.html
c interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/c-interview-questions-and-answers.
html

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http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/sap-interview-questions-and-answers.html

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http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/oracle-jobs.html
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hardware jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/hardware-jobs.html
networking jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/networking-jobs.html
datawarehousing jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/datawarehousing-jobs.html
GOOGLE ADSENSE
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/google-adsense.html

2438. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-01 11:53:58 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <9d4185f2-5641-4dc9-b276-3014c810909d@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 705

On Sunday, September 30, 2012 8:32:47 PM UTC-5, NM5K wrote:
> And like Cecil said, whether an antenna is resonant or not means
> very little as long as you can get the power to it without it
> turning to heat.

A good example of an efficient non-resonant antenna is an EDZ, extended double Zepp. I modeled a 20m EDZ with EZNEC. It has a feedpoint impedance of 175-j1000 ohms, clearly non-resonant. Using 10.3 feet of open-wire line as a matching section, the SWR on the coax to the shack is 1.1:1. The EDZ has 3 dB gain over a resonant 1/2WL dipole in the direction of the dipole's maximum gain.

Why is this non-resonant antenna so efficient? First, because it is a low-loss antenna system. Second, because it has a near conjugate match at the feedpoint. If one terminates the matching section in 46 ohms and measures the impedance looking back from the antenna feedpoint one will measure very close to 175+j1000 ohms.

Non-resonant antenna feedpoint of 175-j1000 ohms with an impedance looking back down the transmission line of 175+j1000 ohms. That's the formula for maximum transfer of available power from the source to the load. The non-resonant antenna length doesn't matter because the entire system is resonant.

The EDZ is non-resonant without a feedline. Strangely enough, a 1/2WL dipole with an insulator in the middle is also *non-resonant without a feedline.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2439. Re: Dipole advice test

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-01 15:29:01 UTC
From: Boomer <unavailable@nothere.com>
Message-ID: <LEias.7$7l2.0@newsfe07.iad>
Source record: 706

test

2440. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-02 00:51:57 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.ab02d58@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.ab02d58@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 707

Boomer;796886 Wrote:
> test

I posted this previously on another forum, but for the sake of arguement I will post it again...

I will use a very easy example, KDKA Pittsburgh AM 1020
They built a tower 718 feet (218 meters) tall and fed it with tens of thousands of watts of power..
This allows anyone with a simple receiver to receive their signal with a antenna 32 - 36 inches long, even in Daytona Fla when they were still running the old Westinghouse transmitter 50 KW...

When you use a compromise antenna - something that you have to force the power into, or use a antenna tricker to make believe that all the power generated is being applied to the antenna - you can also make beleive that it is receiving all the signal in the atmosphere.

Unless the people you are talking to is very strong, you aren't going to hear them.. All goes back to the KDKA 718' tower and it's 50,000 watt transmitter.

Unfortunately - I ran across some morons the other night on 40 meters that was of the same opinion.. They were all using non resonant antenna's, tuners, and amplifiers.. Their signals were 20 / 9 or more and they were all proud of themselves that they could hear each other and that their signals were so strong..

On the other hand, I was using my Barker & Williamson BWD 90 antenna / 20' off the ground with 100 watts and they claimed that they could not hear me or hear me well.

They started acting like silly CB'rs and refused to adknowledge me..

When I informed them that they were not supposted to broadcast and that Part 97 rules says - you should use the LEAST amount of power to transmit and not the most - they got offended.

Well I have a 200 watt transceiver and I don't use any amplifiers and I don't use any antenna tuners and I never need more then 100 watts to talk to anyone. If I can hear them - they can hear me!

I wasn't going to brag, but I let it slip that it was the new Kenwood TS 990 and they started howling.. Something about it not being part 97 approved and that it was not for sale yet..

I never said I bought it, I just said I was using it!
Cranking it up to 200 watts - wasn't going to make my signal any louder

or stronger. We all know it takes 4 X power increase to get 1 S unit on the other persons receive...

A G5RV SUCKS!
It talks and receives on 20 meters and is a compromise everywhere else...

A Dipole antenna is 1/2 wavelength long and is a balanced antenna.
When one wave is in phase on the one leg it is out of phase on the other leg.
The two equals out and the antenna is resonant.

There are offcenter fed dipole antenna's that are multibanded - but they require a balun / torroid coil which is special wound and checked for tolerences which are not normally checked with commercial grade baluns.

YOU PAY EXTRA FOR IT!

--
Channel Jumper

2441. VSWR readings on MFJ258B and MN2700

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-02 11:26:50 UTC
From: eddy <eddy.ab0d619@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <eddy.ab0d619@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 711

I'm tuning a Cushcraft AP8 3,5-28MHz trapped vertical.
I check VSWR using both a MN2700 Drake Matching Unit that a MFJ259b analyzer. At the same connector readings are very similar on all frequency except on 10MHz.
On this band, 10.100MHz, MFJ259b shows 1:2,1 VSWR while MN2700 shows 1:6 VSWR. I replaced the MN2700 with a Daiwa CN801 which confirmed the high 1:6 reading to me.
Why shows the MFJ259 analyzer an incorrect reading on one band only ??
Many thanks

--
eddy

2442. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-02 11:35:53 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <16162ec3-f39b-494b-9987-9ee3d317a55a@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 708

On Monday, October 1, 2012 7:51:57 PM UTC-5, Channel Jumper wrote:
> Unless the people you are talking to is very strong, you aren't going to
> hear them.

Sorry, that is false for most modern transceivers. If a transceiver is designed for 50 ohms (most are), when the system is conjugately matched with a 50 ohm Z0-match, transmitting and receiving are reciprocal, i.e. the system is conjugately matched (and resonant) on both transmit and receive. That means, in either direction, a low-loss system is transferring the maximum available power.

You can prove the above for yourself. Choose any system and adjust it until the transmitter sees 50 ohms. Disconnect the transmitter and install a 50 ohm dummy load at that point. Then go anywhere in the system with a grid-dip-meter and you will find resonance. Note that if one gets a dip on a GDO when coupling it to the antenna wire, it is working just as well on receive as on transmit.

> The two equals out and the antenna is resonant.

As I said earlier, a 1/2WL center-fed dipole is non-resonant without a feedline. An EDZ is non-resonant without a feedline. There's no difference.

To prove my point, it is recommended that to de-tune guy wires and keep them from radiating, insulators be installed every 1/4WL which makes each 1/2WL look exactly like a 1/2WL center-fed dipole with no feedline. Even in allegedly resonant antennas, the feedline is the thing that is resonating the system.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2443. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-02 14:28:11 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <2SCas.19963$Nu2.18419@newsfe16.iad>
Source record: 709

Excellent discussion. Thanks for all the expertise. I am still reading and learning and I take what you folks type and google it and read more about it and learn it. A lot of what you are saying immediately goes over my head, I am not an idiot, my master's degree is in another field, my graduate is in another field, and my undergrad and even college are in another field. Electronic theory is difficult to understand without the foundation you folks have, I am learning it and it is obvious you folks are well informed and knowledgable about antenna theory. Excellent discussion and thank you all so much for having it becuase I benefitting from it.

I am thinking that my best bet for a single antenna, dipole is the Bazooka? I don't want to have an array, or 3 seperate fan dipoles, or a back yard full of wiring as I am in a windy neck of the woods, property is very small also. The G5RV fits nice, now it has feed with 50ohm coax, I removed the ladder line from going through the wall and traveling along side a few other wires and replaced it with 50 ohm coax then meets the 450ohm ladderline (only one inch separation between the two coated copper solid wire ladder line). No choke or balun then exactly 30.6 feet of ladderline then 102 feet at the top. At about 40 feet in the air. Using the MFJ 2kw tuner and an old 1970 solid state transceiver, what better can I do? Without buying big.

But I love the depate we are having here on best and most suitable dipole for all bands, now lets hear some suggestions (clean) and recommendations. What is the best home made dipole antenna that I can tune to with this tuner, 10-80, barefoot, (I work code a lot) , clean, buildable, and hangable, it has to go over a couple trees which is no problem but if the wind starts spinning it and I have to keep climbing, too much maintenance.

Thanks again

73s

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:9d4185f2-5641-4dc9-b276-3014c810909d@googlegroups.com...
On Sunday, September 30, 2012 8:32:47 PM UTC-5, NM5K wrote:
> And like Cecil said, whether an antenna is resonant or not means
> very little as long as you can get the power to it without it
> turning to heat.

A good example of an efficient non-resonant antenna is an EDZ, extended double Zepp. I modeled a 20m EDZ with EZNEC. It has a feedpoint impedance of 175-j1000 ohms, clearly non-resonant. Using 10.3 feet of open-wire line as a matching section, the SWR on the coax to the shack is 1.1:1. The EDZ has 3 dB gain over a resonant 1/2WL dipole in the direction of the dipole's maximum gain.

Why is this non-resonant antenna so efficient? First, because it is a low-loss antenna system. Second, because it has a near conjugate match at the feedpoint. If one terminates the matching section in 46 ohms and measures the impedance looking back from the antenna feedpoint one will measure very close to 175+j1000 ohms.

Non-resonant antenna feedpoint of 175-j1000 ohms with an impedance looking back down the transmission line of 175+j1000 ohms. That's the formula for maximum transfer of available power from the source to the load. The non-resonant antenna length doesn't matter because the entire system is resonant.

The EDZ is non-resonant without a feedline. Strangely enough, a 1/2WL dipole with an insulator in the middle is also *non-resonant without a feedline.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2444. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-02 16:15:11 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <k4f3uhsgd1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 710

"Channel Jumper" wrote in message
news:Channel.Jumper.ab02d58@radiobanter.com...

Boomer;796886 Wrote:
> test

>I posted this previously on another forum, but for the sake of arguement
>I will post it again...

>I will use a very easy example, KDKA Pittsburgh AM 1020
>They built a tower 718 feet (218 meters) tall and fed it with tens of
>thousands of watts of power..
>This allows anyone with a simple receiver to receive their signal with a
>antenna 32 - 36 inches long, even in Daytona Fla when they were still
>running the old Westinghouse transmitter 50 KW...

>When you use a compromise antenna - something that you have to force the
>power into, or use a antenna tricker to make believe that all the power
>generated is being applied to the antenna - you can also make beleive
>that it is receiving all the signal in the atmosphere.

>Unless the people you are talking to is very strong, you aren't going to
>hear them.. All goes back to the KDKA 718' tower and it's 50,000 watt
>transmitter.

However, in your example, the KDKA tower is not used for receive. The tower
is used for transmit, and some marginally effective antenna might be at the
receiver.

If the antenna reciprocity theorem is assumed as correct, wouldn't a ham
radio antenna be just as "good" on receive as on transmit? And when the
transmit conjugate match is achieved, the transmit efficiency can be pretty
good. (subject to the size of the mismatch and the quality of components,
including feedline).

Wayne
W5GIE

2445. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-03 00:57:19 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <e95ff14c-9a40-4b05-98f6-7b03c4ac39d3@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 712

On Tuesday, October 2, 2012 9:28:14 AM UTC-5, Tom wrote:
> I am thinking that my best bet for a single antenna, dipole is the Bazooka?

A Bazooka is a ton of hassle for almost no improvement over an ordinary dipole, just slightly wider bandwidth. For HF it's hard to beat a 130 foot dipole fed with ~100 feet of ladder-line through a good 1:1 choke on the output of a good tuner.

A G5RV is a good antenna for 80m, 40m, 20m, and 12m operation but also requires a tuner.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2446. HOT VIDEOS SEXY PHOTOS WATCH AND FREE DOWNLOAD 21]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-03 05:21:34 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <2e128227-e522-45e0-8b4e-42b011fc2a54@rj6g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 713

A TO Z INFORMATION SEE IN THIS SITE

http://atwoztopic.blogspot.in/

ALL HOT PHOTOS SUPER SEXY PHOTOS

http://alltoux.blogspot.in/2010/09/hot-lip-kiss-135.html

ALL JOBS SITES FREE SEE

http://jobstwo.blogspot.in/

HOT VIDEOS

http://hotvideotoou.blogspot.in/2011/01/kiss-videos.html

hot lip kiss
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-lip-kiss.html
hot kisses
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-kisses.html
hollywood hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hollywood-hot-videos.html
real hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/real-hot-videos.html
tamil hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/tamil-hot-videos.html

2447. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-03 12:46:30 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <IsWas.6758$ti2.4104@newsfe14.iad>
Source record: 714

Why the 100 feet of ladder line? All I can do is 35 to 45 feet of ladder line? Now I am at 30.6 feet of ladderline with 102, The ladderline and coax now is fitting in its space, I could increase the spread to the 130 feet on next dipole if that improves the ability to tune it for lowest SWR through the MFJ989C Tuner. I think the tuner is big for barefoot operations. As I am having more difficulties now, the old solid state transceiver I am using has sat for so long without operation it barely pumps out 10 watts. A friend told me moisture must have took its place in some components and to leave it on for a couple days and I am noticing a bit improvement after one day so because the rig sat for so long without operation I think it needs to see a servicing doctor. I will leave it on for a couple days to see if it heals itself as recommended. Or I see there are new rigs available from 2m to 160, all band, all modes, and only about 12,000 dollars. No, I will hope this one recovers. There is no way I can pay anything like that. No way.
Thanks again, 73s

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:e95ff14c-9a40-4b05-98f6-7b03c4ac39d3@googlegroups.com...
> On Tuesday, October 2, 2012 9:28:14 AM UTC-5, Tom wrote:
>> I am thinking that my best bet for a single antenna, dipole is the
>> Bazooka?
>
> A Bazooka is a ton of hassle for almost no improvement over an ordinary
> dipole, just slightly wider bandwidth. For HF it's hard to beat a 130 foot
> dipole fed with ~100 feet of ladder-line through a good 1:1 choke on the
> output of a good tuner.
>
> A G5RV is a good antenna for 80m, 40m, 20m, and 12m operation but also
> requires a tuner.
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com
>

2448. Re: VSWR readings on MFJ258B and MN2700

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-03 14:54:27 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <35jo68lv498cl6g72p9utj4hs9dqae0ilu@4ax.com>
Source record: 715

On Tue, 2 Oct 2012 11:26:50 +0000, eddy <eddy.ab0d619@radiobanter.com>
wrote:

>I'm tuning a Cushcraft AP8 3,5-28MHz trapped vertical.
>I check VSWR using both a MN2700 Drake Matching Unit that a MFJ259b
>analyzer. At the same connector readings are very similar on all
>frequency except on 10MHz.
>On this band, 10.100MHz, MFJ259b shows 1:2,1 VSWR while MN2700 shows
>1:6 VSWR. I replaced the MN2700 with a Daiwa CN801 which confirmed the
>high 1:6 reading to me.
>Why shows the MFJ259 analyzer an incorrect reading on one band only ??
>Many thanks

My guess(tm) is that there's something wrong or blown in your MFJ259b.
However, I can't tell if the VSWR meter in the Drake MN 2700 antenna
tuner is any better. A third VSWR meter, of known quality, would make
the determination.

First, check the MFJ259b with various known resistive loads.
1:1 50 ohm
2:1 100 ohm
2:1 25 ohm
1.5:1 75 ohm
etc...
A leaded resistor crammed into a PL259 will not do because of
excessive lead inductance. Use chip resistors or commercial loads. A
T connector with two loads is handy for less than 50 ohms.
If your readings are not fairly close to the theoretical value, it's
time for a repair job:
<http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/MFJ-269-repair/>
and/or a calibration:
<http://www.w8ji.com/mfj-259b_calibration.htm>
See bottom of page on how to build calibration loads.

Calibrating the Drake MN 2700 VSWR meter might be tricky. It's
designed to operate a high power levels and does not appear to have a
shielded VSWR section. Too much RF floating around the tuner and the
VSWR meter directionality will be affected, resulting in an inaccurate
reading. Since there's probably no calibration or adjustments, and
the unit is obviously not going to work with low power resistive
loads, I would simply try a 50 ohm dummy load and two dummy loads on a
T connector, to see if it reads correctly on a straight through
connection. Another method is to take a third VSWR meter between the
xmitter and the MN 2700. Keep the coax connection very short between
the meter and the MN 2700 to keep coax cable lengths from affecting

the readings. Use a double male PL259 "barrel" if possible.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2449. vhf choke balun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-03 20:33:47 UTC
From: Kosmas Anastasiadis <sv2bfi@otenet.gr>
Message-ID: <k4i7fbmrf1@mouse.otenet.gr>
Source record: 716

These days I am doing a service my mobile station installation (VHF/UHF FM mode). What about to use a RF choke (ugly) balun at the feed point of antenna? (diamond NR-770s).

2450. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-03 21:12:06 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <mS1bs.124560$Mq1.52992@en-nntp-05.dc1.easynews.com>
Source record: 717

On 9/30/2012 7:40 AM, Channel Jumper wrote:
> Ralph Mowery;796835 Wrote:
>> "Tom" abraa@cadabraa.ca wrote in message
>> news:_vM9s.2078$w_2.1067@newsfe12.iad...-
>> I have a balun in the tuner for the ladder line but not for the 50 ohm
>> coax. Should the 1:1 balun be right at the bottom of the ladder line? Or
>>
>> can it go without a balun?
>>
>> -
>> You can feed the ladder line with 50 ohm coax. That is the way the g5rv
>> is
>> designed. It is sometimes helpful if you put one of the choke type
>> baluns
>> at this point. That is the kind of balun that is a piece of coax with
>> the
>> ferrite beads over the outer portion of the coax.
>> This will help keep the RF out of the shack if it becomes a problem.
>>
>> The g5rv does not need a 4:1 type of balun at the feed point of the
>> ladder
>> line as it is designed to be near 50 ohms at that point. That is the
>> reason
>> the ladder line needs to be the designed length. Then you just use 50
>> ohm
>> coax to go to the tuner. Shorter or longer and there will be problems.
>
> This answer is correct, however - it seems that you do not know what you
> are doing, especially since you chose to build a G5RV antenna.
> A G5RV antenna is only resonant on 20 meter ONLY - PERIOD!
>
> Using a tuner with a G5RV does not improve its performance anywhere
> else.
>
> I have two MFJ 949's - Both Broke, both were broke when I bought them.
> I believe both were ruined when they were connected to a G5RV and were
> operated on 10 or 40 meters.
>
> The ladder line is the matching network.
> This is what made it resonant on 20 meters ONLY
>
> After the ladder line - you add the Balun so you can bring it into the
> shack.
>

> The purpose of the ladder line is so you hang it 40' or more above
> ground.
>
> And - the ladder line needs to be at a 90* angle from the dipole for it
> to work.
>
> So there is no extra ladder line left over after you put it up.
>
> You want the feed point of the antenna 50' away from the shack.
>
> The RF it emits is so bad - your computer and mouse will probably crash
> if you used it with any type of amplification and was too close to the
> computer..
>
> The only purpose of building the G5RV is maybe to experiment with non
> resonant antenna's or to try and save a couple of dollars - if you
> already had the materials to make one.. Since the cost of a
> professionally built G5RV at most hamfests is about $65.00
>
> The man who designed and built the G5RV - Varney - went nuts from trying
> to make this antenna work.
> If he was alive today, he would tell you that he was sorry that he ever
> designed it and that it did not work very well anywhere...
>
> Your money would be better spent building a double bazooka which would
> be resonant with a antenna tuner on more then just one band!
>
> If you would like to purchase a G5RV - I have a brand new one here -
> still in the bag, used for two weeks and rolled back up again..
> AND - I am not made of money, so if it worked, you can bet it would
> still be up yet!
>
> $65.00 delivered to your front door!
>
>
>
>

You are so right Channel Jumper,

The G5RV is a piece of s&%$ on any band but 20 meters. They are notorious for poor performance. They are only sold because they claim multiband performance.

If you want an antenna that works well you must look elsewhere.

BTW, I talk with a group on 75 daily. We have a regular round table. When someone jumps in with a very poor signal we always ask them what they are using for an antenna. The answer is that they are mobile or are using a G5RV.

OK, yes they work if you count operating your transceiver with an antenna that radiates on 75 about as good as a bed spring.

Michael

2451. SPORTS-HUMOR-HORROR-GAMES-OLDEST NFL CHEERLEADER-CARTOONS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-03 21:21:32 UTC
From: nightwatcher <lowes@msn.com>
Message-ID: <4157751b-0ecb-42ac-a976-55bdbaadf2dc@n9g2000yqn.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 718

SPORTS-HUMOR-HORROR-GAMES-OLDEST NFL CHEERLEADER-CARTOONS
http://stuff46.webspawner.com/

2452. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-03 22:04:37 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <f8cd4da9-b26b-4200-a561-2e549c56f926@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 719

On Wednesday, October 3, 2012 4:11:47 PM UTC-5, Boomer wrote:
> The G5RV is a piece of s&%$ on any band but 20 meters.

A 102 foot dipole is an efficient radiator on 75m with a feedpoint impedance of 36-j325 ohms on 3.8 MHz according to EZNEC. According to the transmission line loss calculator at:

http://www.vk1od.net/calc/tl/tllc.php

the G5RV feedline system has about 0.6 dB higher loss than a 75m dipole fed with an equal length of RG-8x. So the G5RV is about one tenth of an S-unit down from a 75m coax-fed dipole. Can you really detect one tenth of an S-unit difference with your ears? One tenth of an S-unit is virtually impossible to distinguish on most S-meters. It is generally accepted that one dB is the smallest difference detectable by human senses.

W8JI ran some interesting A/B tests involving a G5RV vs a 75m dipole on 75m. Most hams agreed that the dipole was better. Then Tom ran the same A/B tests but lied about which antenna was in use, i.e. he said it was the G5RV when it was really the dipole - and vice versa. Most hams agreed that the dipole was better even when the "dipole" was actually the G5RV.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2453. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-03 22:10:55 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <c9cbe8dd-6d34-4f8d-a26b-de6923007f0a@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 720

On Wednesday, October 3, 2012 7:46:33 AM UTC-5, Tom wrote:
> Why the 100 feet of ladder line?

When feeding a 1/2WL dipole, one needs to use about 1/2WL of ladder-line to repeat the low feedpoint impedance at the tuner. If one uses 1/4WL of ladder-line, the impedance at the tuner will be about 4000 ohms.

If you are happy with the G5RV, I would suggest sticking with it.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2454. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-03 22:11:30 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <a5zOK6USgLbQFwTS@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 721

In message <f8cd4da9-b26b-4200-a561-2e549c56f926@googlegroups.com>,
W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com> writes
>On Wednesday, October 3, 2012 4:11:47 PM UTC-5, Boomer wrote:
>> The G5RV is a piece of s&%$ on any band but 20 meters.
>
>A 102 foot dipole is an efficient radiator on 75m with a feedpoint
>impedance of 36-j325 ohms on 3.8 MHz according to EZNEC. According to
>the transmission line loss calculator at:
>
>http://www.vk1od.net/calc/tl/tllc.php
>
>the G5RV feedline system has about 0.6 dB higher loss than a 75m dipole
>fed with an equal length of RG-8x. So the G5RV is about one tenth of an
>S-unit down from a 75m coax-fed dipole. Can you really detect one tenth
>of an S-unit difference with your ears? One tenth of an S-unit is
>virtually impossible to distinguish on most S-meters. It is generally
>accepted that one dB is the smallest difference detectable by human
>senses.
>
>W8JI ran some interesting A/B tests involving a G5RV vs a 75m dipole on
>75m. Most hams agreed that the dipole was better. Then Tom ran the same
>A/B tests but lied about which antenna was in use, i.e. he said it was
>the G5RV when it was really the dipole - and vice versa. Most hams
>agreed that the dipole was better even when the "dipole" was actually
>the G5RV.
>
Presumably an example of “give a dog a bad name and hang him”?
--
Ian

2455. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-04 02:43:21 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <k4it56$nf5$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 722

On 10/3/2012 4:12 PM, Boomer wrote:

> You are so right Channel Jumper,
>
> The G5RV is a piece of s&%$ on any band but 20 meters. They are
> notorious for poor performance. They are only sold because they claim
> multiband performance.

That's using the usual "commercial" version though. I wouldn't use one of those either. The tv line/choke/coax is the problem, not the antenna. If you use ladder line the whole run from the tuner to antenna, they will perform much better. The tuner setting can be critical too. You must use the least inductance required to get a usable match if you want the least loss. I tested this one time, and the loss could vary almost from nearly unmeasurable using the very least inductance, up to an easy 20% loss if you used too much.
In my case, I was using a 989C with a roller inductor, which lets me use the very least inductance.
If the inductor is tapped, there may be some compromise, but you still want to use the lowest value tap that will match.

Saying all that, I use full size dipoles in parallel fed with coax.. But I'm not expecting to work all bands, even though I can with a tuner. I'm on the higher bands so little, the hit doesn't bother me. I've got a tower and yagi if I really wanted to get serious about those bands.. But.. they collect dust in the garage and attic.. I'm on 160/80/40 most all the time.. I like 30m, but with 40/80 dipoles, using a tuner to band aid it to 30m works fairly well.

2456. Re: vhf choke balun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-04 03:40:36 UTC
From: David <no@spam.please>
Message-ID: <k4j0fk$6ih$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 723

On Wed, 03 Oct 2012 23:33:47 +0300, Kosmas Anastasiadis wrote:

> These days I am doing a service my mobile station installation (VHF/UHF
> FM mode). What about to use a RF choke (ugly) balun at the feed point of
> antenna? (diamond NR-770s).

You should not need one.

2457. HOT TEMPTING PHOTOS & VIDEOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-04 04:24:32 UTC
From: SRAVANTHI LOVE <sravanthi.sravya24@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <d598de96-24b4-4735-b084-8fab0bb2ebba@i7g2000pbf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 724

REGINA NEW ACTRESS HOT PHOTOS
http://actressgallery-images.blogspot.in/2012/10/regina-actress.html
Krishnam Vande Jagadgurum Telugu Movie Photos Stills
http://actressgallery-images.blogspot.in/2012/10/krishnam-vande-jagadgurum-stills.html
KAJL AGARWAL SPICY STILLS IN BROTHERS MOVIE
http://actressgallery-images.blogspot.in/2012/10/brothers-movie-photos.html
Cameraman Gangatho Rambabu Movie Stills
http://actressgallery-images.blogspot.in/2012/10/cameraman-gangatho-rambabu-movie-stills.html
DAMARUKAM MOVIE HOT SPCY GALLERY
http://actressgallery-images.blogspot.in/2012/10/damarukam-movie-stills.html
ACTRESS POORNA LATEST HOT PHOTOS
http://actressgallery-images.blogspot.in/2012/09/poorna.html
LOVERS ENJOYMENT VIDEOS IN PARKS
http://youtu.be/835RKstl5WY
Crazy Cheer GirlsSuper Dance Videos
http://youtu.be/f91izd0BdyU
Yuvraj Singh Smashes Pakistan Bowler
http://youtu.be/9y-kPCP0Ku4
Crazy Girl Super Dance
http://youtu.be/f91izd0BdyU
COMPLICATED TRUE LOVE STORY
http://youtu.be/MUE_rZ0onsc
Amrutha First night videos
http://youtu.be/vk2foRUABao
ENGENEERING COLLEGE GIRLS ENJOYMENT VIDOES
http://youtu.be/8itq-a9Mp_c
PRABHAS REBEL MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-images.blogspot.in/2012/09/rebel-movie-stills.html
AGNATHAM MOVIE WALLPAPERS
http://actressgallery-images.blogspot.in/2012/09/agnatham-movie-stills.html
SADA HOT STILLS IN MYTHILI MOVIE
http://actressgallery-images.blogspot.in/2012/09/mythili-movie-stills.html
RIYA CHAKRAVARTHI LATEST GALLERY
http://actressgallery-images.blogspot.in/2012/09/ria-chakravarthi.html
TELISI TELIYAKA MOVIE STILLS
http://actressgallery-images.blogspot.in/2012/09/telisi-teliyaka-movie-stills.html
LIVE MOVIE LATEST PHOTOS
http://actressgallery-images.blogspot.in/2012/09/live-movie-stills.html
ANAGARIGAM 2 MOVIE HOT STILLS
http://actressgallery-images.blogspot.in/2012/08/anagarigam-2-movie-stills.html
CHARULATHA MOVIE SPICY STILLS
http://actressgallery-images.blogspot.in/2012/08/charulatha-telugu-movie-images.html
LOVE CYCLE LATEST MOVIE GALLERY

http://actressgallery-images.blogspot.in/2012/08/love-cycle-telugu-movie-photos.html
NIRANTHARAM NEE OOHALE GALLERY
http://actressgallery-images.blogspot.in/2012/08/nirantharam-nee-oohale-movie-stills.html
SAIBABA MOVIE IMAGES
http://actressgallery-images.blogspot.in/2012/08/nagarjuna-shridi-sai-movie-stills.html
SRIDEVI ENGLISH VINGLISH MOVIE IMAGES
http://actressgallery-images.blogspot.in/2012/08/sri-devi-english-vinglish-movie-stills.ht
ml
SUDIGADU FILM GALLERY
http://actressgallery-images.blogspot.in/2012/08/sudigadu-movie-stills.html

HOT GIRLS VIDEOS

University Girls Party Enjoyment
http://youtu.be/xvKiwWcDDM0
Hostel girls Secret Enjoyments
http://youtu.be/LiX__IFTBoo
Girls Dance ForBollywood Latest hits
http://youtu.be/-5PDndnMPro
Engineering college girls Enjoyment
http://youtu.be/8itq-a9Mp_c
GIRAFFE VIDEO IN ZOOPARK
http://youtu.be/JTd9BWU9_4o

2458. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-04 04:42:13 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <506D13A5.7070001@nospam.com>
Source record: 725

On 10/3/2012 5:04 PM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Wednesday, October 3, 2012 4:11:47 PM UTC-5, Boomer wrote:
>> The G5RV is a piece of s&%$ on any band but 20 meters.
>
> A 102 foot dipole is an efficient radiator on 75m with a feedpoint impedance of 36-j325 ohms on 3.8 MHz according to EZNEC. According to the transmission line loss calculator at:
>
> http://www.vk1od.net/calc/tl/tllc.php
>
> the G5RV feedline system has about 0.6 dB higher loss than a 75m dipole fed with an equal length of RG-8x. So the G5RV is about one tenth of an S-unit down from a 75m coax-fed dipole. Can you really detect one tenth of an S-unit difference with your ears? One tenth of an S-unit is virtually impossible to distinguish on most S-meters. It is generally accepted that one dB is the smallest difference detectable by human senses.
>
> W8JI ran some interesting A/B tests involving a G5RV vs a 75m dipole on 75m. Most hams agreed that the dipole was better. Then Tom ran the same A/B tests but lied about which antenna was in use, i.e. he said it was the G5RV when it was really the dipole - and vice versa. Most hams agreed that the dipole was better even when the "dipole" was actually the G5RV.
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com
>

Then I think you'all should just use G5RVs and forget about using tuned dipoles or loop antennas. It just makes more band space for the rest of us when your signals are so far down they are little more than background noise. Best of of luck mates with your G5RVs.

Michael

2459. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-04 12:18:15 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <9e8eabd1-3c2a-4da6-ac3b-2c898350dbf6@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 726

On Wednesday, October 3, 2012 11:41:53 PM UTC-5, Boomer wrote:
> Then I think you'all should just use G5RVs and forget about using tuned
> dipoles or loop antennas.

What some people don't seem to realize is that a G5RV *is* a tuned dipole on 80m, 40m, 20m, and 12m. The twinlead is acting as a series section transformer to resonate the G5RV antenna system on those four HF bands.

I recently drove 30 miles to a local ham's house to see what was wrong with his G5RV installation. He had it installed as an Inv-V with about 45 degrees between the two dipole elements and had the twinlead section taped directly to the conductive support pole. He had no choke at the twinlead/coax junction and was trying to drive the G5RV from a solid-state transceiver using a built-in autotuner. Here are some rules-of-thumb for a G5RV installation.

1. Make it horizontal at a height of 40+ feet.
2. Keep the twinlead perpendicular to the horizontal dipole and away from any other conductor.
3. Install a broad-band 1:1 choke at the twinlead/coax junction.
4. Use a good grade of coax, not RG-58.
5. Tune the system with a good broad-range tuner.
6. Recognize that above 14 MHz, the radiation pattern is cloverleaf with not much broadside radiation.

--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2460. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-04 14:36:29 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <waKdnVCjar1wA_DNnZ2dnUVZ_uWdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 727

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:9e8eabd1-3c2a-4da6-ac3b-2c898350dbf6@googlegroups.com...
>>autotuner. Here are some rules-of-thumb for a G5RV installation.

>>1. Make it horizontal at a height of 40+ feet.
2. Keep the twinlead perpendicular to the horizontal dipole and away from
any other conductor.
3. Install a broad-band 1:1 choke at the twinlead/coax junction.
4. Use a good grade of coax, not RG-58.
5. Tune the system with a good broad-range tuner.
>>6. Recognize that above 14 MHz, the radiation pattern >>is cloverleaf with
>>not much broadside radiation.
--
>>73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

While I am no fan of the G5RV, Cecil does bring up some very important
points. They must be installed correctly, just as with any antenna. They
do work most all the bands well enough if installed correctly.

I much perfer the Off Center Fed antenna. I do have to give up a few bands
with it as it is only about 130 feet long. It does work fine on 80 and 40
meters which is what I mainly put it up for. I do have an 80 meter dipole
at right angles to the OCF to compair it to, both at about 50 feet on the
ends and no middle support. No mater what the direction, they are often
about the same. Sometimes if a station is in just the right spot, one will
be much beter than the other. That is just on 80. A triband up at 60 feet
is mostly used for 20 meters. Usually it is much beter than the OCF, but
even at times the OCF is beter on 20 and 10 meters. Over the years, I have
came to the conclusion that almost any antenna compaired to another will be
beter in some case, but overall, some are beter than others most of the
time.

2461. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-04 17:06:00 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <506DC1F8.7040801@nospam.com>
Source record: 728

On 10/4/2012 7:18 AM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Wednesday, October 3, 2012 11:41:53 PM UTC-5, Boomer wrote:
>> Then I think you'all should just use G5RVs and forget about using tuned
>> dipoles or loop antennas.
>
> What some people don't seem to realize is that a G5RV *is* a tuned dipole on 80m, 40m, 20m, and 12m. The twinlead is acting as a series section transformer to resonate the G5RV antenna system on those four HF bands.
>
> I recently drove 30 miles to a local ham's house to see what was wrong with his G5RV installation. He had it installed as an Inv-V with about 45 degrees between the two dipole elements and had the twinlead section taped directly to the conductive support pole. He had no choke at the twinlead/coax junction and was trying to drive the G5RV from a solid-state transceiver using a built-in autotuner. Here are some rules-of-thumb for a G5RV installation.
>
> 1. Make it horizontal at a height of 40+ feet.
> 2. Keep the twinlead perpendicular to the horizontal dipole and away from any other conductor.
> 3. Install a broad-band 1:1 choke at the twinlead/coax junction.
> 4. Use a good grade of coax, not RG-58.
> 5. Tune the system with a good broad-range tuner.
> 6. Recognize that above 14 MHz, the radiation pattern is cloverleaf with not much broadside radiation.
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com
>

Well written post Cecil.

I don't know antenna theory or the math necessary for the understanding.
I just go on what has worked for me and for my friends.

I have a local mentor here who has very gently moved me from using a 75 meter dipole fed with coax to using a 75 meter loop fed with open wire balanced line.

I live right in town on a 100 X 125 foot lot. I have limited space. I also had a terrible noise level on my receiver. I am surrounded by homes and businesses. He coaxed me into putting up a loop antenna. This is a lot more trouble to do than a dipole. I had to ask a neighbour permission to put a corner of it on his tree on the edge of his property. This reduced my noise level several S units. I was thrilled. I was using 450 ohm window line to feed it. I was also surprised to hear that I was being received stronger in the 200 mile radius of our little

75 meter old men's gang we have. I did not understand why until I read a treatise on horizontal loop antennas.

I felt happy with what I had. Finally after much coaxing by the same mentor, I changed the 450 ohm line to open wire line. The difference in performance was profound. This makes no sense to me and my mentor does not know why this works, he knows from 40 years of experimentation that it does in fact work.

My noise level went down more. Now instead of my S8 meter reading with the dipole, I had achieved an average of an S2 reading on 75. This is my noisiest band. There are often days whey my noise level on 75 is S0. I always have S0 on 20, 15, and 10. I no longer need a tuner for 20, 15, and 10. My worst SWR on these bands is on 20 where it is 1.5:1. I have no idea why this happened. I can use my little ALS-600 and go anywhere on these bands without tuning. I use my AL80B for 75.

I could not understand why a loop reduced background noise so much. My mentor finally explained it to me in language I could understand. He found that I had once experimented with a 2 meter loop for direction finding. He said "remember how deep that signal null was when pointed at the station". I remembered. Well, he said " you are now pointing that loop antenna at all sources of noise coming in from the horizontal plane, namely noise from your town. You only receive signals coming in at an angle." Of course this is also why you lose the noise reduction if you put up your loop vertically.

Once you go loop you never go back :-)

Of course if you live in a rural area with minimal or no sources of local noise there is little incentive to use a loop. My mentor uses a 160 meter 3 element quad mounted with the top at 200 feet. Of course he drives it with open wire. He uses this antenna on all hf bands. He lives in a very rural area on 47 acres. He has spent a lifetime on this property and experimenting with antennas and constructing towers.

2462. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-04 19:16:40 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.ab3cd78@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.ab3cd78@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 729

Then I think you'all should just use G5RVs and forget about using tuned dipoles or loop antennas. It just makes more band space for the rest of us when your signals are so far down they are little more than background noise. Best of of luck mates with your G5RVs.

Michael

That is not being E D U C A T E D.....

Think about a radio wave as being a real long piece of sausage..

Think about the size of the hog casing it takes to hold one pound of sausage.

You can make the casing real big in diameter, but it will only be one serving and will take a real long time to cook.

Or you can make the casing real long and it will make many portions.

If you only have 4 mouths to feed, and each person only wanted one portion, then making each link 1/4 of 1 lbs would give you the correct amount.

Now if you had 40 mouths to feed and you only have one pound of meat and you make 4 links - each person would only get a portion of a piece...

If your antenna is 20 meters resonant - a dipole being a half wavelength long, then when you have X amount of milliwatts of signal in the air, the tuner looks at it and as long as it can receive it - it will receive it and all is good.

If you take that same antenna and load it up on 80 meters, now it does not have a sufficient portion of the signal, unless the signal is 4 times stronger, for the tuner to receive it and process it and display it as receiveable...

Do you need multiple antenna's to do one thing? NO!

What you do need is one antenna that is resonant everywhere you desire to operate...

The Barker & Williamson BWD 90 does this.
Unless you understand how antenna's works - you will not understand what I am trying to tell you.

If it is resonant everywhere between 160 meters and 10 meters - because it is long enough to receive 160 meters, and everything in between, then it is a good antenna.

Transmitting is only a small portion of the job that the antenna does..
You can receive or transmit something on a wet / salty noodle if it is strong enough, but it is never going to be efficient.

You can use a 100 watt light bulb as a dummy load if you want, and it will resonate some of the power applied, and if the receive antenna is strong enough, the person on the other end, a couple of miles away will hear you.

But as I got into a fight with a educated dummy friend of mine, even though a 100 watt light bulb is a 50 ohm load, it is not a good 50 ohm load, because a light bulb is a non linear resistor.

All he cared was that he could use it as a temporary dummy load and it worked.

This is the same thing you are trying to do with your G5RV analysis.
Just because it works on 20 meters, and everything above 20 meters is a multiple of 20 meters, you think that it should still work.
But unless it is a half wavelength long, or multiples of half wavelength - it will not work.

Because it uses its transmission line as its matching network, you cannot connect a second matching network and match it to another frequency.

Anyone that thinks they can is only kidding themselves...

This is the reason why we call it AMATEUR RADIO, BECAUSE WE CAN EXPERIMENT AND SEE WHAT WE ARE DOING, AND SEE WHAT WORKS AND WHAT DOES NOT!

Even if you get it to work for a little while, sooner or later someone more educated then you is going to come along and tell you that it won't work.
Even when you show them your transceiver and your antenna and all the QSL cards you received - they will tell you not to do it - if they are educated.

When you show them the bill for repairs to your transceiver and your tuner, then they will get the last laugh.
And, when the people on 40 meters, who are doing the same thing you are doing tells you that they cannot hear you and that you must be on a G5RV and laughs at you - then they will get the last laugh!

Then instead of using a more efficient radiator, you will be looking for a amplifier, because you don't understand how your antenna works or what you need to do to make it work, all you understand is more power, which will only get you into more trouble in the long run.

Amplification is only used when all other attempts at using a more efficient radiator has failed.

All signals reduce at the square of the distance away.

The further away you get, the less perceived signal you will have.

If this is not true, then why can't I hear a AM commercial radio station in California at night with 10,000 watts with my $10,000 ham radio when I

have a 1000 watt AM station 100 miles away?

--
Channel Jumper

2463. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-05 00:37:56 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <506E2BE4.8030602@nospam.com>
Source record: 730

On 10/4/2012 2:16 PM, Channel Jumper wrote:
> Then I think you'all should just use G5RVs and forget about using tuned
> dipoles or loop antennas. It just makes more band space for the rest of
> us when your signals are so far down they are little more than
> background noise. Best of of luck mates with your G5RVs.
>
> Michael
>
> That is not being E D U C A T E D.....
>
> Think about a radio wave as being a real long piece of sausage..
>
> Think about the size of the hog casing it takes to hold one pound of
> sausage.
>
> You can make the casing real big in diameter, but it will only be one
> serving and will take a real long time to cook.
>
> Or you can make the casing real long and it will make many portions.
>
> If you only have 4 mouths to feed, and each person only wanted one
> portion, then making each link 1/4 of 1 lbs would give you the correct
> amount.
>
> Now if you had 40 mouths to feed and you only have one pound of meat and
> you make 4 links - each person would only get a portion of a piece...
>
> If your antenna is 20 meters resonant - a dipole being a half wavelength
> long, then when you have X amount of milliwatts of signal in the air, the
> tuner looks at it and as long as it can receive it - it will receive it
> and all is good.
>
> If you take that same antenna and load it up on 80 meters, now it does not
> have a sufficient portion of the signal, unless the signal is 4 times
> stronger, for the tuner to receive it and process it and display it as
> receiveable...
>
> Do you need multiple antenna's to do one thing? NO!
>
> What you do need is one antenna that is resonant everywhere you desire to
> operate...
>
> The Barker & Williamson BWD 90 does this.
> Unless you understand how antenna's works - you will not understand what I

> am trying to tell you.
>
> If it is resonant everywhere between 160 meters and 10 meters - because it
> is long enough to receive 160 meters, and everything in between, then it
> is a good antenna.
>
> Transmitting is only a small portion of the job that the antenna does..
> You can receive or transmit something on a wet / salty noodle if it is
> strong enough, but it is never going to be efficient.
>
> You can use a 100 watt light bulb as a dummy load if you want, and it will
> resonate some of the power applied, and if the receive antenna is strong
> enough, the person on the other end, a couple of miles away will hear you.
>
> But as I got into a fight with a educated dummy friend of mine, even
> though a 100 watt light bulb is a 50 ohm load, it is not a good 50 ohm
> load, because a light bulb is a non linear resistor.
>
> All he cared was that he could use it as a temporary dummy load and it
> worked.
>
> This is the same thing you are trying to do with your G5RV analysis.
> Just because it works on 20 meters, and everything above 20 meters is a
> multiple of 20 meters, you think that it should still work.
> But unless it is a half wavelength long, or multiples of half wavelength -
> it will not work.
>
> Because it uses its transmission line as its matching network, you cannot
> connect a second matching network and match it to another frequency.
>
> Anyone that thinks they can is only kidding themselves...
>
> This is the reason why we call it AMATEUR RADIO, BECAUSE WE CAN EXPERIMENT
> AND SEE WHAT WE ARE DOING, AND SEE WHAT WORKS AND WHAT DOES NOT!
>
> Even if you get it to work for a little while, sooner or later someone
> more educated then you is going to come along and tell you that it won't
> work.
> Even when you show them your transceiver and your antenna and all the QSL
> cards you received - they will tell you not to do it - if they are
> educated.
>
> When you show them the bill for repairs to your transceiver and your
> tuner, then they will get the last laugh.
> And, when the people on 40 meters, who are doing the same thing you are
> doing tells you that they cannot hear you and that you must be on a G5RV
> and laughs at you - then they will get the last laugh!
>
> Then instead of using a more efficient radiator, you will be looking for a
> amplifier, because you don't understand how your antenna works or what you

> need to do to make it work, all you understand is more power, which will
> only get you into more trouble in the long run.
>
> Amplification is only used when all other attempts at using a more
> efficient radiator has failed.
>
> All signals reduce at the square of the distance away.
>
> The further away you get, the less perceived signal you will have.
>
> If this is not true, then why can't I hear a AM commercial radio station
> in California at night with 10,000 watts with my $10,000 ham radio when I
> have a 1000 watt AM station 100 miles away?
>
>
>
>
Actually, Channel Jumper,

All aspects of your station effect how well it is received. You need to start with a voice that is understandable. This can be a challenge for those hams who are disabled in that way. If you have a clear voice then you need a good microphone to pick up that voice. Then you need a transceiver that will convert that voice into a radio signal without distorting the audio. Then you put that output signal into an amplifier that does not distort the signal. Getting this done is an accomplishment in itself.

You then must have an efficient antenna. The antenna is most often some sort of compromise because most of us do not own acreage. Choosing the most efficient compromise takes some study and often help from another ham.

For those of us who use ham radio for rag chewing, running an amplifier is most often used. There is a good reason for this. Even if you can hear the other station through the static, you are likely missing part of what is transmitted. I am talking about the tone of voice and subtle inflections. Getting up to this level of high quality communications takes a lot of work and expertise.

Everything effects the quality of communications. Care must be taken at each and every stage. If you are using ham radio to talk with a group of friends within a 200 mile radius on 75, you want static free high fidelity sound. This means using a minimum of 1000 watts. This insures that everyone in the group hears everything regardless of their distance to the transmitting station. The square law of radiated electromagnetic radiation makes the use of at least a kilowatt very helpful.

There are those who claim individual elements of the station are the most important. They are most certainly mistaken. EVERYTHING counts.

Michael

2464. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-05 01:27:53 UTC
From: John Ferrell <W8CCW@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <3ids68pim2gj7ocn8sl7m45e7d2qknhm3m@4ax.com>
Source record: 731

On Wed, 03 Oct 2012 21:43:21 -0500, NM5K <none@invalid.net> wrote:

When I added a 30M dipole to my 84-40 fan I discovered that the tuner
made all the higher HF bands easy to cover.

>
>Saying all that, I use full size dipoles in parallel fed with coax..
>But I'm not expecting to work all bands, even though I can with a
>tuner. I'm on the higher bands so little, the hit doesn't bother me.
>I've got a tower and yagi if I really wanted to get serious about those
>bands.. But.. they collect dust in the garage and attic.. I'm on
>160/80/40 most all the time.. I like 30m, but with 40/80 dipoles, using
>a tuner to band aid it to 30m works fairly well.
>
>
>
>
>
John Ferrell W8CCW

2465. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-05 02:47:54 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <221de688-8aa2-4118-8a66-7a9bacd042ae@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 732

On Thursday, October 4, 2012 2:16:40 PM UTC-5, Channel Jumper wrote:
> If your antenna is 20 meters resonant - a dipole being a half wavelength
> long, ...

The G5RV 102' dipole is 1/2WL on 468/102 = 4.6 MHz.

On 80m, 3/8WL of dipole plus 1/8WL of twinlead = resonance on 80m.
On 40m, 3/4WL of dipole plus 1/4WL of twinlead = resonance on 40m.
On 20m, 3/2WL of dipole plus 1/2WL of twinlead = resonance on 20m.

http://www.w5dxp.com/G5RV.HTM
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2466. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-05 03:50:27 UTC
From: Boomer <unavailable@nothere.com>
Message-ID: <506E5903.7030302@nothere.com>
Source record: 733

On 10/4/2012 2:16 PM, Channel Jumper wrote:
> Then I think you'all should just use G5RVs and forget about using tuned
> dipoles or loop antennas. It just makes more band space for the rest of
> us when your signals are so far down they are little more than
> background noise. Best of of luck mates with your G5RVs.
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> portion, then making each link 1/4 of 1 lbs would give you the correct
> amount.
>
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> you make 4 links - each person would only get a portion of a piece...
>
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> long, then when you have X amount of milliwatts of signal in the air, the
> tuner looks at it and as long as it can receive it - it will receive it
> and all is good.
>
> If you take that same antenna and load it up on 80 meters, now it does not
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> stronger, for the tuner to receive it and process it and display it as
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> though a 100 watt light bulb is a 50 ohm load, it is not a good 50 ohm
> load, because a light bulb is a non linear resistor.
>
> All he cared was that he could use it as a temporary dummy load and it
> worked.
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> This is the same thing you are trying to do with your G5RV analysis.
> Just because it works on 20 meters, and everything above 20 meters is a
> multiple of 20 meters, you think that it should still work.
> But unless it is a half wavelength long, or multiples of half wavelength -
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>
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> connect a second matching network and match it to another frequency.
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> AND SEE WHAT WE ARE DOING, AND SEE WHAT WORKS AND WHAT DOES NOT!
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> more educated then you is going to come along and tell you that it won't
> work.
> Even when you show them your transceiver and your antenna and all the QSL
> cards you received - they will tell you not to do it - if they are
> educated.
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> tuner, then they will get the last laugh.
> And, when the people on 40 meters, who are doing the same thing you are
> doing tells you that they cannot hear you and that you must be on a G5RV
> and laughs at you - then they will get the last laugh!
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> If this is not true, then why can't I hear a AM commercial radio station
> in California at night with 10,000 watts with my $10,000 ham radio when I
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>
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>
Actually, Channel Jumper,

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Everything effects the quality of communications. Care must be taken at each and every stage. If you are using ham radio to talk with a group of friends within a 200 mile radius on 75, you want static free high fidelity sound. This means using a minimum of 1000 watts. This insures that everyone in the group hears everything regardless of their distance to the transmitting station. The square law of radiated electromagnetic radiation makes the use of at least a kilowatt very helpful.

There are those who claim individual elements of the station are the most important. They are most certainly mistaken. EVERYTHING counts.

Michael

2467. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-05 04:14:46 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <k4lmtl$3io$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 734

On 10/4/2012 8:27 PM, John Ferrell wrote:
> On Wed, 03 Oct 2012 21:43:21 -0500, NM5K <none@invalid.net> wrote:
>
> When I added a 30M dipole to my 84-40 fan I discovered that the tuner
> made all the higher HF bands easy to cover.
>
>>
>> Saying all that, I use full size dipoles in parallel fed with coax..
>> But I'm not expecting to work all bands, even though I can with a
>> tuner. I'm on the higher bands so little, the hit doesn't bother me.
>> I've got a tower and yagi if I really wanted to get serious about those
>> bands.. But.. they collect dust in the garage and attic.. I'm on
>> 160/80/40 most all the time.. I like 30m, but with 40/80 dipoles, using
>> a tuner to band aid it to 30m works fairly well.
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
> John Ferrell W8CCW
>

Yep, I've tried that here at the house. The more bands you add,
the better the chance of some odd multiple working out.
But lately, I've just been using the 80/40. The way I see it, I
can use the 80 legs as a pseudo EDZ of sorts on 30m.
It may be off from a 3/4 WL match, so a tuner is usually required.
But the losses are generally pretty low. As an antenna, the 80m
legs are pretty effective on 30m as far as broadside to the
antenna.
I've always been the same way with 40/15.. I've never added 15m
legs to a parallel set of dipoles. I've always used the 40m legs
for 15m. That goes back all the way to my novice days, when I first
started working 15m. I just used the 40m dipole. My first 15m
novice transmitter was a Viking Valiant. It would match nearly
anything I think.. Tuning 15m using a 40m dipole was no sweat at
all for it.
With my newer sand based rigs, usually need a tuner to keep them
happy. So even when I go up to the dirt patch, I stick a tuner in
the trunk, just in case I decide to take a walk on the wild side.
I've got a couple of smaller MFJ models I can take, and not have to
drag along the larger 989C. But I end up rarely using them..
When I'm up there, I'm on 75m 98.3 % of the time.. I don't get on
in the daytime, as I'm putzing around doing other stuff..

Like mowing grass.. :(
I'm going up there around the end of the month for a few days.
Lots of mowing to do :(, and I've got to rebuild my antenna.. :/

2468. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-05 22:33:42 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <cfJbs.3687$NN3.2205@newsfe10.iad>
Source record: 735

Hi
What happened to those two 989c tuners that was caused by the G5RV because I have the exact same set up right now. What happened to those dead units? Was there burn marks or melted fittings or warped coil blades? What would cause them to fail? There arn't any chips in there, looks pretty solid. And what if that feed point from the coax at the balun connecting to the 1" ladderline is only about 10 feet away from the radio? You mentioned 50 feet but I just can't do that. I am having tough time tuning, I wonder if my 989 has failed.

"Channel Jumper" <Channel.Jumper.aae3319@radiobanter.com> wrote in message news:Channel.Jumper.aae3319@radiobanter.com...
>
> Ralph Mowery;796835 Wrote:
>> "Tom" abraa@cadabraa.ca wrote in message
>> news:_vM9s.2078$w_2.1067@newsfe12.iad...-
>> I have a balun in the tuner for the ladder line but not for the 50 ohm
>> coax. Should the 1:1 balun be right at the bottom of the ladder line? Or
>>
>> can it go without a balun?
>>
>> -
>> You can feed the ladder line with 50 ohm coax. That is the way the g5rv
>> is
>> designed. It is sometimes helpful if you put one of the choke type
>> baluns
>> at this point. That is the kind of balun that is a piece of coax with
>> the
>> ferrite beads over the outer portion of the coax.
>> This will help keep the RF out of the shack if it becomes a problem.
>>
>> The g5rv does not need a 4:1 type of balun at the feed point of the
>> ladder
>> line as it is designed to be near 50 ohms at that point. That is the
>> reason
>> the ladder line needs to be the designed length. Then you just use 50
>> ohm
>> coax to go to the tuner. Shorter or longer and there will be problems.
>
> This answer is correct, however - it seems that you do not know what you
> are doing, especially since you chose to build a G5RV antenna.
> A G5RV antenna is only resonant on 20 meter ONLY - PERIOD!
>
> Using a tuner with a G5RV does not improve its performance anywhere

> else.
>
> I have two MFJ 949's - Both Broke, both were broke when I bought them.
> I believe both were ruined when they were connected to a G5RV and were
> operated on 10 or 40 meters.
>
> The ladder line is the matching network.
> This is what made it resonant on 20 meters ONLY
>
> After the ladder line - you add the Balun so you can bring it into the
> shack.
>
> The purpose of the ladder line is so you hang it 40' or more above
> ground.
>
> And - the ladder line needs to be at a 90* angle from the dipole for it
> to work.
>
> So there is no extra ladder line left over after you put it up.
>
> You want the feed point of the antenna 50' away from the shack.
>
> The RF it emits is so bad - your computer and mouse will probably crash
> if you used it with any type of amplification and was too close to the
> computer..
>
> The only purpose of building the G5RV is maybe to experiment with non
> resonant antenna's or to try and save a couple of dollars - if you
> already had the materials to make one.. Since the cost of a
> professionally built G5RV at most hamfests is about $65.00
>
> The man who designed and built the G5RV - Varney - went nuts from trying
> to make this antenna work.
> If he was alive today, he would tell you that he was sorry that he ever
> designed it and that it did not work very well anywhere...
>
> Your money would be better spent building a double bazooka which would
> be resonant with a antenna tuner on more then just one band!
>
> If you would like to purchase a G5RV - I have a brand new one here -
> still in the bag, used for two weeks and rolled back up again..
> AND - I am not made of money, so if it worked, you can bet it would
> still be up yet!
>
> $65.00 delivered to your front door!
>
>
>
>
> --

> Channel Jumper

2469. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-06 01:52:44 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <k4o2tbscv1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 736

On 10/5/2012 5:33 PM, Tom wrote:
> Hi
> What happened to those two 989c tuners that was caused by the G5RV
> because I have the exact same set up right now. What happened to those
> dead units? Was there burn marks or melted fittings or warped coil
> blades? What would cause them to fail? There arn't any chips in there,
> looks pretty solid. And what if that feed point from the coax at the
> balun connecting to the 1" ladderline is only about 10 feet away from
> the radio? You mentioned 50 feet but I just can't do that. I am having
> tough time tuning, I wonder if my 989 has failed.

The usual failure scenario is the wire on the coil heats up,
and it melts the plastic form. Then the wire shifts outward and the
roller doesn't make a good connection.
This is how I got my 989C free.. A friend of mine was doing exactly
what you all describe. He was feeding a G5RV or whatever using that
tuner, and running an 8877 amp.. :|
He melted one coil, and replaced it with another MFJ sent him.
He melted the second one.. He then decided to get a Nye Viking, or
whatever, and gave me the 989C. I then carefully tweaked the coil
wires and adjusted it so the roller would touch, and it's been working
ever since. But I don't use it much.. It collects dust most of the time.

2470. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-06 02:12:43 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <k-OdnQVnNvsBDvLNnZ2dnUVZ_vGdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 737

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
news:k4o2tbscv1@dont-email.me...
>
> The usual failure scenario is the wire on the coil heats up,
> and it melts the plastic form. Then the wire shifts outward and the
> roller doesn't make a good connection.
> This is how I got my 989C free.. A friend of mine was doing exactly
> what you all describe. He was feeding a G5RV or whatever using that
> tuner, and running an 8877 amp.. :|
> He melted one coil, and replaced it with another MFJ sent him.
> He melted the second one.. He then decided to get a Nye Viking, or
> whatever, and gave me the 989C. I then carefully tweaked the coil
> wires and adjusted it so the roller would touch, and it's been working
> ever since. But I don't use it much.. It collects dust most of the time.

The usual MFJ stuff. Probably ok if you only run it about half what it is
actually rated at.
With the Alpha, he could have been running it over the MFJ ratings.

I have one of the low power MFJ tuners with the switch on the coil instead
of the rotary inductor. Bought it new at a hamfest from a dealer. Actually
I think I had to get a payment slip from the dealer and walk over to the MFJ
booth and pick it up from them. When I got it home, I had to go inside and
tigthen up the screws and install one nut that was rolling around inside it.
From the few MFJ items I have seen, this seems to be normal.

It seems to tune ok with a 100 watt rig, but the wattmeter is way off
compaired to two good meters and dummy load. Set it at 14 mhz and it is ok
for 20 meters, but way off on 80 and 10 meters then.

I probably would not have bought the MFJ, but I had just upgraded from Tec
to Advanced and did not see anything left in the flemarket. I needed a
tuner as the solid state rigs do not like to operate over all of 80 meters
as the antenna is not that broad.

2471. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-06 03:24:28 UTC
From: NM5K <none@invalid.net>
Message-ID: <k4o896$k9k$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 738

On 10/5/2012 9:12 PM, Ralph Mowery wrote:
> "NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
> news:k4o2tbscv1@dont-email.me...
>>
>> The usual failure scenario is the wire on the coil heats up,
>> and it melts the plastic form. Then the wire shifts outward and the
>> roller doesn't make a good connection.
>> This is how I got my 989C free.. A friend of mine was doing exactly
>> what you all describe. He was feeding a G5RV or whatever using that
>> tuner, and running an 8877 amp.. :|
>> He melted one coil, and replaced it with another MFJ sent him.
>> He melted the second one.. He then decided to get a Nye Viking, or
>> whatever, and gave me the 989C. I then carefully tweaked the coil
>> wires and adjusted it so the roller would touch, and it's been working
>> ever since. But I don't use it much.. It collects dust most of the time.
>
> The usual MFJ stuff. Probably ok if you only run it about half what it is
> actually rated at.
> With the Alpha, he could have been running it over the MFJ ratings.
>
> I have one of the low power MFJ tuners with the switch on the coil instead
> of the rotary inductor. Bought it new at a hamfest from a dealer. Actually
> I think I had to get a payment slip from the dealer and walk over to the MFJ
> booth and pick it up from them. When I got it home, I had to go inside and
> tigthen up the screws and install one nut that was rolling around inside it.
> From the few MFJ items I have seen, this seems to be normal.
>
> It seems to tune ok with a 100 watt rig, but the wattmeter is way off
> compaired to two good meters and dummy load. Set it at 14 mhz and it is ok
> for 20 meters, but way off on 80 and 10 meters then.
>
> I probably would not have bought the MFJ, but I had just upgraded from Tec
> to Advanced and did not see anything left in the flemarket. I needed a
> tuner as the solid state rigs do not like to operate over all of 80 meters
> as the antenna is not that broad.
>
>
>

Dunno. they are kind of cheap, but I guess they serve the purpose.
And you will often have to derate depending on the load..
Say trying to run a half size dipole.. Easy way to fry one if the
power is high.. I've got one of those little random wire tuners that
I've had since about 1977.. Still use it to this day.. Usually as

my mobile matcher.. I've also got another smaller one that has a tapped inductor. I forgot the #.. It's out in the garage. But it's a whole lot smaller than the 989C.. I think it does have a meter in it as I recall.
Most of the time I'm using a tuner, it's more of as a line flattener than anything. And that's only on the bands I'm not cut for.

2472. SUPER HOT VIDEOS N BULK SEXY PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-07 03:12:43 UTC
From: LPWS <3ghfhfffgg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <4ee6b353-7a43-404f-9e5e-5b9527e5cae6@j2g2000pbg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 739

A TO Z INFORMATION SEE IN THIS SITE

http://atwoztopic.blogspot.in/

ALL HOT PHOTOS SUPER SEXY PHOTOS

http://alltoux.blogspot.in/2010/09/hot-lip-kiss-135.html

ALL JOBS SITES FREE SEE

http://jobstwo.blogspot.in/

HOT VIDEOS

http://hotvideotoou.blogspot.in/2011/01/kiss-videos.html

hot lip kiss
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-lip-kiss.html
hot kisses
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-kisses.html
hollywood hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hollywood-hot-videos.html
real hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/real-hot-videos.html
tamil hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/tamil-hot-videos.html

2473. Seeking New FAQ/Intro Maintainers for rec.radio.amateur.*

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-07 06:05:01 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/recruitment-1-1349589901@panix.com>
Source record: 740
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/recruitment
Revision: 1.2 2009/11/25 14:41:01
Posting-Frequency: posted twice monthly
URL: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/

Changes followed by "|".

The rec.radio.info newsgroup, first established in 1993, has been
recently revived by an active moderation team. We are currently seeking
suitable information, FAQ, and bulletin articles from the entire
rec.radio.* newsgroup hierarchy for simultaneous cross-posting to our
newsgroup.

We are seeking a replacement maintainer for the following information
bulletin formerly posted to rec.radio.amateur.* (and currently archived
at http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/ ):

radio/personal-intro
Subject: Guide to the rec.radio Newsgroups
Maintainer: jeffreyh@Hawaii.Edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Last Posted: 9 Nov 2001 06:18:17 GMT
Posting-Frequency: 15th of each month

One significant omission, requiring immediate updates, for this article |
is that it does not mention newer amateur radio newsgroups created since |
it was written, including: |

rec.radio.amateur.antenna |
rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors |
rec.radio.amateur.dx |
rec.radio.amateur.equipment |
rec.radio.amateur.homebrew |
rec.radio.amateur.moderated |
rec.radio.amateur.space |

We are willing to provide any technical support necessary to get this
article updated and automatically posted again at a regular interval.
This would include establishing contact with the original maintainer for
any necessary permissions. We would prefer to seek a new, dedicated
maintainer at this time, rather than start auto-posting the original
article ourselves.

For more information about our newsgroup, see:
```

http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rri/index.html

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-info-request@panix.com.

2474. iPhone App To Help You Learn French Faster By Using Flashcards With Pictures

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-08 02:20:16 UTC
From: 8rkpl8itbv@gmail.com
Message-ID: <130f2350-097d-4085-8c6f-375a94e6b723@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 741

http://tinyurl.com/frenchflashcardswithpictures - "French Flashcards with Pictures" is an iPhone app that will help you learn French faster by using flashcards with pictures (learn over 300 most commonly used words in the English / French language from A to Z), thanks.

2475. RG-400 source

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-09 03:34:11 UTC
From: "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net>
Message-ID: <TbGdnRFDn7mwBu7NnZ2dnUVZ_qGdnZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 742

Dear Group: I expect to craft a common-mode choke for 50 ohm coax that works from 1.8 to at least 7 MHz using Type 31 (Fair-Rite) core material. Use of any Fe material in coax at the lower HF frequencies is undesired - no center conductors containing steel. Such coax should be able to tolerate being bent with a small radius to facilitate multiple turns through the core - no foam dielectric.

One such coax appears to be the expensive RG-400. Only need a few feet.

Question: What might be a source for short lengths of RG-400? I have tried Newark, Mouser, and the like. . . .

Question: What other small diameter coax uses no steel and has a solid dielectric?

Thanks. 73, Mac N8TT

J. C. Mc Laughlin
Michigan U.S.A.
Home: JCM@Power-Net.Net

2476. Re: RG-400 source

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-09 03:47:28 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <GOedndNd5fvPA-7NnZ2dnUVZ_rqdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 743

"J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net> wrote in message
news:TbGdnRFDn7mwBu7NnZ2dnUVZ_qGdnZ2d@bright.net...
> Dear Group: I expect to craft a common-mode choke for 50 ohm coax that
> works from 1.8 to at least 7 MHz using Type 31 (Fair-Rite) core material.
> Use of any Fe material in coax at the lower HF frequencies is undesired -
> no center conductors containing steel. Such coax should be able to
> tolerate being bent with a small radius to facilitate multiple turns
> through the core - no foam dielectric.
>
> One such coax appears to be the expensive RG-400. Only need a few feet.
>
> Question: What might be a source for short lengths of RG-400? I have
> tried Newark, Mouser, and the like. . . .
>
> Question: What other small diameter coax uses no steel and has a solid
> dielectric?
>
> Thanks. 73, Mac N8TT
>

Look here:
http://www.thewireman.com/coaxp.html

They list rg400 at about $ 2 per foot.

They may also have something you need for the choke.

2477. Re: One way shingles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-09 03:56:14 UTC
From: "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net>
Message-ID: <eJadnQFUluL8Pe7NnZ2dnUVZ_sqdnZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 744

Back when the Michigan State Police used 40 MHz, at some posts static levels would become so high as to reduce range to almost nothing. Some say it was precipitation noise (as is common with aircraft) and some people believe it had another cause. It seemed to be weather related.

On 6 meters, with an AM circuit I had for years with my father, I have heard discharge noise that starts with a sequence of pops and progresses to a steady roar that occasionally would abruptly stop. (about 100 km path with yagi antennas at both ends)

My guess is it was due to local, enhanced noise. Effects may have been suppressed due to the nature of FM and its mode of squelching. 73,
Mac N8TT

"Ralph Mowery" wrote in message
news:efWdnU2dwr7yScbNnZ2dnUVZ_hKdnZ2d@earthlink.com...

"Ben" <kbw@allt2.se> wrote in message news:k3eckc$lm5$1@dont-email.me...
> The usual cause when this happens to me is an frequency offset in either
> my in rig or the other operators. Are you sure that your rig isn't set
> accidently to some type of TX shift. There are two rigs at the other end
> and none of them can hear you.
>

Now the shingles have dried out we can hear each other on all the radios and antennas. I know nothing has changed as the radios need to be programmed by computer and I have the cable.

The distance is just under 10 miles so we should be almost radio line of sight. The land between us is rolling hils. Going from about 600 feet at the lowest to 900 feet at the highest.

J. C. Mc Laughlin
Michigan U.S.A.
Home: JCM@Power-Net.Net

2478. Re: RG-400 source

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-09 05:42:24 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <gtc778lpt2elrq2amnf9hkvfnmkajecaes@4ax.com>
Source record: 745

On Mon, 8 Oct 2012 23:34:11 -0400, "J. C. Mc Laughlin"
<jcm@power-net.net> wrote:

>One such coax appears to be the expensive RG-400. Only need a few feet.
>Question: What might be a source for short lengths of RG-400? I have tried
>Newark, Mouser, and the like. . . .

<http://www.ebay.com/itm/230756316444>
<http://www.ebay.com/itm/160856544191>
<http://www.ebay.com/itm/380086386242>

>Question: What other small diameter coax uses no steel and has a solid
>dielectric?

Are you looking for low triboelectric noise or low piezoelectric coax?

RG58A/U also known as "Cheapernet". The problem is that I've seen it
with both solid copper center conductor, and cheaper copper clad steel
center conductor. It also only comes in polyethylene foam dielectric.
If it's solid dielectric that you want, you're stuck with Teflon.

For RG58A/U in Teflon, there's Belden 88240:
<http://www.belden.com/techdatas/english/88240.pdf>
which also has a solid copper center conductor.

There's a potential problem with using RG400 or any Teflon dielectric
coax in a torroidal balun. It might cold flow. The center conductor
might shove its way through the Teflon dielectric and short to the
shield braid. I've only seen this in smaller diameter RG188 Teflon
coax, but it might happen with RG400. I don't really know if it will
be a problem, but methinks you should be aware of the possibility.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2479. Re: RG-400 source

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-09 14:32:35 UTC
From: "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net>
Message-ID: <Q7KdnVCraIEcqOnNnZ2dnUVZ_oOdnZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 746

Dear Jeff: Many thanks! Comments below. . . as: **

"Jeff Liebermann" wrote in message
news:gtc778lpt2elrq2amnf9hkvfnmkajecaes@4ax.com...

On Mon, 8 Oct 2012 23:34:11 -0400, "J. C. Mc Laughlin"
<jcm@power-net.net> wrote:

>One such coax appears to be the expensive RG-400. Only need a few feet.
>Question: What might be a source for short lengths of RG-400? I have tried
>Newark, Mouser, and the like. . . .

<http://www.ebay.com/itm/230756316444>
<http://www.ebay.com/itm/160856544191>
<http://www.ebay.com/itm/380086386242>
** I will look at these sources. Ebay, well, it is Ebay. . . Thanks.

>Question: What other small diameter coax uses no steel and has a solid
>dielectric?

Are you looking for low triboelectric noise or low piezoelectric coax?
** Fortunately, mechanical forces will be tightly suppressed and thus these factors are not expected to be an issue. What are expected to be the two most important factors are a need not to have non-linear effects (no Fe and attention to avoiding braid issues - you are familiar with the extensive testing of harmonic production in/with some coax) AND a desire to minimize the probability of center-conductor migration (staying away from foam)
** A story from long ago: I saw center-conductor migration in RG8 type (solid dielectric) in a piece of coax that was in a horizontal, outdoor cable trough. This was a long time ago and it is possible that a manufacturing defect was involved. Today, one would scan the long piece of coax and discover such a latent defect if it existed.

RG58A/U also known as "Cheapernet". The problem is that I've seen it
with both solid copper center conductor, and cheaper copper clad steel
center conductor. It also only comes in polyethylene foam dielectric.
If it's solid dielectric that you want, you're stuck with Teflon.
** Thanks. I had just about reached the same conclusion.

For RG58A/U in Teflon, there's Belden 88240:
<http://www.belden.com/techdatas/english/88240.pdf>
which also has a solid copper center conductor.
** I had gone through Belden's info, but must have missed this entry.
Thanks.

There's a potential problem with using RG400 or any Teflon dielectric
coax in a torroidal balun. It might cold flow. The center conductor

might shove its way through the Teflon dielectric and short to the
shield braid. I've only seen this in smaller diameter RG188 Teflon
coax, but it might happen with RG400. I don't really know if it will
be a problem, but methinks you should be aware of the possibility.
** As always with your contributions, this observation is right-on.
Fortunately, volume is not excessively restricted and thus a somewhat larger
radius will be used than the minimum, which should improve the probability.
** Thanks for the help. You are a great source of useful information. 73,
Mac N8TT
--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

J. C. Mc Laughlin
Michigan U.S.A.
Home: JCM@Power-Net.Net

2480. Re: RG-400 source

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-09 14:41:34 UTC
From: "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net>
Message-ID: <dqqdnUez0I8HqunNnZ2dnUVZ_vOdnZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 747

Dear Ralph: Thanks! The Wireman certainly looks like a source for relatively short pieces of specialized coax. I have quite a bit of Type 31 on hand that I expect to use. Type 31 seems to be very useful for choking in the lower HF region.

The Wireman must be on my list of suppliers, but too many entries is the bane of the advent of the Internet <grin>.

Thanks again. 73, Mac N8TT

"Ralph Mowery" wrote in message
news:GOednd Nd5fvPA-7NnZ2dnUVZ_rqdnZ2d@earthlink.com...

"J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net> wrote in message
news:TbGdnRFDn7mwBu7NnZ2dnUVZ_qGdnZ2d@bright.net...
> Dear Group: I expect to craft a common-mode choke for 50 ohm coax that
> works from 1.8 to at least 7 MHz using Type 31 (Fair-Rite) core material.
> Use of any Fe material in coax at the lower HF frequencies is undesired -
> no center conductors containing steel. Such coax should be able to
> tolerate being bent with a small radius to facilitate multiple turns
> through the core - no foam dielectric.
>
> One such coax appears to be the expensive RG-400. Only need a few feet.
>
> Question: What might be a source for short lengths of RG-400? I have
> tried Newark, Mouser, and the like. . . .
>
> Question: What other small diameter coax uses no steel and has a solid
> dielectric?
>
> Thanks. 73, Mac N8TT
>

Look here:
http://www.thewireman.com/coaxp.html

They list rg400 at about $ 2 per foot.

They may also have something you need for the choke.

J. C. Mc Laughlin
Michigan U.S.A.
Home: JCM@Power-Net.Net

2481. Re: RG-400 source

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-09 16:10:56 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <52g878lpl0na1dia2jv522kubkrh6tmaif@4ax.com>
Source record: 748

On Tue, 9 Oct 2012 10:32:35 -0400, "J. C. Mc Laughlin"
<jcm@power-net.net> wrote:

>** I will look at these sources. Ebay, well, it is Ebay. . . Thanks.

Good, fast, cheap. Pick any two.
eBay is fast and cheap at the expense of good. I buy quite a bit of
stuff on eBay and have had a good success rate. However, about once
or twice a year, I get a lemon. For cheap stuff like coax cable, it's
worth the risk.

>What are expected to be the two
>most important factors are a need not to have non-linear effects (no Fe and
>attention to avoiding braid issues - you are familiar with the extensive
>testing of harmonic production in/with some coax) AND a desire to minimize
>the probability of center-conductor migration (staying away from foam)

PIM (passive intermod):
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intermodulation#Passive_Intermodulation_.28PIM.29>
Also watch out for cadmium and nickel plated coaxial connectors.
Heliax and silver plated copper are the best so far. I recently spent
a weekend on a mountain top with a borrowed PIM tester.
<http://www.kaelus.com/Kaelus/media/Site/QR%20Code%20Files/PIM-Testing-Guidelines_Brochure
.pdf>
<http://boonton.com/products/pim-testers/pim21>
We had the time to go through almost every coax cable in the building.
According to the tester, with the antennas connected, everything
needed to be replaced. With the dummy load, most everything looked
much better. I eventually determined that we were actually measuring
rectification from nearby antennas and the tower. Banging on the
antennas with a mallet and tightening tower screws fixed that. Most
of the IM came from stainless fasteners on zinc plated tower hardware
which was later replaced.

For an RF polluted radio site, PIM testing is a really good idea.
However, I just don't see it being very useful for ham radio unless
you're doing something that requires full duplex operation.

>** A story from long ago: I saw center-conductor migration in RG8 type
>(solid dielectric) in a piece of coax that was in a horizontal, outdoor
>cable trough. This was a long time ago and it is possible that a
>manufacturing defect was involved. Today, one would scan the long piece of
>coax and discover such a latent defect if it existed.

I still use a home made TDR (time domain reflectometer) for testing
cables. Old habits and methods die slowly.

I usually have the opposite problem with coaxial cable. For example, I would solder connectors onto a 100ft roll of RG8/u while it was still rolled tight on the spool. Bad idea. When straightened, the center conductor becomes slightly longer than the shield. The stiff center conductor tries to push the center pins out from the connectors. In one case, I found a mangled N connector pair where the center pin had shoved its way into the mating receptacle.

I've seen what I suspected was center conductor migration on long horizontal coax runs, but have never done a post mortem on the coax. By the time it gets to the point where it's shorted, other problems (i.e. losses) usually inspire a pre-emptive replacement. These days, I just happen to have a roll of RG6/u with a messenger wire attached, which eliminates all the stresses.

Good luck, whatever you're building.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2482. Re: RG-400 source

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-09 17:06:43 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <k51lj5fgr1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 749

On 10/9/2012 11:10 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:

> I still use a home made TDR (time domain reflectometer) for testing
> cables. Old habits and methods die slowly.

Do you have any construction information available for your TDR?

> I usually have the opposite problem with coaxial cable. For example,
> I would solder connectors onto a 100ft roll of RG8/u while it was
> still rolled tight on the spool. Bad idea. When straightened, the
> center conductor becomes slightly longer than the shield. The stiff
> center conductor tries to push the center pins out from the
> connectors. In one case, I found a mangled N connector pair where the
> center pin had shoved its way into the mating receptacle.

Ooooo, thanks for the heads-up. Great comment!

John

2483. Re: One way shingles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-09 17:37:56 UTC
From: Paul Drahn <pdrahn@webformixair.com>
Message-ID: <k51ndmrln1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 750

On 10/8/2012 8:56 PM, J. C. Mc Laughlin wrote:
> Back when the Michigan State Police used 40 MHz, at some posts static
> levels would become so high as to reduce range to almost nothing. Some
> say it was precipitation noise (as is common with aircraft) and some
> people believe it had another cause. It seemed to be weather related.
>
> On 6 meters, with an AM circuit I had for years with my father, I have
> heard discharge noise that starts with a sequence of pops and progresses
> to a steady roar that occasionally would abruptly stop. (about 100 km
> path with yagi antennas at both ends)
>
> My guess is it was due to local, enhanced noise. Effects may have been
> suppressed due to the nature of FM and its mode of squelching. 73, Mac N8TT
>

That noise sequence is exactly what I hear when I see a corn snow squall
come through my property in the winter. I have actually watched the wind
blown snow come closer and closer while the HF radio noise increases
until all signals are wiped out, then when the back edge of the squall
passes the antenna, all is quiet, again.

I live at 2800 ft in the Central Oregon desert. The antenna is either a
ground mounted 5BTV with 40 radials, or a 160 meter horizontal loop at
35 ft.

Paul, KD7HB

2484. Re: RG-400 source

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-09 17:45:52 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <gf4ek9-mms.ln1@radagast.org>
Source record: 651

>> I still use a home made TDR (time domain reflectometer) for testing
>> cables. Old habits and methods die slowly.

>Do you have any construction information available for your TDR?

You can do this with a function generator (fast-edge square-wave pulses are what you want), possibly a resistive pad, a T connector, and a fast oscilloscope. I used this approach to test out and identify some poorly-labeled ham radio antenna cables at my city's EOC a couple of years ago.

Connect a BNC "T" junction to the oscilloscope's vertical input. To one side of the "T", connect a coax to a function/pulse generator that has a 50-ohm output (or use a low-Z generator and a 50-ohm series resistor pad). To the other side of the "T", connect the coax you want to test. Set the o'scope vertical sensitivity so that it covers 3-4 times the step voltage of the generator, and set the horizontal sweep rate to cover 2-3x the length of the coax you want to probe (figure 1 nanosecond per foot as a starting value, and triple it). Set the function/pulse generator for pulses that are at least twice the sweep length, and (if it's a pulse generator) a reasonable repetition rate (1 kHz or so). Set the scope for DC coupling, and set it to trigger on the rising edge of the pulse.

If the far end of the coax is open, and the coax is in good shape, what you should see during the sweep is an initial abrupt rise (to the generator's nominal output voltage), a flat trace for 2x the cable's end-to-end propagation time, and then an abrupt rise to twice the generator's nominal outut voltage.

If you terminate the coax in its characteristic impedance, the second rise won't occur (or you'll see just a tiny discontinuity at that point, if the termination resistor isn't an exact match). If you short the far end of the coax, the second rise will be replaced by an abrupt dive down back to zero.

Any wiggles or bumps in the first part of the trace (between the initial rise, and the reflection) will be the result of impedance discontinuities in the cable... damage, bends, connectors, conductor migration, etc. Measure the time delay between start-of-trace and wiggle, apply the cable's propagation-speed factor, and you can tell how far down the cable the discontinuity lies.

If you have a scope with dual sweep speeds and a sweep delay, you can "zoom in" on interesting sections of the trace and look at them in more detail.

If you don't want to lug a big pulse generator around with you, you
can build a small one which connects right onto the front of your
o'scope. A 555 driving a fast Schmitt-trigger inverter, a PIC with a
fast discrete output-driver circuit... there are probably about a
zillion circuits which would give a fast 50-ohm pulse that would work.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

2485. PVC-encased Vertical Antennas for 2m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-09 19:11:10 UTC
From: vu2nan <vu2nan.aba64f8@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <vu2nan.aba64f8@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 655

Here's the link.

http://tinyurl.com/8l7elom

73

Nandu.

--
vu2nan

2486. Re: RG-400 source

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-09 19:16:45 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <1js87892tvdbmav0sobvir41doha1qfgcc@4ax.com>
Source record: 652

On Tue, 09 Oct 2012 12:06:43 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
wrote:

>On 10/9/2012 11:10 AM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>
>> I still use a home made TDR (time domain reflectometer) for testing
>> cables. Old habits and methods die slowly.
>
>Do you have any construction information available for your TDR?

I actually have serveral. All you need is a pulse generator and a
decent oscilloscope. Pulse width and frequency will depend on the
length of coax cable you're trying to test.

These designs work well:
<http://www.epanorama.net/circuits/tdr.html>
<http://www.fccps.cz/download/adv/frr/Reflectoprobe/reflectoprobe.html>

This one is similar, but in my never humble opinion, not as good as
the previous one.
<http://www.mouthmusic.com/TEMP/aa6dd/Time_Domain_Reflectometer.jpg>

More:
<http://www.ecnmag.com/articles/2009/07/low-cost-high-resolution-time-measurement-applicat
ion>
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jOUhg07N2-U>
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Il_eju4D_TM>
etc.

Also look on eBay for a Tekronix 1502, 1503c or similar TDR.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2487. My QFH inferior too my GP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-09 19:33:16 UTC
From: Lasse_radio <radioactives.rcflight@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <93d1912e-2d90-4074-8ee5-c549e0a72012@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 653

I have a groundplane antenna tuned at 125 MHz for the airband and a newly made QFH for NOAA POES. The QFH is inferior compared to my GP. It should be the other way around, that QFH should be a lot better than the GP. I have built according to plans, it is clockwize rotated and everything looks ok..... I use the same coax (switch antennas), but still, it won't work. Is there something I have missed??

Regards

Lasse

2488. Re: RG-400 source

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-09 21:02:33 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <k523db$f3b$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 654

On 10/9/2012 2:16 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:

> Also look on eBay for a Tekronix 1502, 1503c or similar TDR.
>

I have a 1502. I want something which will give me info within tenth of
an inch on a PCB.

Thanks.

John

2489. SEXY VIDEOS YOU MUST SEE MASALA HOT PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-10 05:41:21 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <3704549b-3698-41ca-b0ed-8f313c94fc50@ph9g2000pbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 656

A TO Z INFORMATION SEE IN THIS SITE

http://atwoztopic.blogspot.in/

ALL HOT PHOTOS SUPER SEXY PHOTOS

http://alltoux.blogspot.in/2010/09/hot-lip-kiss-135.html

ALL JOBS SITES FREE SEE

http://jobstwo.blogspot.in/

HOT VIDEOS

http://hotvideotoou.blogspot.in/2011/01/kiss-videos.html

hot lip kiss
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-lip-kiss.html
hot kisses
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-kisses.html
hollywood hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hollywood-hot-videos.html
real hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/real-hot-videos.html
tamil hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/tamil-hot-videos.html

2490. Re: TAK-TENNA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-10 12:21:28 UTC
From: stufiresmoky@gmail.com
Message-ID: <7bb1ac0c-7d94-41fc-b370-bd96474ca528@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 657

On Friday, April 25, 2008 7:50:21 AM UTC+10, patrick.obrien47 wrote:
> HI
> Has anyone bought this small TAK-tenna HF Aerial
> ? or know anyone that has?
>
> Just wonder how they got on with it.?
>
> Patrick GW1SXN

I tried to buy one and was stung. Was told to send a Western Union payment and he reckons it never came, so $230 odd Australian. He virtually said in email he didn't receive the payment (told me himself it will be that day) and has written the transaction off the books. So, I'm down $230 odd for the experience and he won't return my emails now.

Steer clear of the so called TAK-tenna site, you won't get your antenna. So, all in all, can't tell you how it works.

2491. Re: RG-400 source

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-10 15:47:19 UTC
From: "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net>
Message-ID: <TemdndT0YegeBejNnZ2dnUVZ_vGdnZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 658

A follow up for others:
The E-bay, Chinese "RG400" has a steel core, which is OK at VHF, but
questionable at low HF.
73, Mac N8TT

"Jeff Liebermann" wrote in message
news:gtc778lpt2elrq2amnf9hkvfnmkajecaes@4ax.com...

On Mon, 8 Oct 2012 23:34:11 -0400, "J. C. Mc Laughlin"
<jcm@power-net.net> wrote:

>One such coax appears to be the expensive RG-400. Only need a few feet.
>Question: What might be a source for short lengths of RG-400? I have tried
>Newark, Mouser, and the like. . . .

<http://www.ebay.com/itm/230756316444>
<http://www.ebay.com/itm/160856544191>
<http://www.ebay.com/itm/380086386242>

J. C. Mc Laughlin
Michigan U.S.A.
Home: JCM@Power-Net.Net

2492. Re: RG-400 source

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-10 16:30:24 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <f58b78hs257ufslaq01560uddqbpqc8m71@4ax.com>
Source record: 659

On Tue, 09 Oct 2012 16:02:33 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
wrote:

>On 10/9/2012 2:16 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>> Also look on eBay for a Tekronix 1502, 1503c or similar TDR.

>I have a 1502. I want something which will give me info within tenth of
>an inch on a PCB.

That's not going to happen with my home made TDR. The speed-o-lite is
about 1ft per nanosecond. To see 0.1 inches, you'll need a resolution
of:
0.1in / 12in/nsec = 8.3 picoseconds
That can be done, but not with commodity hardware.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
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Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2493. Re: RG-400 source

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-11 04:08:34 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <vfhc78h3ke0vcfbrvk6j07kom5l06ppr6m@4ax.com>
Source record: 660

On Tue, 09 Oct 2012 16:02:33 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
wrote:

>I have a 1502. I want something which will give me info within tenth of
>an inch on a PCB.

Thanks for the two emails asking for details. Too bad that your email
address is invalid. If you want answers, kindly supply a working
email address.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
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Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2494. Re: PVC-encased Vertical Antennas for 2m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-11 04:27:41 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <3lhc785smc5s5ouej9hijocag9fv3pqvhj@4ax.com>
Source record: 661

On Tue, 9 Oct 2012 19:11:10 +0000, vu2nan
<vu2nan.aba64f8@radiobanter.com> wrote:
>Here's the link.
>http://tinyurl.com/8l7elom
>Nandu.

Have you measured or swept this antenna for the resonant frequency?
PVC pipe has a velocity factor of about 0.9 which will move minimum
VSWR point down in frequency. The amount varies with the diameter and
thickness of the PVC tube. The J-Pole antenna has a wide enough
bandwidth (about 10MHz for <2:1 vswr) that some change in tuning can
be tolerated, but I think a ham antenna tuned to 135Mhz is rather
tacky.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
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Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2495. Re: My QFH inferior too my GP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-11 04:48:35 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <0qic78pnlhsgr4s9greji7d4k98gf5vnd1@4ax.com>
Source record: 662

On Tue, 9 Oct 2012 12:33:16 -0700 (PDT), Lasse_radio
<radioactives.rcflight@gmail.com> wrote:

>I have a groundplane antenna tuned at 125 MHz for the airband
>and a newly made QFH for NOAA POES. The QFH is inferior compared
>to my GP. It should be the other way around, that QFH should
>be a lot better than the GP.

True, for most parts of the sky, except for directly overhead where the GP has a big null. You should get about 3dBi from both the GP and QFH antennas. The difference is that the QFH will not have any cross polarization losses, while the ground plane automatically has a -3dB loss from the conversion from RHCP (NOAA-19???) to linear vertical polarization.

>I have built according to plans,
>it is clockwize rotated and everything looks ok.....

According to what plans? Post the URL for the plans and a photo of your construction, especially the phasing sections. If there's any difference, someone will spot it.

>I use the same coax (switch antennas), but still, it won't work.

Hopefully, you don't have both antennas connected at the same time.

>Is there something I have missed??

Yep. What bird you're listening to, URL of construction article, numerical measurements of signal strengths, methods of comparison, mounting, lengths of coax cables, antenna pre-amp location, system description, etc.

Deja Vu. The last time I troubleshot exactly such a system, I found that the receiver supplied 5V bias for running an antenna mounted RF amplifier. The QFH antenna appears as a short across the antenna connector which clamped the 5VDC to ground, causing the pre-amp to act comatose. Running the system on a bench test looked perfect because the shorting antenna was disconnected. Adding a coaxial capacitor isolator between the RF amp and the antenna connector fixed the problem.

Hint: That what is mostly obviously correct, beyond any need of checking, is usually the problem.

--
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2496. Re: One way shingles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-11 05:11:14 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <46kc78h1jalgj2o4q12ubo2dplh44snarl@4ax.com>
Source record: 663

On Wed, 19 Sep 2012 10:12:09 -0400, "Ralph Mowery"
<rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote:

>Do you think we have discovered one way shingles ???

Nope. You've discovered Fresnel zone diffraction, multipath
cancellation, and frequency selective fading. Congratulations.

>Anyone else seen anything like this ?

Not on 6 meters, put plenty at 900MHz and up. Basically, if you have
more than one path between endpoints, and the path lengths differ by
1/2 wavelength, you'll get cancellation. It's easy enough to detect
the problem by simply moving 1/2 wavelength toward or away from the
other endpoint and see if the signal levels change significantly. If
you can't do that, change frequency by the largest amount possible.

Also, if you live 15 miles apart, with antennas at about 15ft off the
ground, you're below the horizon. That means you're relying on knife
edge diffraction to communicate. That works, but is not reliable as
almost any metal object near the knife edge can send the signal off
into the wrong direction. At 6 meters, things like swaying wet trees
can do that. If the signals are NOT stable and tend to move around in
the wind, this might be the problem.

One way paths are possible. It's not the path. It's the antennas.
The basic assumption is that the antenna pattern is the same in xmit
and receive. That's a fair working assumption but not always true.
Different side lobes of an antenna can have a slightly different phase
shifts. If the two multipath signals arrive via the main lobe and a
side lobe in receive, and the side lobe moves slightly in transmit,
it's possible to achieve cancellation only in one direction.

--
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Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2497. Re: One way shingles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-11 05:15:40 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <oblc78pjh111q5mekju4ojfnhbtasqancn@4ax.com>
Source record: 664

On Thu, 20 Sep 2012 11:45:52 -0400, "Ralph Mowery"
<rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote:

>I am sure it is not this noise as it is too far away, but he may have a
>local source that is causing a problem.

If the 6 meter receiver has a noise blanker, he could be hearing so
much noise that the receiver acts like there's nothing to hear.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
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Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2498. Re: TAK-TENNA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-11 07:00:03 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <b6rc78l5ehv00npubvllsabvjtopgq45lg@4ax.com>
Source record: 665

On Wed, 10 Oct 2012 05:21:28 -0700 (PDT), stufiresmoky@gmail.com
wrote:

>On Friday, April 25, 2008 7:50:21 AM UTC+10, patrick.obrien47 wrote:
>> HI
>> Has anyone bought this small TAK-tenna HF Aerial
>> ? or know anyone that has?
>>
>> Just wonder how they got on with it.?
>>
>> Patrick GW1SXN
>
>I tried to buy one and was stung. Was told to send a Western Union payment and he reckons it never came, so $230 odd Australian. He virtually said in email he didn't receive the payment (told me himself it will be that day) and has written the transaction off the books. So, I'm down $230 odd for the experience and he won't return my emails now.
>
>Steer clear of the so called TAK-tenna site, you won't get your antenna. So, all in all, can't tell you how it works.

Retributive justice, your nemesis.

I once ordered a direction finding antenna from USA for 100$
plus 50 $ postage plus 20$ customs, and all I got was some bent wire
with loose connectors. The coax cable was not even soldered or
crimped on the BNC central pin!

I am Austrian, the other guy is Australian, not far away :-)
Ceterum Censeo, USA must be punished.

w.

2499. Re: TAK-TENNA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-11 11:40:56 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <c4f377d1-35c3-4f96-9c57-97270b8dde6e@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 666

That antenna is simply $30 worth of PVC pipe and wire. Don't hams homebrew anything anymore?
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2500. Re: RG-400 source

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-11 16:56:57 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <k56tovfvs1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 667

On 10/10/2012 11:08 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Tue, 09 Oct 2012 16:02:33 -0500, John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
> wrote:
>
>> I have a 1502. I want something which will give me info within tenth of
>> an inch on a PCB.
>
> Thanks for the two emails asking for details. Too bad that your email
> address is invalid. If you want answers, kindly supply a working
> email address.
>

My fault. I'm using Thunderbird and they added an additional button when I last updated. They now have a "Followup" button to which I have not yet become accustomed. It was always "Reply" before this last update.

I apologize for my confusion.

John

2501. Re: TAK-TENNA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-11 17:01:31 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <loud78p8il7p8p2mbfjpvjs65sma55ikfa@4ax.com>
Source record: 668

On Thu, 11 Oct 2012 09:00:03 +0200, Helmut Wabnig <hwabnig@.- ---
-.dotat> wrote:

>>On Friday, April 25, 2008 7:50:21 AM UTC+10, patrick.obrien47 wrote:
>>> HI
>>> Has anyone bought this small TAK-tenna HF Aerial
>>> ? or know anyone that has?

Note the date above. This is a recycled old posting, posted by some
moron who gets his jollies reposting old messages.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2502. Re: TAK-TENNA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-11 17:17:05 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <K--dnctQGI-JYuvNnZ2dnUVZ_tOdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 669

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:c4f377d1-35c3-4f96-9c57-97270b8dde6e@googlegroups.com...
> That antenna is simply $30 worth of PVC pipe and wire. Don't hams homebrew
> anything anymore?
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

Many hams don't homebrew. They do not have to tools to do things like hams of the past.
It is often cheaper just to buy something already made. Say I was going to put up something like the G5RV. I have to buy some wire. The wire is just over 100 feet. That might mean buying 500 feet on a roll or ordering it with the postage. Then need some ladder line. Need about 35 feet. Have to get either 50 or 100 feet if I can find it locally, probably not any around now as most TV sets use cable or coax. Also insulators and coax to locate. Things start to add up. Or I could get it all in one 'kit' for much less.

Not all hams have a place to store supplies or build things that are large. I sometimes build and sometimes buy. I just bought something to program some radios off ebay. It was a circuit board with the parts on it. I did have to put it in a box. The board only had 1 IC and a few capacitors and leds on it. Two boards shipped was only $ 7.99. The shiping could have more than that at some places. I was going to order a VHF preamp kit but the postage put me off. They wanted $ 12.00 for postage. I could have put 50 of those kits in the $ 5.50 UPS mailing box. The kit was about the same as the postage.

2503. Re: My QFH inferior too my GP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-11 18:41:46 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <k573te$p52$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 670

On 10/10/2012 11:48 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Tue, 9 Oct 2012 12:33:16 -0700 (PDT), Lasse_radio
> <radioactives.rcflight@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>> I have a groundplane antenna tuned at 125 MHz for the airband
>> and a newly made QFH for NOAA POES. The QFH is inferior compared
>> to my GP. It should be the other way around, that QFH should
>> be a lot better than the GP.
>
> True, for most parts of the sky, except for directly overhead where
> the GP has a big null. You should get about 3dBi from both the GP and
> QFH antennas. The difference is that the QFH will not have any cross
> polarization losses, while the ground plane automatically has a -3dB
> loss from the conversion from RHCP (NOAA-19???) to linear vertical
> polarization.

Excuse my pedantry, but -3dB loss is actually a 3db gain.

John

2504. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-12 12:38:40 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <kbUds.10377$nQ6.1761@newsfe15.iad>
Source record: 671

How come nobody recommended the W5GI Mystery Antenna?

Many websites claim it to out perform the G5RV antenna and simple
construction.

I have to make one, any comments on which is better or worse? Have you folks
had luck with either or dissasterous results with one or the other? Is the
double boozooka better?

Thanks for any comments.

73s

"NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
news:k4o896$k9k$1@dont-email.me...
> On 10/5/2012 9:12 PM, Ralph Mowery wrote:
>> "NM5K" <none@invalid.net> wrote in message
>> news:k4o2tbscv1@dont-email.me...
>>>
>>> The usual failure scenario is the wire on the coil heats up,
>>> and it melts the plastic form. Then the wire shifts outward and the
>>> roller doesn't make a good connection.
>>> This is how I got my 989C free.. A friend of mine was doing exactly
>>> what you all describe. He was feeding a G5RV or whatever using that
>>> tuner, and running an 8877 amp.. :|
>>> He melted one coil, and replaced it with another MFJ sent him.
>>> He melted the second one.. He then decided to get a Nye Viking, or
>>> whatever, and gave me the 989C. I then carefully tweaked the coil
>>> wires and adjusted it so the roller would touch, and it's been working
>>> ever since. But I don't use it much.. It collects dust most of the time.
>>
>> The usual MFJ stuff. Probably ok if you only run it about half what it
>> is
>> actually rated at.
>> With the Alpha, he could have been running it over the MFJ ratings.
>>
>> I have one of the low power MFJ tuners with the switch on the coil
>> instead
>> of the rotary inductor. Bought it new at a hamfest from a dealer.
>> Actually
>> I think I had to get a payment slip from the dealer and walk over to the
>> MFJ
>> booth and pick it up from them. When I got it home, I had to go inside
>> and
>> tigthen up the screws and install one nut that was rolling around inside
>> it.

>> From the few MFJ items I have seen, this seems to be normal.
>>
>> It seems to tune ok with a 100 watt rig, but the wattmeter is way off
>> compaired to two good meters and dummy load. Set it at 14 mhz and it is
>> ok
>> for 20 meters, but way off on 80 and 10 meters then.
>>
>> I probably would not have bought the MFJ, but I had just upgraded from
>> Tec
>> to Advanced and did not see anything left in the flemarket. I needed a
>> tuner as the solid state rigs do not like to operate over all of 80
>> meters
>> as the antenna is not that broad.
>>
>>
>>
>
> Dunno. they are kind of cheap, but I guess they serve the purpose.
> And you will often have to derate depending on the load..
> Say trying to run a half size dipole.. Easy way to fry one if the
> power is high.. I've got one of those little random wire tuners that
> I've had since about 1977.. Still use it to this day.. Usually as
> my mobile matcher.. I've also got another smaller one that has a
> tapped inductor. I forgot the #.. It's out in the garage. But it's a
> whole lot smaller than the 989C.. I think it does have a meter in it
> as I recall.
> Most of the time I'm using a tuner, it's more of as a line flattener
> than anything. And that's only on the bands I'm not cut for.
>
>

2505. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-12 14:23:21 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <t_6dndi7P_dGuuXNnZ2dnUVZ_oOdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 672

"Tom" <abraa@cadabraa.ca> wrote in message
news:kbUds.10377$nQ6.1761@newsfe15.iad...
> How come nobody recommended the W5GI Mystery Antenna?
>
> Many websites claim it to out perform the G5RV antenna and simple
> construction.
>
>

The construction is not as simple as the G5RV. Then there is the added cost and trouble to go to for the coax in the antenna legs.

I do not see any simple dipole really doing much beter than another in all directions. If you are lucky the antenna will be positioned so some of the gain will be in the desired direction. If not so lucky , then the antena will not work very well for you.

As long as the feedline is not very lossey and at the feed point the antenna has a low SWR, all around I still doubt that any antenna near the same length will be beter all the time.

2506. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-12 18:38:36 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <cm4mk9-5g8.ln1@radagast.org>
Source record: 673

In article <kbUds.10377$nQ6.1761@newsfe15.iad>, Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca> wrote:

>How come nobody recommended the W5GI Mystery Antenna?
>
>Many websites claim it to out perform the G5RV antenna and simple
>construction.
>
>I have to make one, any comments on which is better or worse? Have you folks
>had luck with either or dissasterous results with one or the other? Is the
>double boozooka better?

http://vk1od.net/antenna/W5GI/ has an interesting analysis. The
conclusion seems to be that this antenna is basically similar to a G5RV,
and that many of the developer's claims seem to be unsupported by
actual measurements.

As I understand it, this antenna and the "double bazooka" both use
coaxial elements within the dipole section... variously described as
"resonators" or "phasing stubs". In each case, it looks as if these
coaxial stubs do contribute to the antenna appearing to be somewhat
more broad-band than would be expected of a simple doublet of the same
size... but that this broad-banded behavior is the result of losses in
the coax sections (either dielectric loss, or I2R loss in the
conductors). The Barker and Williamson broadband folded "dipole" is
somewhat of the same ilk... it's convenient to drive due to its
relatively flat SWR, but this is achieved at the cost of having a lot
of the RF power end up as heat in the termination resistor assembly
when the doublet itself is being driven far off-resonance (which is
much of the time, in multiband applications).

There's quite a lot of anecdotal support for the W5GI, the G5RV, the
B&W, and the double bazooka - a lot of people are happy with them -
but well-documented measurements don't seem to support the idea that
there's anything magic or unexplainable about them.

If you'd care to build a W5GI, and compare it "apples to oranges"
with other antennas of a similar size and report some measurements,
I'l sure we'd love to see your results!

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

2507. Re: PVC-encased Vertical Antennas for 2m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-13 09:33:05 UTC
From: vu2nan <vu2nan.abf0238@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <vu2nan.abf0238@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 675

'Jeff Liebermann[_2_ Wrote:
> ;797271']On Tue, 9 Oct 2012 19:11:10 +0000, vu2nan
> vu2nan.aba64f8@radiobanter.com wrote:-
> Here's the link.
> http://tinyurl.com/8l7elom
> Nandu.-
>
> Have you measured or swept this antenna for the resonant frequency?
> PVC pipe has a velocity factor of about 0.9 which will move minimum
> VSWR point down in frequency. The amount varies with the diameter and
> thickness of the PVC tube. The J-Pole antenna has a wide enough
> bandwidth (about 10MHz for 2:1 vswr) that some change in tuning can
> be tolerated, but I think a ham antenna tuned to 135Mhz is rather
> tacky.
> --
> Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
> 150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
> Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
> Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

Hi OM Jeff,

You are absolutely correct.

I have checked both the antennas in the range 140-150 MHz and find that
the J-Pole has minimum SWR at 145 MHz and the Slim Jim at 143 MHz.

Many thanks.

73

Nandu.

--
vu2nan

2508. Re: Dipole advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-13 10:01:51 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <a22579f0-dc02-4b6c-8daa-8f76d06d2897@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 674

On Friday, October 12, 2012 7:38:40 AM UTC-5, Tom wrote:
> How come nobody recommended the W5GI Mystery Antenna?

I've never tried one. And it's been so long since I looked
at the plans for it, I forgot exactly how it's built.
I know W5GI.. Used to talk to him on 40 about 20 years
ago. But I can't remember if he used that at that time or not.
I don't use the Bazookas. They are slightly more lossy than
a plain wire dipole. So never saw the point.. And they are
heavier too. Takes stronger supports.

2509. A 5/8 λ mobile whip for 2m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-13 15:25:08 UTC
From: vu2nan <vu2nan.abf5698@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <vu2nan.abf5698@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 676

Here's the link.

http://nandustips.blogspot.in/2011/03/a-58-mobile-whip-for-2m.html

73

Nandu.

--
vu2nan

2510. Re: A 5/8 λ mobile whip for 2m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-14 14:02:21 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <d69d61f0-0a65-45eb-9e6f-8387d20c6467@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 677

On Saturday, October 13, 2012 10:25:08 AM UTC-5, vu2nan wrote:
> http://nandustips.blogspot.in/2011/03/a-58-mobile-whip-for-2m.html

"This design is unusual as the coil is not part of the radiator."

The base-matching coil on a 5/8WL doesn't radiate much because, unlike the base-loading coil on a 1/4WL, it is not located at a current maximum point which is located 1/8WL up from the feedpoint.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2511. Re: A 5/8 λ mobile whip for 2m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-14 17:38:36 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <rhsl785713olaol33qpl5q8v8a77fp8ua2@4ax.com>
Source record: 678

On Sat, 13 Oct 2012 15:25:08 +0000, vu2nan
<vu2nan.abf5698@radiobanter.com> wrote:

A 5/8 λ mobile whip for 2m
>http://nandustips.blogspot.in/2011/03/a-58-mobile-whip-for-2m.html

You can get all 40+ years of 73 magazine at:
<http://archive.org/details/73-magazine>
<http://archive.org/search.php?query=collection%3A73-magazine&sort=-date&page=1>
The Aug 74 issue is at:
<http://archive.org/details/73-magazine-1974-08> (33MBytes)
See Page 63. A steel rod for a whip antenna? I don't think so as
it's rather lossy:
<http://vk1od.net/antenna/conductors/loss.htm>

I'm also not so thrilled with the center tapped matching network. I've
taken apart several 5/8 wave loading coils and always found the coax
tap close to the ground end. The impedance of a 5/8" wave monopole
over a ground plane is probably over 500 ohms (too lazy to fire up
4NEC2 and check). For a 50 ohm coax feed, that would be an impedance
ratio of:
500/50 = 10:1
which is a turns ratio of:
sqrt(10) = 3.2:1
Move the 50 point closer to the ground end of the coil and maybe it
will work better.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2512. Re: A 5/8 λ mobile whip for 2m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-14 18:01:44 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <54vl785quhdhtq0hgos3pugv8me8c30is0@4ax.com>
Source record: 679

On Sun, 14 Oct 2012 10:38:36 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
wrote:

>On Sat, 13 Oct 2012 15:25:08 +0000, vu2nan
><vu2nan.abf5698@radiobanter.com> wrote:
>
>A 5/8 λ mobile whip for 2m
>>http://nandustips.blogspot.in/2011/03/a-58-mobile-whip-for-2m.html
>.....

I do not recomment 5/8 for mobile car 2m usage.
I had one and in the park garage the antenna would scratch along the
ceiling. When I did not pay attention, it would smash the fluorescent
lights. I had to drive in zigzag to avoid them (had a small car)
Driving fast, the antenna would bend down to horizontal like a straw.
Driving slowly, the antenna woud swing to and fro, and cause
horrendous additional fading.

There is only a theoretical gain over a lamda/4 and only a very small
one which you will never achieve in real world.

w.

2513. Wire antenna feed-line questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-14 22:04:25 UTC
From: gipy <gi1pi@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <6d8812e4-af02-4bc0-a806-b6f1dd1ffb74@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 680

I am using a long wire in the trees coming straight to my tuner but I need to route the feed line underground to keep it stealth and I can't seem to find any articles on this topic.
My question...
I would like to use insulated wire or does it have to be coax only and would I lose performance?
Someone told this type of antenna would act as a lighting rod and would be dangerous.
My other question...
Why would it be more dangerous than any other antenna when most receivers and transceivers are grounded in some way?
Thanks in advance

2514. Re: Wire antenna feed-line questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-14 22:19:13 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <507B3A61.2040809@nospam.com>
Source record: 681

On 10/14/2012 5:04 PM, gipy wrote:
> I am using a long wire in the trees coming straight to my tuner but I need to route the feed line underground to keep it stealth and I can't seem to find any articles on this topic.
> My question...
> I would like to use insulated wire or does it have to be coax only and would I lose performance?
> Someone told this type of antenna would act as a lighting rod and would be dangerous.
> My other question...
> Why would it be more dangerous than any other antenna when most receivers and transceivers are grounded in some way?
> Thanks in advance
>

Well you cannot bury open wire and expect any results. What frequency are you operating on? Are you transmitting? I think your best bet at this point is to bury coax and feed a dipole antenna if you are transmitting. Random wire antennas perform even worse than G5RVs. They are about the worst.

2515. Re: A 5/8 λ mobile whip for 2m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-14 22:39:26 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <eoem789ijmcfahj599v72f47hg7i4r2qsh@4ax.com>
Source record: 682

On Sun, 14 Oct 2012 20:01:44 +0200, Helmut Wabnig <hwabnig@.- ---
-.dotat> wrote:

>On Sun, 14 Oct 2012 10:38:36 -0700, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
>wrote:
>
>>On Sat, 13 Oct 2012 15:25:08 +0000, vu2nan
>><vu2nan.abf5698@radiobanter.com> wrote:
>>
>>A 5/8 λ mobile whip for 2m
>>>http://nandustips.blogspot.in/2011/03/a-58-mobile-whip-for-2m.html
>>.........

>I do not recomment 5/8 for mobile car 2m usage.
>I had one and in the park garage the antenna would scratch along the
>ceiling. When I did not pay attention, it would smash the fluorescent
>lights. I had to drive in zigzag to avoid them (had a small car)
>Driving fast, the antenna would bend down to horizontal like a straw.
>Driving slowly, the antenna woud swing to and fro, and cause
>horrendous additional fading.

I have a 5/8 wave Maxrad on my Subaru Forester. If I hit anything,
the spring will prevent damage. If I hit something hard, the mag
mount falls off.

I've heard the broken fluorescent light story and find it improbable
with a thin flexible antenna. Many years ago, I did manage to break
an overhead fluorescent tube with a 102" whip antenna and a running
start. It took me about 15 tries to break it. Actually, I'm not even
sure if the antenna broke the bulb as one witness said that it just
fell out of the socket.

Take a fish scale, measure the force that can be obtained by bending
back a 5/8 wave 2m antenna. I have no clue where my fish scale is
hiding so I can't do the test. Next, take a string or wire and wrap
it around the middle of a fluorescent tube. Pull on the wire with the
same force as the antenna bending. I'll wager you what's left of the
Ramsey CT-2000 frequency counter that I just blew up by plugging in a
positive ground charger, that the tube won't break.

>There is only a theoretical gain over a lamda/4 and only a very small
>one which you will never achieve in real world.

<http://www.arrl.org/forum/topics/view/91>
Length gain, angle, gain at 10 degrees
1/4-wave 0.4 dBi 23.5 degrees -1.6 dBi

1/2-wave 0.6 dBi 17 degees -0.4 dBi
5/8-wave 0.5 dBi 13.5 degrees 0.2 dBi
3/4-wave 4.7 dBi 46.5 degrees -3.0 dBi
1-wave 4.7 dBi 32 degrees -3.7 dBi
That's about 3dB (including the matching network losses) or twice the gain of a 1/4 wave whip. My personal experience with our local 2 meter repeater is that I can use the repeater effectively with a 5/8 2m antenna, but not with a 1/4 wave antenna.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2516. Re: Wire antenna feed-line questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-14 23:02:14 UTC
From: gipy <gi1pi@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <a3b50fa2-9237-415b-ba3a-86f5813fa47f@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 683

On Sunday, October 14, 2012 6:19:15 PM UTC-4, Boomer wrote:
> On 10/14/2012 5:04 PM, gipy wrote:
>
> > I am using a long wire in the trees coming straight to my tuner but I need to route the feed line underground to keep it stealth and I can't seem to find any articles on this topic.
>
> > My question...
>
> > I would like to use insulated wire or does it have to be coax only and would I lose performance?
>
> > Someone told this type of antenna would act as a lighting rod and would be dangerous.
>
> > My other question...
>
> > Why would it be more dangerous than any other antenna when most receivers and transceivers are grounded in some way?
>
> > Thanks in advance
>
> >
>
>
>
> Well you cannot bury open wire and expect any results. What frequency
>
> are you operating on? Are you transmitting? I think your best bet at
>
> this point is to bury coax and feed a dipole antenna if you are
>
> transmitting. Random wire antennas perform even worse than G5RVs. They
>
> are about the worst.

I'm not sure I agree with that statement, I have used a g5rv in the past and I have had great success throughout the years with a random wires, end-feds, long-wires etc. The trick is to have a good ground when using a random wire.

Im in a situation where I need to bury the feed-line to a random wire (end-fed type) antenna and Im looking for the best way of doing this.

2517. Re: Wire antenna feed-line questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-14 23:55:12 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <507b50e1$0$74853$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 684

On 10/14/2012 6:02 PM, gipy wrote:
> On Sunday, October 14, 2012 6:19:15 PM UTC-4, Boomer wrote:
>> Well you cannot bury open wire and expect any results. What frequency
>>
>> are you operating on? Are you transmitting? I think your best bet at
>>
>> this point is to bury coax and feed a dipole antenna if you are
>>
>> transmitting. Random wire antennas perform even worse than G5RVs. They
>>
>> are about the worst.
>
> I'm not sure I agree with that statement, I have used a g5rv in the past and I have had great success throughout the years with a random wires, end-feds, long-wires etc. The trick is to have a good ground when using a random wire.
>
> Im in a situation where I need to bury the feed-line to a random wire (end-fed type) antenna and Im looking for the best way of doing this.

If you came here for advice why are you arguing with the first person
that responded?

Just go ahead and do what you (mistakenly) think is true just because it
seemed to work OK.

And it's "I'M" not "Im". At least learn the language you speak.

tom
K0TAR

2518. Re: Wire antenna feed-line questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-15 00:48:45 UTC
From: gipy <gi1pi@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <51fab722-4315-42de-b128-15680c4c015f@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 685

On Sunday, October 14, 2012 7:55:14 PM UTC-4, tom wrote:
> On 10/14/2012 6:02 PM, gipy wrote:
>
> > On Sunday, October 14, 2012 6:19:15 PM UTC-4, Boomer wrote:
>
> >> Well you cannot bury open wire and expect any results. What frequency
>
> >>
>
> >> are you operating on? Are you transmitting? I think your best bet at
>
> >>
>
> >> this point is to bury coax and feed a dipole antenna if you are
>
> >>
>
> >> transmitting. Random wire antennas perform even worse than G5RVs. They
>
> >>
>
> >> are about the worst.
>
> >
>
> > I'm not sure I agree with that statement, I have used a g5rv in the past and I have had great success throughout the years with a random wires, end-feds, long-wires etc. The trick is to have a good ground when using a random wire.
>
> >
>
> > Im in a situation where I need to bury the feed-line to a random wire (end-fed type) antenna and Im looking for the best way of doing this.
>
>
>
> If you came here for advice why are you arguing with the first person
>
> that responded?
>
>
>
> Just go ahead and do what you (mistakenly) think is true just because it
>

> seemed to work OK.
>
>
>
> And it's "I'M" not "Im". At least learn the language you speak.
>
>
>
> tom
>
> K0TAR

Wow, a newsgroup cop and an English teacher!

BTW it's I'm and not I'M, but I won't tell you to learn the language you write.

I very much respect and appreciate the "first person's" opinion and my apologies to him for not expressing that before but it is just that, an opinion, just like mine. I did not think a difference of opinion could be called an argument.

My disagreement "not argument" really had little to do with my question about burying the feed-line, not which antenna works best.

I am pretty sure by now this thread has gone south thanks to your watchful eye on correctness, sensitivity and diplomacy on this group but anyway,
I would still like to hear from anyone with some advice on burying a feed-line.

2519. Re: Wire antenna feed-line questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-15 01:00:20 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <r8GdnbFQjvO4_ebNnZ2dnUVZ_q2dnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 686

"gipy" <gi1pi@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:6d8812e4-af02-4bc0-a806-b6f1dd1ffb74@googlegroups.com...
>I am using a long wire in the trees coming straight to my tuner but I need
>to route the feed line underground to keep it stealth and I can't seem to
>find any articles on this topic.
> My question...
> I would like to use insulated wire or does it have to be coax only and
> would I lose performance?
> Someone told this type of antenna would act as a lighting rod and would be
> dangerous.
> My other question...
> Why would it be more dangerous than any other antenna when most receivers
> and transceivers are grounded in some way?
> Thanks in advance

You can not burry a single wire feed to a long wire. When the wire leaves
the transmitter/tuner it becomes part of the antenna. If you have to use a
long wire and a burried transmission line, you need a remote tuner and go
from the transmitter to the tuner with coax. Even if you use open wire/twin
lead for the transmission line, you need to keep it several inches from the
dirt. Almost impossiable to do. It will not make any differance if the
wire is insulated or not if it is under ground.

2520. HOT LATEST UPDATED VIDEOS AND SEXY ACTRESES PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-15 01:15:03 UTC
From: LPWS <3ghfhfffgg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <1fb42949-0385-43c0-a929-fc8a451e9ea5@u4g2000pbm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 687

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
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http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/networking-jobs.html
datawarehousing jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/datawarehousing-jobs.html
GOOGLE ADSENSE
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/google-adsense.html

2521. Re: Wire antenna feed-line questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-15 01:16:27 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <507b63f0$0$95324$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 688

On 10/14/2012 7:48 PM, gipy wrote:
> On Sunday, October 14, 2012 7:55:14 PM UTC-4, tom wrote:
>> On 10/14/2012 6:02 PM, gipy wrote:
>
> Wow, a newsgroup cop and an English teacher!
>
> BTW it's I'm and not I'M, but I won't tell you to learn the language you write.
>
> I very much respect and appreciate the "first person's" opinion and my apologies to him for not expressing that before but it is just that, an opinion, just like mine. I did not think a difference of opinion could be called an argument.
>
> My disagreement "not argument" really had little to do with my question about burying the feed-line, not which antenna works best.
>
> I am pretty sure by now this thread has gone south thanks to your watchful eye on correctness, sensitivity and diplomacy on this group but anyway,
> I would still like to hear from anyone with some advice on burying a feed-line.
>

No. not a newsgroup cop, just wondering why the first response to you
was disputed. And I held the cap key down too long. It happens.

He's pretty much on the nose though in his comments. If you can make a
G5RV or random work, it's mostly luck. Yes, with end fed proper
grounding helps a lot, but it's still a crap shoot.

tom
K0TAR

2522. Re: A 5/8 λ mobile whip for 2m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-15 03:40:37 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <l6dsk9-pdm.ln1@radagast.org>
Source record: 689

In article <54vl785quhdhtq0hgos3pugv8me8c30is0@4ax.com>,
Helmut Wabnig <hwabnig@.- --- -.dotat> wrote:

>There is only a theoretical gain over a lamda/4 and only a very small
>one which you will never achieve in real world.

As I understand it, the modeled gain of a 5/8 monopole over a 1/4
monopole, usually includes the assumption of an infinite ground plane.

The body of a typical car isn't large enough to act as a good
approximation of an infinite ground plane at 2 meters. If you
actually model a 5/8 monopole over a small ground plane such as a car
root, you'll likely find a not-very-nice-looking pattern... the gain
lobes tend to "squint" away from the horizontal and you lose much of
the theoretical gain advantage of this antenna.
--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

2523. Crossposting Permitted to rec.radio.amateur.moderated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-15 06:00:03 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting-1-1350280801@panix.com>
Source record: 690
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting
Revision: 1.2 2011/11/02 04:08:53
Posting-Frequency: posted twice monthly
URL: http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rram/index.html

Changes followed by "|".

After a 30-day public discussion and feedback period to gauge reader
opinions in March of 2009:

http://groups.google.com/group/rec.radio.amateur.moderated/browse_thread/thread/d7d337db35
f23326

the rec.radio.amateur.moderated Moderation Team had decided to consider |
amending its charter, and permit limited simultaneous crossposting to
rec.radio.amateur.moderated and one other unmoderated
amateur-radio-related discussion newsgroup. After a successful trial |
period (90 days, through early July 2009), we decided to adopt this |
change permanently. |

Approved rec.radio.amateur.* newsgroups are those that are currently
listed in the latest version of the "List of Big Eight Newsgroups" which
is crossposted monthly to news.announce.newgroups, news.groups, and
news.lists.misc.

Approved alt.radio.amateur.* and alt.ham-radio.* newsgroups are those
that have been created consistent with the suggestions in "So You Want
to Create an Alt Newsgroup" at:

http://www.faqs.org/faqs/alt-creation-guide/

Approved regional hierarchy newsgroups are those that contain either
"radio.amateur" or "ham-radio" in their names, including
uk.radio.amateur and aus.radio.amateur.misc.

We will make every reasonable effort to keep our list of approved
newsgroups up-to-date. In case we have overlooked any, and a submission
is rejected in error as a result, the rejected submitter can E-mail us
at our administrative contact address (in the signature at the bottom of
this article, and the default Reply-To for the rejection message)
requesting that it be added, and that the article be approved. We may
still choose to reject articles crossposted to any alt.* newsgroup with
an inappropriate name, including obscene language, embedded
name-calling, or encouragement of unlawful conduct.
```

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-amateur-moderated-request@panix.com.

2524. Re: A 5/8 λ mobile whip for 2m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-15 07:05:38 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <93480ebf-0865-4fe2-bfb0-a1362274a734@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 691

On Sunday, October 14, 2012 11:08:04 PM UTC-5, Dave Platt wrote:
> In article <54vl785quhdhtq0hgos3pugv8me8c30is0@4ax.com>,
>
> Helmut Wabnig <hwabnig@.- --- -.dotat> wrote:
>
>
>
> >There is only a theoretical gain over a lamda/4 and only a very small
>
> >one which you will never achieve in real world.
>
>
>
> As I understand it, the modeled gain of a 5/8 monopole over a 1/4
>
> monopole, usually includes the assumption of an infinite ground plane.
>
>
>
> The body of a typical car isn't large enough to act as a good
>
> approximation of an infinite ground plane at 2 meters. If you
>
> actually model a 5/8 monopole over a small ground plane such as a car
>
> root, you'll likely find a not-very-nice-looking pattern... the gain
>
> lobes tend to "squint" away from the horizontal and you lose much of
>
> the theoretical gain advantage of this antenna.

Probably depends where you mount it though. All the times I've
compared the 5/8 vs the 1/4, the 5/8 would be superior to farther off
stations. But.. I always planted the antennas in the middle of the car
roof. In the real world, I found the 5/8 did the best on far off
stations, which tends to confirm some gain over the 1/4 was there
at the lower angles. The 5/8 also tended to picket fence less.
Me thinks the roof and supporting pillars tends to provide a fairly
decent lower element for the 5/8. Or at least good enough that most
people that try and compare them will go with the 5/8.
There are some instances where the 1/4 might be better though.
Say if you were down in a valley, and the repeaters are way up high,
fairly nearby. The broader pattern can sometimes work better in that
case.

With the height of my usual HF antenna, the height of the 5/8 2m antenna on the roof was never an issue.. lol..
Anyway, I always achieved some of that gain in the real world. And ditto for most 5/8 GP's at the house vs 1/2 and 1/4 wave antennas. The 5/8 always won to the farther space wave stations across town despite the theoretical issues.

2525. Re: Wire antenna feed-line questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-15 07:28:57 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <E8cZ7xB5s7eQFw5t@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 692

In message <r8GdnbFQjvO4_ebNnZ2dnUVZ_q2dnZ2d@earthlink.com>, Ralph
Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> writes
>
>"gipy" <gi1pi@yahoo.com> wrote in message
>news:6d8812e4-af02-4bc0-a806-b6f1dd1ffb74@googlegroups.com...
>>I am using a long wire in the trees coming straight to my tuner but I need
>>to route the feed line underground to keep it stealth and I can't seem to
>>find any articles on this topic.
>> My question...
>> I would like to use insulated wire or does it have to be coax only and
>> would I lose performance?
>> Someone told this type of antenna would act as a lighting rod and would be
>> dangerous.
>> My other question...
>> Why would it be more dangerous than any other antenna when most receivers
>> and transceivers are grounded in some way?
>> Thanks in advance
>
>You can not burry a single wire feed to a long wire. When the wire leaves
>the transmitter/tuner it becomes part of the antenna. If you have to use a
>long wire and a burried transmission line, you need a remote tuner and go
>from the transmitter to the tuner with coax. Even if you use open wire/twin
>lead for the transmission line, you need to keep it several inches from the
>dirt. Almost impossiable to do. It will not make any differance if the
>wire is insulated or not if it is under ground.
>
The situation described certainly does seem to be one where a remote
automatic tuner would be the best solution (plus a good ground, of
course). To minimise interference problems to-and-from the domestic
electrics, it would normally be better to locate the tuner at the far
end - although this would entail having a longer run of coax.
--
Ian

2526. Re: A 5/8 λ mobile whip for 2m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-15 07:50:26 UTC
From: vu2nan <vu2nan.ac1a538@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <vu2nan.ac1a538@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 693

Dave Platt;797456 Wrote:
> In article 54vl785quhdhtq0hgos3pugv8me8c30is0@4ax.com,
> Helmut Wabnig hwabnig@.- --- -.dotat wrote:
> -
> There is only a theoretical gain over a lamda/4 and only a very small
> one which you will never achieve in real world.-
>
> As I understand it, the modeled gain of a 5/8 monopole over a 1/4
> monopole, usually includes the assumption of an infinite ground plane.
>
> The body of a typical car isn't large enough to act as a good
> approximation of an infinite ground plane at 2 meters. If you
> actually model a 5/8 monopole over a small ground plane such as a car
> root, you'll likely find a not-very-nice-looking pattern... the gain
> lobes tend to "squint" away from the horizontal and you lose much of
> the theoretical gain advantage of this antenna.
> --
> Dave Platt dplatt@radagast.org AE6EO
> Friends of Jade Warrior home page:
> http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
> I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
> boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

Hi OM Dave,

In my experience a ground plane antenna, whether 1/4λ or 5/8λ
, scores over other 'horizontal radiating' or 'gain' verticals when the
signal has to go over terrain to work distant repeaters.

Many thanks for your views.

73

Nandu.

--
vu2nan

2527. Re: Wire antenna feed-line questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-15 13:38:37 UTC
From: RipeCrisbies <GnomeLess@lympledger.co.uk>
Message-ID: <k5h3ktioh2@dont-email.me>
Source record: 694

On Mon, 15 Oct 2012 08:28:57 +0100, Ian Jackson wrote:

> it would normally be better to locate the tuner at the far
> end - although this would entail having a longer run of coax.

And make it an inverted L while you're at it! I'm just about to order an SGC239 auto ATU for my inverted L (www.radiowymsey.org/invl.htm). My coax lies on the ground but only because half the garden is patio and steps.

Charlie.

--
M0WYM
www.radiowymsey.org

Sales @ radiowymsey
http://stores.ebay.co.uk/Sales-At-Radio-Wymsey/

2528. Re: Wire antenna feed-line questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-15 19:52:59 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <ag1esjEbmGfQFwiv@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 695

In message <507b63f0$0$95324$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>, tom
<news4792@taring.org> writes
>On 10/14/2012 7:48 PM, gipy wrote:
>> On Sunday, October 14, 2012 7:55:14 PM UTC-4, tom wrote:
>>> On 10/14/2012 6:02 PM, gipy wrote:
>>
>> Wow, a newsgroup cop and an English teacher!
>>
>> BTW it's I'm and not I'M, but I won't tell you to learn the language
>>you write.
>>
>> I very much respect and appreciate the "first person's" opinion and
>>my apologies to him for not expressing that before but it is just
>>that, an opinion, just like mine. I did not think a difference of
>>opinion could be called an argument.
>>
>> My disagreement "not argument" really had little to do with my
>>question about burying the feed-line, not which antenna works best.
>>
>> I am pretty sure by now this thread has gone south thanks to your
>>watchful eye on correctness, sensitivity and diplomacy on this group
>>but anyway,
>> I would still like to hear from anyone with some advice on burying a
>>feed-line.
>>
>
>No. not a newsgroup cop, just wondering why the first response to you
>was disputed. And I held the cap key down too long. It happens.
>
>He's pretty much on the nose though in his comments. If you can make a
>G5RV or random work, it's mostly luck. Yes, with end fed proper
>grounding helps a lot, but it's still a crap shoot.
>
Getting a G5RV or a 'random' wire to work isn't 'mostly luck'. It's more
a question of simply knowing what you're doing.
--
Ian

2529. Re: Wire antenna feed-line questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-15 19:59:36 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <507C6B28.9000804@nospam.com>
Source record: 696

On 10/14/2012 8:16 PM, tom wrote:
> On 10/14/2012 7:48 PM, gipy wrote:
>> On Sunday, October 14, 2012 7:55:14 PM UTC-4, tom wrote:
>>> On 10/14/2012 6:02 PM, gipy wrote:
>>
>> Wow, a newsgroup cop and an English teacher!
>>
>> BTW it's I'm and not I'M, but I won't tell you to learn the language
>> you write.
>>
>> I very much respect and appreciate the "first person's" opinion and my
>> apologies to him for not expressing that before but it is just that,
>> an opinion, just like mine. I did not think a difference of opinion
>> could be called an argument.
>>
>> My disagreement "not argument" really had little to do with my
>> question about burying the feed-line, not which antenna works best.
>>
>> I am pretty sure by now this thread has gone south thanks to your
>> watchful eye on correctness, sensitivity and diplomacy on this group
>> but anyway,
>> I would still like to hear from anyone with some advice on burying a
>> feed-line.
>>
>
> No. not a newsgroup cop, just wondering why the first response to you
> was disputed. And I held the cap key down too long. It happens.
>
> He's pretty much on the nose though in his comments. If you can make a
> G5RV or random work, it's mostly luck. Yes, with end fed proper
> grounding helps a lot, but it's still a crap shoot.
>
> tom
> K0TAR
Hi tom,

I have been a ham since 1955. I have experience trying different types
of antennas. At one point (10 years) I designed antenna installations
for Raytheon Co.

Those who have not compared their random wire or G5RV to a good antenna
figure it is working just fine.

I can say that I know that if you want a dipole to work on multiple
bands, it needs to be a full 1/2 wavelength on the band you want it to

work on. Feeding it with open wire and a tuner will allow some decent performance on bands that are higher in frequency. I am guessing Tom that you already know this.

My favourite antenna for living in the city on a lot surrounded by homes and industry is the horizontal loop fed with open wire. This does a great job of nulling horizontal noise from the town.

Many hams just look at the 102 foot spec for a G5RV and works all bands and say great. If they can talk to anyone they figure it must be perfect. It is not actually a bad antenna on 20 meters. However, the performance on 75 is abysmal. I work 75 most of the time and when I hear a new guy come on in our area with a weak signal we all figure the guy is running a G5RV. This is usually the case. We always nudge him in the direction of putting up a decent antenna.

The only time a random wire makes any sense is aboard ship or boats. If you can make a solid connection to the sea water you have a decent antenna. BTW a decent connection on a non steel or aluminum vessel is 30 square feet of copper plate on the outside of the hull.

It is hardly worth my time to talk with anyone who already figures he knows all about antennas because he has used a G5RV and it works fine. We need to reserve our comments about what really works for those who are actually interested in improving their station operation and have not taken the attitude that they are already experts. :-)

There is a guy here my age who has experimented with antennas much more than have I. He nudged me into changing my 450 plastic dialectrict balanced line to my loop to an open wire. I did not expect much difference. I was shocked at the improvement. He is our resident expert in the "North Woods". This is the Michigan upper peninsula, Northern Wisconsin, and Minnesota. He is not an expert on antenna theory or math, but damn sure knows what works best. I wish I had changed my feed line three years ago when he told me to do so.

Michael

2530. Re: Wire antenna feed-line questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-15 21:40:47 UTC
From: gipy <gi1pi@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <6ecc69e0-a698-46a8-b838-ddc572de7b0b@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 697

On Monday, October 15, 2012 9:38:37 AM UTC-4, RipeCrisbies wrote:
> On Mon, 15 Oct 2012 08:28:57 +0100, Ian Jackson wrote:
>
>
>
> > it would normally be better to locate the tuner at the far
>
> > end - although this would entail having a longer run of coax.
>
>
>
> And make it an inverted L while you're at it! I'm just about to order an
>
> SGC239 auto ATU for my inverted L (www.radiowymsey.org/invl.htm). My coax
>
> lies on the ground but only because half the garden is patio and steps.
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
> Charlie.
>
>
>
> --
>
> M0WYM
>
> www.radiowymsey.org
>
>
>
> Sales @ radiowymsey
>
> http://stores.ebay.co.uk/Sales-At-Radio-Wymsey/

I am in a situation where I HAVE to bury the feedline, there is no other way around it. I have trees about 20 feet away from my home in the back, great for swinging a long wire, dipole, whatever works but being that the actual space between the trees and my home is a common area, I have to bury the coax.
Placing a remote tuner on the other side would be a bit of a hassle but I see its starting

to look like the only way to go?
I got plenty of time, I just want to do this once and the right way.
Again, any thoughts appreciated and thanks to all who have posted, it is turning out to be a very interesting thread.

2531. Re: Wire antenna feed-line questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-15 22:42:56 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <LfydnQ7RXcfsDOHNnZ2dnUVZ_h6dnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 698

"gipy" <gi1pi@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:6ecc69e0-a698-46a8-b838-ddc572de7b0b@googlegroups.com...
>>I am in a situation where I HAVE to bury the feedline, there is no other
>>way around it. I have trees about 20 feet away from my home in the back,
>>great for swinging a long wire, dipole, whatever works but being that the
>>actual space between the trees and my home is a common area, >>I have to
>>bury the coax.
Placing a remote tuner on the other side would be a bit of a hassle but I
see its starting to look like the only way to go?
>>I got plenty of time, I just want to do this once and the >>right way.

It looks like you will have to use either a remote tuner, or something you
can feed with coax. Maybe a trap type of dipole.
While I have no idea how they would work, you may want to check out some
from DXS Engineering.
http://www.dxengineering.com/search/department/antennas

For some of the low bands I use a homade OCF antenna patterned after the
Carolina Windom. But I also have other antennas up for some of the bands.
.

2532. Re: Wire antenna feed-line questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-15 23:42:34 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <8fdabae7-2bc7-4937-85bc-4afbf1e06410@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 699

On Monday, October 15, 2012 2:59:37 PM UTC-5, Boomer wrote:
> (A G5RV) is not actually a bad antenna on 20 meters. However, the
> performance on 75 is abysmal.

Would you please itemize the losses and radiation patterns that explain why you believe that to be true for 75m?
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2533. Re: Wire antenna feed-line questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-16 00:46:06 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <507cae54$0$95324$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 700

On 10/15/2012 2:59 PM, Boomer wrote:

> There is a guy here my age who has experimented with antennas much more
> than have I. He nudged me into changing my 450 plastic dialectrict
> balanced line to my loop to an open wire. I did not expect much
> difference. I was shocked at the improvement. He is our resident expert
> in the "North Woods". This is the Michigan upper peninsula, Northern
> Wisconsin, and Minnesota. He is not an expert on antenna theory or math,
> but damn sure knows what works best. I wish I had changed my feed line
> three years ago when he told me to do so.
>
> Michael

Live in the Minneapolis metro and just got back from the lower peninsula
last Monday. Was camping next to the lake in West Olive. Used my usual
portable HF antenna, a 20m end fed. I also have a 40/20 end fed, but
didn't figure it was worth the trouble for this trip since I was going
to be busy with other things at the site and I didn't know the campground.

You probably know the rule here - if you put it up at 20 below it will
never come down.

tom
K0TAR

2534. Re: Wire antenna feed-line questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-16 01:17:30 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <507cb5aa$0$95325$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 601

On 10/15/2012 7:46 PM, tom wrote:

>
> You probably know the rule here - if you put it up at 20 below it will
> never come down.

Sorry, context - the rule in the upper Midwest.

tom
K0TAR

2535. Re: Wire antenna feed-line questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-16 15:54:06 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <507D831E.4010003@nospam.com>
Source record: 602

On 10/15/2012 6:42 PM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Monday, October 15, 2012 2:59:37 PM UTC-5, Boomer wrote:
>> (A G5RV) is not actually a bad antenna on 20 meters. However, the
>> performance on 75 is abysmal.
>
> Would you please itemize the losses and radiation patterns that explain why you believe that to be true for 75m?
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com
>
I don't have any of the math for you. However, I know what works and what does not. You probably do not listen to your own G5RV. Its poor performance is pretty clear to anyone who listens to you. However, if you have an emotional bond with your G5RV, I would not want to be the cause of any alienation in your relationship. Keep using it. The low effective radiation makes for more band space for the rest of us. The signal just disappears into the noise level.

Better yet just put up a random wire and a water pipe for ground. You can get a perfect match with a tuner. It will work better than the long wire the guy wanted to bury in the ground :-) In fact I recommend you try burying your G5RV and make a stealth G5RV. It will still load with a good tuner.

However, if you were actually interested in improving your transmitted and received signal, you might tune around 75 and listen to those stations putting out a big signal. Especially in the daytime when band conditions are bad. Ask someone with that big signal what antenna they are using. If they are using a G5RV then you are right and I am wrong.

Michael

2536. Re: Wire antenna feed-line questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-16 16:29:37 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <pePyDBHxtYfQFwmx@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 603

In message <507D831E.4010003@nospam.com>, Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
writes
>On 10/15/2012 6:42 PM, W5DXP wrote:
>> On Monday, October 15, 2012 2:59:37 PM UTC-5, Boomer wrote:
>>> (A G5RV) is not actually a bad antenna on 20 meters. However, the
>>> performance on 75 is abysmal.
>>
>> Would you please itemize the losses and radiation patterns that
>>explain why you believe that to be true for 75m?
>> --
>> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com
>>
>I don't have any of the math for you. However, I know what works and
>what does not. You probably do not listen to your own G5RV. Its poor
>performance is pretty clear to anyone who listens to you. However, if
>you have an emotional bond with your G5RV, I would not want to be the
>cause of any alienation in your relationship. Keep using it. The low
>effective radiation makes for more band space for the rest of us. The
>signal just disappears into the noise level.
>
>Better yet just put up a random wire and a water pipe for ground. You
>can get a perfect match with a tuner. It will work better than the long
>wire the guy wanted to bury in the ground :-) In fact I recommend you
>try burying your G5RV and make a stealth G5RV. It will still load with
>a good tuner.
>
>However, if you were actually interested in improving your transmitted
>and received signal, you might tune around 75 and listen to those
>stations putting out a big signal. Especially in the daytime when band
>conditions are bad. Ask someone with that big signal what antenna they
>are using. If they are using a G5RV then you are right and I am wrong.
>
I doubt if many will choose to use a G5RV when they can put up a
'better' antenna, and it's unlikely that the stations putting out really
big signals are using one. However, subject to an appreciation of its
characteristics and limitations, it can usually be made to perform
reasonably well.

Regarding the use of shorter-than-halfwave dipoles, the following
writings of W8JI (and the included links) are worth a read.
http://www.w8ji.com/short_dipoles_and_problems.htm

I've had a quick look, and it seems that the main cause of poor
efficiency/performance is that as the dipole is progressively shortened,
the increasingly high SWR causes high losses on the feeder. Cunningly

minimise the SWR, and you can still have a reasonably efficient
radiator.

It may also be useful to look at one of G4FGQ's programs - 'Dipole3'. If
you enter zero feeder lengths, this gives a quick assessment of the
efficiency of the dipole alone.
http://www.zerobeat.net/G4FGQ/page3.html
http://www.zerobeat.net/G4FGQ/dipole3.exe
--
Ian

2537. Re: Wire antenna feed-line questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-16 19:01:42 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <48c29a5e-9155-4f1e-9194-70c533d4b462@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 604

On Tuesday, October 16, 2012 10:54:02 AM UTC-5, Boomer wrote:
> I don't have any of the (G5RV) math for you.

Allow me to provide it based on EZNEC simulations and VK1OD's transmission line loss calculator. The G5RV will be compared to a 127 foot coax-fed dipole, both at a height of 40 feet and both antenna systems resonant at 3.72 MHz.

The 127 foot dipole has a maximum gain of 6.42 dBi at TOA of 90 degrees.
The G5RV dipole has a maximum gain of 6.06 dBi at TOA of 90 degrees.

The 127 foot dipole has a gain of 4.65 dBi at an elevation angle of 45 degrees.
The G5RV has a gain of 4.37 dBi at an elevation angle of 45 degrees.
The dipole beats the G5RV by 0.28dB

The 127 foot dipole has a resonant feedpoint impedance of 59 ohms at 3.72 MHz.
The G5RV has a feedpoint impedance of 33-j355 ohms at 3.72 MHz.

For 30' of RG-213, the 127' dipole has 0.093dB loss.
For 30' of 300 ohm twinlead, the G5RV has 0.89dB loss.
The 127' dipole beats the G5RV by 0.8dB

For another 50' of RG-213, the 127' dipole has 0.175dB loss.
For 50' of RG-213, the G5RV has 0.241dB loss.
The 127' dipole beats the G5RV by 0.066dB

The 127' dipole beats the G5RV by 1.15dB which is 20% of one S-unit. Human ears can barely detect a 1dB change.

So please explain to us how one signal that is 1.15dB lower than a second signal can "disappear into the noise level" and why your ears are so much better than the ears of normal homo sapiens.:)

Some hams think that -1.15dB on 75m (20% of one S-unit) is a rational compromise for an antenna that also works well as is on 40m, 20m, and 12m.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2538. Re: Wire antenna feed-line questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-16 23:27:19 UTC
From: gipy <gi1pi@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <ca719a69-0275-43cf-bc53-72959a85e877@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 605

On Tuesday, October 16, 2012 11:54:02 AM UTC-4, Boomer wrote:
> On 10/15/2012 6:42 PM, W5DXP wrote:
>
> > On Monday, October 15, 2012 2:59:37 PM UTC-5, Boomer wrote:
>
> >> (A G5RV) is not actually a bad antenna on 20 meters. However, the
>
> >> performance on 75 is abysmal.
>
> >
>
> > Would you please itemize the losses and radiation patterns that explain why you believe that to be true for 75m?
>
> > --
>
> > 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com
>
> >
>
> I don't have any of the math for you. However, I know what works and
>
> what does not. You probably do not listen to your own G5RV. Its poor
>
> performance is pretty clear to anyone who listens to you. However, if
>
> you have an emotional bond with your G5RV, I would not want to be the
>
> cause of any alienation in your relationship. Keep using it. The low
>
> effective radiation makes for more band space for the rest of us. The
>
> signal just disappears into the noise level.
>
>
>
> Better yet just put up a random wire and a water pipe for ground. You
>
> can get a perfect match with a tuner. It will work better than the long
>
> wire the guy wanted to bury in the ground :-) In fact I recommend you
>
> try burying your G5RV and make a stealth G5RV. It will still load with a
>

> good tuner.
>
>
>
> However, if you were actually interested in improving your transmitted
>
> and received signal, you might tune around 75 and listen to those
>
> stations putting out a big signal. Especially in the daytime when band
>
> conditions are bad. Ask someone with that big signal what antenna they
>
> are using. If they are using a G5RV then you are right and I am wrong.
>
>
>
> Michael

Random wire and water pipe was what got me hooked. Now I have lots of land behind my home for a real nice long wire but I cant get the wire across to my property :(

2539. Re: Wire antenna feed-line questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-19 02:45:56 UTC
From: "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net>
Message-ID: <U6-dnc6aRqR_Ix3NnZ2dnUVZ_uednZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 606

Dear "gipy" (no call sign provided):

From what you have written, you must get a transmission line across a "common area" (of something like 20 feet) to a long piece of property that you control, and the only acceptable scheme is to bury the TL. For a transmitted signal (I am assuming that you might be a radio amateur) a buried, single wire TL of only 20 feet would result in little signal reaching an antenna - so such a TL is counter-indicated. One could support a twin-wire (two parallel wires) TL within a buried, larger-diameter "plastic" conduit for 20 feet and not loose much, however you would have to craft a scheme for supporting the twin-wire TL in the approximate center of the conduit and the installation is likely to be provocative to other users of the common area. So, coax it is. To have the coax have little loss you must use BIG coax or not let the SWR get too large. By stages, arrive at the conclusion you stated that the way to go is to use coax with a good quality, autotuner at the far end (and a good ground). One can use a spade (or one of many other tools including a larger knife) to slit the soil and insert coax.

You will find it instructive, once you know the geometry of your long-wire to use a computer program like EZNEC to get an idea where lobes are expected. After you install, let the group know what you did. 73, Mac N8TT

"gipy" wrote
I am in a situation where I HAVE to bury the feedline, there is no other way around it. I have trees about 20 feet away from my home in the back, great for swinging a long wire, dipole, whatever works but being that the actual space between the trees and my home is a common area, I have to bury the coax.
Placing a remote tuner on the other side would be a bit of a hassle but I see its starting to look like the only way to go?
I got plenty of time, I just want to do this once and the right way.
Again, any thoughts appreciated and thanks to all who have posted, it is turning out to be a very interesting thread.

J. C. Mc Laughlin
Michigan U.S.A.
Home: JCM@Power-Net.Net

2540. Noise reduction using 2 antennas?!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-19 14:17:03 UTC
From: vu2nan <vu2nan.ac73f98@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <vu2nan.ac73f98@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 607

At my location I receive static-type QRM across the 2m band with either of my antennas (a 1/4λ Ground Plane 15m high & a Slim Jim 10m high). As it's not present at night and on weekends I presume the source is commercial.Very strong signals override the QRM but with weaker signals its a nuisance.When I connect both the antennas to the rig through a 'T' connector, the 'S' Meter reading drops but the QRM disappears and the audio level goes up considerably.SWR is 3:1 with both the antennas connected.73Nandu.

--
vu2nan

2541. Re: Noise reduction using 2 antennas?!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-20 05:37:25 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <sad4881jh55jid4rmlerm97qlh339f6f9r@4ax.com>
Source record: 608

On Fri, 19 Oct 2012 14:17:03 +0000, vu2nan
<vu2nan.ac73f98@radiobanter.com> wrote:

>At my location I receive static-type QRM across the 2m band with either
>of my antennas (a 1/4λ Ground Plane 15m high & a Slim Jim 10m
>high). As it's not present at night and on weekends I presume the source
>is commercial.Very strong signals override the QRM but with weaker
>signals its a nuisance.When I connect both the antennas to the rig
>through a 'T' connector, the 'S' Meter reading drops but the QRM
>disappears and the audio level goes up considerably.SWR is 3:1 with both
>the antennas connected.73Nandu.

Look into vertical antennas with a cardiod pattern. I use these for
direction finding, but they also are good for putting a notch in one
direction (such as a co-channel interfering repeater).

Basically, it's two IDENTICAL antennas, spaced 1/4 wave apart. Put a
Tee connector on one antenna. Run 1/2 wave electrical length coax
between antennas. The feed coax goes to the other port on the Tee
connector.

4NEC2 has such an antenna in its sample antenna collection. Look for:
C:\4nec2\models\HFvertical\CARDIOID.NEC
C:\4nec2\models\zz_EZnec\v3.0\Cardioid.nec
Note that the frequency is 299MHz which yields a wavelength of exactly
1 meter. You can use that to scale the antenna to any convenient
frequency. After a quick run through the optimizer, I got a F/B ratio
of about 50dB, which should be deep enough to null out your noise
source. However, if the signal is bouncing off of nearby buildings,
and arriving from other directions, this is not going to work.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2542. AM but no FM on Timex T311 clock radio - Single Wire antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-20 07:07:17 UTC
From: goldenhound104@gmail.com
Message-ID: <07f33178-9445-4c06-881f-8d05cb096782@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 609

Not sure if this is the right group, but here goes.

I have a Timex T311 clock radio. Seems like it used to get FM, but now all I get is a single statiky station across all FM frequencies. Uses a single wire antenna about 20" inches long.

Pulled it apart and the wire is connected to a board. The placement of the wire is hard to see, with a blob of hot glue on the connection.

Is the antenna broken, or something else? Curiosity more than anything.

Thanks in advance for any help!

2543. Re: Noise reduction using 2 antennas?!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-20 15:45:16 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <b5g588leq93rqasoa8gtlh6361uvgi1jr7@4ax.com>
Source record: 610

On Sat, 20 Oct 2012 09:57:28 +0100, Jef <jeff@assystems.com> wrote:

>On 20/10/2012 06:37, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
>> On Fri, 19 Oct 2012 14:17:03 +0000, vu2nan
>> <vu2nan.ac73f98@radiobanter.com> wrote:
>>
>>> At my location I receive static-type QRM across the 2m band with either
>>> of my antennas (a 1/4λ Ground Plane 15m high & a Slim Jim 10m
>>> high). As it's not present at night and on weekends I presume the source
>>> is commercial.Very strong signals override the QRM but with weaker
>>> signals its a nuisance.When I connect both the antennas to the rig
>>> through a 'T' connector, the 'S' Meter reading drops but the QRM
>>> disappears and the audio level goes up considerably.SWR is 3:1 with both
>>> the antennas connected.73Nandu.
>>
>> Look into vertical antennas with a cardiod pattern. I use these for
>> direction finding, but they also are good for putting a notch in one
>> direction (such as a co-channel interfering repeater).

>It is also highly likely that you have just been lucky and the phase
>difference in the paths form both antennas is causing cancellation of
>the interference.

I don't believe in luck, but have been known to rely on it. In this
case, I've built several cardiod pattern antennas for direction
finding and for unwanted repeater notching. They work.

However, I screwed up in my comments. The antenna spacing can be
almost anything as long as the DIFFERENCE between the phasing line
delay and the antenna spacing is a multiple of 1/2 wave, so that they
cancel. In my original comment, it should have been 1/4 wave spacing,
and 3/4 wave electrical coax cable length.

One problem with such designs is that they are very frequency
dependent. My guess(tm) is that the usable bandwidth of the notch at
2 meters is about 200KHz. At any other frequency, the notch depth is
somewhat lacking. It also doesn't solve the noise problem if a
different style antenna (i.e. anything direction) is used.

>There are both designs and commercially available
>interference cancelling devices that take the signal from the main
>antenna and a second 'noise' antenna, and adjust the phase to cancel the
>interference, without the main signal dropping.

Yes, that's what he wanted. I was proposing a simple alternative.

Antenna noise cancellers. HF only:
<http://www.timewave.com/support/ANC-4/anc4.html>
<http://www.dxengineering.com/search/department/antennas/part-type/antenna-phasing-and-noise-cancelling>
<http://www.mfjenterprises.com/Product.php?productid=MFJ-1025>
VHF:
<http://home.iprimus.com.au/toddemslie/phase-cancellation.html>

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2544. Re: AM but no FM on Timex T311 clock radio - Single Wire antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-20 15:56:10 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <oph588p1g609itdpm1k43c5a9gcnp43rgm@4ax.com>
Source record: 611

On Sat, 20 Oct 2012 00:07:17 -0700 (PDT), goldenhound104@gmail.com
wrote:

>Not sure if this is the right group, but here goes.

Wrong group. sci.electronics.repair might be more appropriate.

>I have a Timex T311 clock radio.

<http://www.timexaudio.com/pdf/T311IB57574_35.pdf>

>Seems like it used to get FM, but now all I get is a single
>statiky station across all FM frequencies. Uses a single
>wire antenna about 20" inches long.

According to the FAQ, that's the FM antenna:
<http://www.timexaudio.com/faqs.asp?Productid=10108>

>Pulled it apart and the wire is connected to a board. The
>placement of the wire is hard to see, with a blob of hot glue
>on the connection.
>
>Is the antenna broken, or something else? Curiosity more than anything.

Break off the yellow goo. Find a 20" piece of wire, and connect it to
where the the antenna attaches. If it works the same, it's not a
broken wire antenna. I can't tell from here what is broken. My
guess(tm) is that it's something else. Since you can hear one
station, the FM receiver is functioning and just lacking in
sensitivity. That would mean a problem with the 20" antenna or the
receiver front end (RF amplifier section). Since it's probably an all
digital receiver, it's probably something blown in the AM/FM receiver
chip.

--
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Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2545. Re: Noise reduction using 2 antennas?!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-20 16:07:24 UTC
From: vu2nan <vu2nan.ac89118@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <vu2nan.ac89118@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 613

'Jeff Liebermann[_2_ Wrote:
> ;797640']On Fri, 19 Oct 2012 14:17:03 +0000, vu2nan
> vu2nan.ac73f98@radiobanter.com wrote:
> -
> At my location I receive static-type QRM across the 2m band with either
> of my antennas (a 1/4λ Ground Plane 15m high & a Slim Jim 10m
> .....disappears and the
> audio level goes up considerably.SWR is 3:1 with both the antennas
> connected.73Nandu.-
>
> Look into vertical antennas with a cardiod pattern. I use these for
> direction finding,
> .....
> . However, if the signal is bouncing off of nearby buildings,
> and arriving from other directions, this is not going to work.
>
> --
> Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
> 150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
> Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
> Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

Hi OM Jeff,

Yes, I should check that.

Trials with a 2-element vertical array and a Moxon (both homebrew) were
unsuccessful.

Many thanks.

73

Nandu.

--
vu2nan

2546. Re: Noise reduction using 2 antennas?!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-20 16:29:38 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <fjj588d0jefdta5gecontinnoortikoudg@4ax.com>
Source record: 612

On Sat, 20 Oct 2012 17:10:19 +0100, Jef <jeff@assystems.com> wrote:

>
>>>> Look into vertical antennas with a cardiod pattern. I use these for
>>>> direction finding, but they also are good for putting a notch in one
>>>> direction (such as a co-channel interfering repeater).
>>
>>> It is also highly likely that you have just been lucky and the phase
>>> difference in the paths form both antennas is causing cancellation of
>>> the interference.
>>
>> I don't believe in luck, but have been known to rely on it. In this
>> case, I've built several cardiod pattern antennas for direction
>> finding and for unwanted repeater notching. They work.

>So no luck involved that the OPs 'null' just happened to be in the right
>place then to kill the interference!!!

Just spin the antenna around until the noise goes away. That's the
way it works in a direction finder. The only luck that would be
required is to hope that the noise source and the station he's talking
to are NOT at the same bearing. In that case the antenna would notch
out both the desired signal and the noise.

However, we're both assuming that the noise is being radiated by a
point source. If it's being conducted through the power lines,
there's no single direction that could be nulled. The noise will
appear to be coming from all directions. The cardioid notch antenna
will be totally ineffective. The antenna noise canceller might still
work (not sure).

AC power in India is not the best. I'm not surprised that there may
be some "industrial" noise:
<http://www.photopumpkin.com/photo-blog/perfect-wiring-up-india/>
<http://www.partyvibe.com/forums/attachments/jokes-humour/4397d1269813746-electrical-safet
y-india-electrical-safety.jpg>

--
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Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2547. Re: Noise reduction using 2 antennas?!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-20 18:10:57 UTC
From: vu2nan <vu2nan.ac8e579@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <vu2nan.ac8e579@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 614

'Jeff Liebermann[_2_ Wrote:
> ;797650']On Sat, 20 Oct 2012 17:10:19 +0100, Jef jeff@assystems.com
> wrote:
> -
> --
> Look into vertical antennas with a cardiod pattern. I use these for
> direction finding, but they also are good for putting a notch in one
> direction (such as a co-channel interfering repeater).-
> -
> It is also highly likely that you have just been lucky and the phase
> difference in the paths form both antennas is causing cancellation of
> the interference.-
>
> I don't believe in luck, but have been known to rely on it. In this
> case, I've built several cardiod pattern antennas for direction
> finding and for unwanted repeater notching. They work.--
> -
> So no luck involved that the OPs 'null' just happened to be in the right
>
> place then to kill the interference!!!-
>
> Just spin the antenna around until the noise goes away. That's the
> way it works in a direction finder. The only luck that would be
> required is to hope that the noise source and the station he's talking
> to are NOT at the same bearing. In that case the antenna would notch
> out both the desired signal and the noise.
>
> However, we're both assuming that the noise is being radiated by a
> point source. If it's being conducted through the power lines,
> there's no single direction that could be nulled. The noise will
> appear to be coming from all directions. The cardioid notch antenna
> will be totally ineffective. The antenna noise canceller might still
> work (not sure).
>
> AC power in India is not the best. I'm not surprised that there may
> be some "industrial" noise:
> http://www.photopumpkin.com/photo-blog/perfect-wiring-up-india/
> http://tinyurl.com/9dn3xfm
>
> --
> Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
> 150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
> Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
> Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

Hi OM Jeff,

I think it's not powerline noise. A 2-element array/a Moxon have
confirmed that it's from a point source.

73

Nandu

P.S. I am indeed horrified by those photographs!

--
vu2nan

2548. Re: Noise reduction using 2 antennas?!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-21 02:45:27 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <6jn688h55k3k4e5rc2vklfm1ap2fh3o9re@4ax.com>
Source record: 615

On Sat, 20 Oct 2012 18:10:57 +0000, vu2nan
<vu2nan.ac8e579@radiobanter.com> wrote:

>'Jeff Liebermann[_2_ Wrote:
>> However, we're both assuming that the noise is being radiated by a
>> point source. If it's being conducted through the power lines,
>> there's no single direction that could be nulled. The noise will
>> appear to be coming from all directions. The cardioid notch antenna
>> will be totally ineffective. The antenna noise canceller might still
>> work (not sure).

>I think it's not powerline noise. A 2-element array/a Moxon have
>confirmed that it's from a point source.

If that's true, and it's coming from one specific direction, then the
cardioid antenna pattern should have reduced the noise level. My
guess(tm) is that you did something wrong with the construction of the
antenna. Did you test for a notch with a local repeater at a know
location? Just spin the antenna around. If you get a null in the
direction of the repeater, it's working. If not, something is wrong
with the antenna. If you do get a null, play with the antenna spacing
to produce the deepest notch. Note that you will need to retune if
you change frequency.

>> AC power in India is not the best. I'm not surprised that there may
>> be some "industrial" noise:
>> http://www.photopumpkin.com/photo-blog/perfect-wiring-up-india/
>> http://tinyurl.com/9dn3xfm

>P.S. I am indeed horrified by those photographs!

More:
<https://groups.google.com/group/aus.electronics/msg/c7cab8dc2f10bcb9>
The one at:
<http://tinyurl.com/9dn3xfm>
is truly amazing. Everything is a ground level. Barbed wire at the
base to keep the kids from riding their bicycles under the
contraption. The dolly wheels are still attached to the bottom of the
transformers, which appear to be welded in place. There's a small
platform nearby which appears to be a cell phone charging station. It
looks like this thing in parked in front of someone's front door. Is
utility power really this bad in India, or are these photos just
atypical horror stories for the benefit of the media?

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com

150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2549. Re: AM but no FM on Timex T311 clock radio - Single Wire antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-21 05:22:57 UTC
From: goldenhound104@gmail.com
Message-ID: <132a52e9-b08f-41a7-b5d3-724049421398@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 616

On Saturday, October 20, 2012 12:07:17 AM UTC-7, goldenh...@gmail.com wrote:
> Not sure if this is the right group, but here goes.
>
>
>
> I have a Timex T311 clock radio. Seems like it used to get FM, but now all I get is a single statiky station across all FM frequencies. Uses a single wire antenna about 20" inches long.
>
>
>
> Pulled it apart and the wire is connected to a board. The placement of the wire is hard to see, with a blob of hot glue on the connection.
>
>
>
> Is the antenna broken, or something else? Curiosity more than anything.
>
>
>
> Thanks in advance for any help!

Hi Jeff,

Thanks for the brain-slice even though its in the wrong group. I'll pull it apart again, and try what you suggested. THANKS!

Rob

2550. HOT PEOPLE HOT AND SEXY VIDEOS FOR U SEE AND ENJOY

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-21 06:25:25 UTC
From: 866434 <iashjbbxdhvv@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <ddcf6287-5515-4d5b-854a-eac77a342ae2@jj5g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 617

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

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java interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/java-interview-questions-and-answe
rs.html
oracle interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/oracle-interview-questions-and-ans
wers.html
hardware interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/hardware-interview-questions-and-a
nswers.html
networking interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/networking-interview-questions-and
.html
dotnet interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/dotnet-interview-questions-and-ans
wers.html
c interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/c-interview-questions-and-answers.
html

datawarehousing interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/datawarehousing-interview-questions-and.html
sap interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/sap-interview-questions-and-answers.html

all jobs
java jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/java-jobs.html
oracle jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/oracle-jobs.html
sap jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/sap-jobs.html
hardware jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/hardware-jobs.html
networking jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/networking-jobs.html
datawarehousing jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/datawarehousing-jobs.html
GOOGLE ADSENSE
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/google-adsense.html

2551. Re: Noise reduction using 2 antennas?!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-21 06:30:03 UTC
From: vu2nan <vu2nan.ac98e38@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <vu2nan.ac98e38@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 618

'Jeff Liebermann[_2_ Wrote:
> ;797677']On Sat, 20 Oct 2012 18:10:57 +0000, vu2nan
> vu2nan.ac8e579@radiobanter.com wrote:
> -
> 'Jeff Liebermann[_2_ Wrote: -
> However, we're both assuming that the noise is being radiated by a
> point source. If it's being conducted through the power lines,
> there's no single direction that could be nulled. The noise will
> appear to be coming from all directions. The cardioid notch antenna
> will be totally ineffective. The antenna noise canceller might still
> work (not sure).--
> -
> I think it's not powerline noise. A 2-element array/a Moxon have
> confirmed that it's from a point source. -
>
> If that's true, and it's coming from one specific direction, then the
> cardioid antenna pattern should have reduced the noise level. My
> guess(tm) is that you did something wrong with the construction of the
> antenna. Did you test for a notch with a local repeater at a know
> location? Just spin the antenna around. If you get a null in the
> direction of the repeater, it's working. If not, something is wrong
> with the antenna. If you do get a null, play with the antenna spacing
> to produce the deepest notch. Note that you will need to retune if
> you change frequency.
> --
> AC power in India is not the best. I'm not surprised that there may
> be some "industrial" noise:
> http://www.photopumpkin.com/photo-blog/perfect-wiring-up-india/
> http://tinyurl.com/9dn3xfm --
> -
> P.S. I am indeed horrified by those photographs!-
>
> Mo
> https://groups.google.com/group/aus.electronics/msg/c7cab8dc2f10bcb9
> The one at:
> http://tinyurl.com/9dn3xfm
> is truly amazing. Everything is a ground level. Barbed wire at the
> base to keep the kids from riding their bicycles under the
> contraption. The dolly wheels are still attached to the bottom of the
> transformers, which appear to be welded in place. There's a small
> platform nearby which appears to be a cell phone charging station. It
> looks like this thing in parked in front of someone's front door. Is
> utility power really this bad in India, or are these photos just
> atypical horror stories for the benefit of the media?

>
>
> --
> Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
> 150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
> Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
> Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

Hi OM Jeff,

GOK!

73

Nandu.

--
vu2nan

2552. Re: Noise reduction using 2 antennas?!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-21 16:50:00 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <ed98889gpcl0bilrlb4lu1d9bvnrj183ig@4ax.com>
Source record: 619

On Sun, 21 Oct 2012 10:11:39 +0100, Jef <jeff@assystems.com> wrote:

>Maybe I am missing something here, but the OP did not build a cardioid
>antenna, he merely plugged together 2 random fixed antennas, which were
>not identical and at different heights. Hence my comments that a phasing
>type interference eliminator might work in this situation.

I don't know for sure. His comments were:
"Trials with a 2-element vertical array and a Moxon (both homebrew)
were unsuccessful."
I assumed that the "2-element vertical array" was a genuine cardioid
notch type array built in the manner I described. Perhaps not.

Want me to post the NEC2 deck and resulting patterns?

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2553. Seeking New FAQ/Intro Maintainers for rec.radio.amateur.*

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-22 06:05:04 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/recruitment-1-1350885900@panix.com>
Source record: 620
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/recruitment
Revision: 1.2 2009/11/25 14:41:01
Posting-Frequency: posted twice monthly
URL: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/

Changes followed by "|".

The rec.radio.info newsgroup, first established in 1993, has been
recently revived by an active moderation team. We are currently seeking
suitable information, FAQ, and bulletin articles from the entire
rec.radio.* newsgroup hierarchy for simultaneous cross-posting to our
newsgroup.

We are seeking a replacement maintainer for the following information
bulletin formerly posted to rec.radio.amateur.* (and currently archived
at http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/ ):

radio/personal-intro
Subject: Guide to the rec.radio Newsgroups
Maintainer: jeffreyh@Hawaii.Edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Last Posted: 9 Nov 2001 06:18:17 GMT
Posting-Frequency: 15th of each month

One significant omission, requiring immediate updates, for this article |
is that it does not mention newer amateur radio newsgroups created since |
it was written, including: |

rec.radio.amateur.antenna |
rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors |
rec.radio.amateur.dx |
rec.radio.amateur.equipment |
rec.radio.amateur.homebrew |
rec.radio.amateur.moderated |
rec.radio.amateur.space |

We are willing to provide any technical support necessary to get this
article updated and automatically posted again at a regular interval.
This would include establishing contact with the original maintainer for
any necessary permissions. We would prefer to seek a new, dedicated
maintainer at this time, rather than start auto-posting the original
article ourselves.

For more information about our newsgroup, see:
```

http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rri/index.html

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-info-request@panix.com.

2554. Re: Noise reduction using 2 antennas?!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-22 10:11:11 UTC
From: vu2nan <vu2nan.acadfb8@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <vu2nan.acadfb8@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 622

Jef;797691 Wrote:
> -
>
> If that's true, and it's coming from one specific direction, then the
> cardioid antenna pattern should have reduced the noise level. My
> guess(tm) is that you did something wrong with the construction of the
> antenna. Did you test for a notch with a local repeater at a know
> location? Just spin the antenna around. If you get a null in the
> direction of the repeater, it's working. If not, something is wrong
> with the antenna. If you do get a null, play with the antenna spacing
> to produce the deepest notch. Note that you will need to retune if
> you change frequency.
> -
>
> Maybe I am missing something here, but the OP did not build a cardioid
> antenna, he merely plugged together 2 random fixed antennas, which were
>
> not identical and at different heights. Hence my comments that a phasing
>
> type interference eliminator might work in this situation.
>
> Jeff

Hi OM Jeff,

You are absolutely correct. Mine is a 'chance-phase-cancellation' setup.
It's proven, since the noise returns when either feeder length is
incremented randomly.

73

Nandu.

--
vu2nan

2555. sweet nude russian chick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-22 10:15:08 UTC
From: Gylesn <kathya1989@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <f810828e-3b88-4425-95c5-09ebe99c4f14@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 621

sweet nude russian chick http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=sweet+nude+russian+chick+site:vkbjwemct235.blogspot.com&btnI=I%27m+Feeling+Lucky

2556. Ferrite Beads for RF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-23 01:24:43 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <_WEis.12103$c16.7613@newsfe10.iad>
Source record: 630

Hi
Anyone know how I can make some RF chokes from ferrite bars? I have some bars that are about 3/8" rnd diameter x 6" length. Are they suitable?

thnx

2557. RF Ferrite Chokes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-23 01:32:28 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <_WEis.12104$c16.9757@newsfe10.iad>
Source record: 631

Hi
What is the best way to make RF ferrite style chokes from ferrite rods? I have some of those black 3/8" diam round solid by 6" length ferrite bars.

Any ideas?
Thanks

2558. What be the result of stacking two (theoretical) isotropic antenna.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-23 11:47:33 UTC
From: Peter <pm@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <Go6dnRyaxfAmHhvNnZ2dnUVZ8n-dnZ2d@westnet.com.au>
Source record: 623

What be the result of stacking two (theoretical) isotropic antenna.

If the output from two (theoretical) isotropic antennas was to be combined in phase and measured would there be a gain? And if so where is the gain coming from, I'm thinking of the distorted balloon model to explain antenna gain.

Regards

Peter

vk6ysf@arrl.net

http://members.optushome.com.au/vk6ysf/vk6ysf/main.htm

2559. Re: What be the result of stacking two (theoretical) isotropic antenna.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-23 12:07:11 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <355a6c83-a020-428c-a8be-4c81ccabf17a@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 624

On Tuesday, October 23, 2012 6:47:08 AM UTC-5, Peter wrote:
> What be the result of stacking two (theoretical) isotropic antenna.

http://images.search.yahoo.com/search/images?_adv_prop=image&fr=yfp-t-701-s&va=wave+interference+patterns
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2560. Re: What be the result of stacking two (theoretical) isotropic antenna.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-23 12:20:26 UTC
From: Peter <pm@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <3-2dnQkBSZHxFhvNnZ2dnUVZ8lGdnZ2d@westnet.com.au>
Source record: 625

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:355a6c83-a020-428c-a8be-4c81ccabf17a@googlegroups.com...
> On Tuesday, October 23, 2012 6:47:08 AM UTC-5, Peter wrote:
>> What be the result of stacking two (theoretical) isotropic antenna.
>
> http://images.search.yahoo.com/search/images?_adv_prop=image&fr=yfp-t-701-s&va=wave+interference+patterns
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

Thanks Cecil, obvious, seems like a dumb question!

Cheers

2561. moanoff adam and eve

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-23 13:34:53 UTC
From: Gylesn <kathya1989@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <1a5f2f87-b7ff-46bd-ae30-bb49f051b877@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 626

moanoff adam and eve http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=moanoff+adam+and+eve+site:ahoqotapoleryhi.blogspot.com&btnI=I%27m+Feeling+Lucky

2562. Nike Baltimore Ravens Ed Reed #22 White Men's Jersey sale (www.cheapjerseys22.com)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-26 01:38:28 UTC
From: chun1002 lin <linchun1002@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <f3dc43bf-d98f-41a5-9547-f2291aa07890@o3g2000pbk.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 627

Welcome To Cheap NFL Jersyes Store!We the promise to you:GREAT QUALITY + FAST SHIPPING + ENTHUSIASTIC SERVICE = 100% SATISFACTION.
1.Men and women jersey free shipping order over 10 Pieces(can be mixed).
2.100% recycled polyester.
3.designed for movement.
4.Player's name and number.
5.Strategic ventilation for breathability.
6.Player's number sewn on the shoulders,upper back and on the front of the jerseys.
7.NFL Equipment patch patch sewn at the point in the front.
8.Good NFL Jerseys Shop.
We have the size S to XXXXL,But we have to distinguish a point:our NFL women jerseys only have the size from S to XXL,and the man is M to XXXXL. We hope you select the right size. Thanks for your cooperation.
Our NFL jerseys shop must have a jersey which you like. You can also look other NFL football team jerseys such as NFL custom jerseys and NBA custom jerseys, Jeremy Lin jerseys and so on online. Hope you have a happy shopping from now. 2012,Go!

2563. HOT SEXY SUPER VIDEOS AND CUTE KISS PHOTOS]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-26 10:28:50 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <30eb07b8-e7fe-40a1-af2a-3b22b06f62a2@kt16g2000pbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 628

A TO Z INFORMATION SEE IN THIS SITE

http://atwoztopic.blogspot.in/

ALL HOT PHOTOS SUPER SEXY PHOTOS

http://alltoux.blogspot.in/2010/09/hot-lip-kiss-135.html

ALL JOBS SITES FREE SEE

http://jobstwo.blogspot.in/

HOT VIDEOS

http://hotvideotoou.blogspot.in/2011/01/kiss-videos.html

hot lip kiss
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-lip-kiss.html
hot kisses
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-kisses.html
hollywood hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hollywood-hot-videos.html
real hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/real-hot-videos.html
tamil hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/tamil-hot-videos.html

2564. How to feed an existing folded dipole.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-26 13:30:45 UTC
From: Tom Horne <hornetd@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fc4f9967-3ddf-4fdc-a4a3-aaab0df0207d@c20g2000vbz.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 629

I have a folded dipole coupled to the feed line with an Icon AH4 antenna coupler. That has worked rather well for me in my rather random pattern of operating. The folded Dipole is a Barker & Williamson BWD-90 from which I removed the Balun and the center resister. I then shunted the resisters previous location. I had been feeding the modified BWD-90 with window line from the terminals of the AH4 coupler so as to allow the antenna to remain more nearly flat. With the weight of the balun, the terminating resister, and the coax on the center of the antenna it drooped quite a bit. I took out the resister because so many people told me that I would never know if I was getting a decent signal out or just warming up the resister. If I should not have shunted out the resisters previous location I would appreciate not just "don't do that" buy why it is a bad idea.

My problem is that I would now like to use a Yaesu FT-1000 that a fellow club member has loaned me and I have no way of controlling the AH-4 because the adapter that I was using with my Yaesu FT-857D will not work with the Yaesu FT-1000. I am open to any suggestions providing that they can be done in a yard that allows me only a ninety foot span between supports. I suppose I could save up and buy a new coupler but I was hoping for something a little less costly.

Should I give up on using the modified BWD-90 for now and put up another antenna? I could buy a fan dipole I suppose but I need a way to feed it that does not require a heavy balun up at the feed point if possible.

K someone please
--
Tom W3TDH

2565. Dipole advice?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-26 23:22:40 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <%WEis.12105$c16.5114@newsfe10.iad>
Source record: 632

Hi
I got myself an old Alpha Delta DX CC now, it is old, very green. coils look green also.

I want to rewind those coils or even rewire the entire thing.

This is the 82ft no trap 80 through 10 dipole. Also includes 12, 17 and 30.

Any advice from the group? I see the coils are using a much thinner wire, new ones look nice and copper, this one is very green.

What size wire can those coils be? Can I just continue the copper length for the 80m leg and instead of separate copper winding just use the same copper and wind it around that winding core?

With the coil is the critical factor its length or number of coils?

Any advice from the group is greatly appreciated

73s

82' No Trap 80 thru 10 Dipole.And it is great ALL bands. This includes 12, 17, and 30.

2566. Re: Ferrite Beads for RF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-27 02:31:46 UTC
From: Paul Drahn <pdrahn@webformixair.com>
Message-ID: <k6fh2o$75u$2@dont-email.me>
Source record: 633

On 10/22/2012 6:24 PM, Tom wrote:
> Hi
> Anyone know how I can make some RF chokes from ferrite bars? I have some
> bars that are about 3/8" rnd diameter x 6" length. Are they suitable?
>
> thnx
>
Many of the chokes used to stop hash from switching power supplies use
ferrite rods with a couple of dozen turns of heavy copper wound around
the rods. Is this what you need?

Paul

2567. Re: Ferrite Beads for RF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-27 10:51:04 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <l0Pis.18662$6S6.3556@newsfe12.iad>
Source record: 634

I have the Ferrote Bars, just wondering what to do with them. Be nice.

I figured I could use them as some type of choke, wrapping them around the coax right near where I soldered it to the ladder line. This will keep all RF at the antenna and not bring back any.

But I use barefoot anyway, do you think it is necessary? I do not have an amplifier.

Just wondering if anyone has made any chokes this way.

Thanks

"Paul Drahn" <pdrahn@webformixair.com> wrote in message news:k6fh2o$75u$2@dont-email.me...
> On 10/22/2012 6:24 PM, Tom wrote:
>> Hi
>> Anyone know how I can make some RF chokes from ferrite bars? I have some
>> bars that are about 3/8" rnd diameter x 6" length. Are they suitable?
>>
>> thnx
>>
> Many of the chokes used to stop hash from switching power supplies use
> ferrite rods with a couple of dozen turns of heavy copper wound around the
> rods. Is this what you need?
>
> Paul
>

2568. Re: Ferrite Beads for RF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-27 13:42:40 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <e2770773-1811-4916-8365-4e1c47cdf0ec@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 635

On Monday, October 22, 2012 8:24:43 PM UTC-5, Tom wrote:
I have some bars that are about 3/8" rnd diameter x 6" length. Are they suitable?

You need to know the material or the characteristics of the material to get a valid answer.
"Transmission Line Transformers", by Sevick has some information on the subject.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2569. Re: Ferrite Beads for RF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-27 15:18:24 UTC
From: RipeCrisbies <GnomeLess@lympledger.co.uk>
Message-ID: <k6gu00$12t$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 636

On Mon, 22 Oct 2012 21:24:43 -0400, Tom wrote:

> Hi Anyone know how I can make some RF chokes from ferrite bars? I have
> some bars that are about 3/8" rnd diameter x 6" length. Are they
> suitable?
>
> thnx

I use old radio ferrites rods as RF chokes as it is easy to wind leads around them if there are connectors at each end. They are also easy to add in-situ and I have cured/reduced computer hash by creating chokes by winding leads around a ferrite rod. In another instance I had trouble with breakthrough on my Rotel amp when running 100W SSB on 40m. Winding each speaker lead around a ferrite rod near the amp output cured the problem.

Charlie.

--
M0WYM
www.radiowymsey.org

Sales @ radiowymsey
http://stores.ebay.co.uk/Sales-At-Radio-Wymsey/

2570. Re: Dipole advice?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-27 15:28:02 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <508BFD82.5020305@nospam.com>
Source record: 637

On 10/26/2012 6:22 PM, Tom wrote:
> Hi
> I got myself an old Alpha Delta DX CC now, it is old, very green. coils
> look green also.
>
> I want to rewind those coils or even rewire the entire thing.
>
> This is the 82ft no trap 80 through 10 dipole. Also includes 12, 17 and 30.
>
> Any advice from the group? I see the coils are using a much thinner
> wire, new ones look nice and copper, this one is very green.
>
> What size wire can those coils be? Can I just continue the copper length
> for the 80m leg and instead of separate copper winding just use the same
> copper and wind it around that winding core?
>
> With the coil is the critical factor its length or number of coils?
>
> Any advice from the group is greatly appreciated
>
> 73s
>
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>
>
>
>
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>
>
> 82' No Trap 80 thru 10 Dipole.And it is great ALL bands. This includes
> 12, 17, and 30.
>

There are a lot of variables here. Most of which I do not understand. I have enough experience to know that the number of turns in the coils is most important and the diameter of the coil is important. If you use the larger wire for the coils it will likely take a large coil form. You can certainly use the same wire for the whole antenna. I am just thinking that if they used thinner wire for the coils, you will not be able to get enough turns on the form to get the same inductance.

If I were in your place, I would use some insulated stranded #14 house wire for the whole thing. I would also buy some pvc pipe to allow the same number of coil turns (and same diameter). If it worked fine before

you started this project, copying it wire length for wire length and turn for turn would be my plan.

Michael

2571. Re: Dipole advice?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-27 19:35:50 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <klWis.3763$WP2.694@newsfe20.iad>
Source record: 638

Hi,
Yes you are very correct. The entire system apparently is working condition so why not just leave it alone. That is ok.

But it is 16 years in the air and very green, coils are green. When looking at the photos online the new ones while exactly the same design are beautiful copper with a clear protective wrap around those coils. Mine doesn't have that wrap and those coils are very green. The coils are smaller diameter wire, looking like the transformer wire with that sholack on it but then there are soldered connections back to the larger diameter bare copper green wire running to the insulators.

I would have to make another core if I were to wind the same new copper wire right from the center feed point to the ends of each leg. That would be basically the only difference other than instead of bare copper wire (new stuff) I have a big coil of solid copper wire with a jacket, I think it is 16ga. I was hoping to simply replace the exisiting bare green copper wire and the green coils with new copper wire with the jacket.

So do you think the changing of the coil wire diameter but keeping the same number of wraps is the way to go? Or because the new copper wire has the jacket, this will change the number of wraps if I measure the length of the old coil wire.

Lot of hardware in good shape on this old antenna, I just want to change all the copper.

Thanks for the advice,

73s

"Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> wrote in message
news:508BFD82.5020305@nospam.com...
> On 10/26/2012 6:22 PM, Tom wrote:
>> Hi
>> I got myself an old Alpha Delta DX CC now, it is old, very green. coils
>> look green also.
>>
>> I want to rewind those coils or even rewire the entire thing.
>>
>> This is the 82ft no trap 80 through 10 dipole. Also includes 12, 17 and
>> 30.
>>
>> Any advice from the group? I see the coils are using a much thinner
>> wire, new ones look nice and copper, this one is very green.
>>

>> What size wire can those coils be? Can I just continue the copper length
>> for the 80m leg and instead of separate copper winding just use the same
>> copper and wind it around that winding core?
>>
>> With the coil is the critical factor its length or number of coils?
>>
>> Any advice from the group is greatly appreciated
>>
>> 73s
>>
>>
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>>
>>
>>
>> 82' No Trap 80 thru 10 Dipole.And it is great ALL bands. This includes
>> 12, 17, and 30.
>>
>
> There are a lot of variables here. Most of which I do not understand. I
> have enough experience to know that the number of turns in the coils is
> most important and the diameter of the coil is important. If you use the
> larger wire for the coils it will likely take a large coil form. You can
> certainly use the same wire for the whole antenna. I am just thinking that
> if they used thinner wire for the coils, you will not be able to get
> enough turns on the form to get the same inductance.
>
> If I were in your place, I would use some insulated stranded #14 house
> wire for the whole thing. I would also buy some pvc pipe to allow the same
> number of coil turns (and same diameter). If it worked fine before you
> started this project, copying it wire length for wire length and turn for
> turn would be my plan.
>
> Michael
>

2572. Re: Ferrite Beads for RF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-27 19:39:38 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <ULWis.21857$6S6.10923@newsfe12.iad>
Source record: 639

Hi
Ok, so you are talking about wrapping the feedlines around the ferrite bars, they are pretty thin, maybe even 1/4" or 5/16", I was thinking of wrapping the ferrite bars around the wire by breaking them into 1" lengths then line up about 4 of them and just tape them around the coax where it feeds into ladder line to stop rf from coming back and to ensure the antenna acts like an antenna.

I see ferrite chokes online for cheap price so I just get a few of them as they look solid (two solid halves) and they wrap around the coax.

Just thought I could use these bars but doesn't seem practical when they are so cheap for a half dozen of them online.

73s

"RipeCrisbies" <GnomeLess@lympledger.co.uk> wrote in message news:k6gu00$12t$1@dont-email.me...
> On Mon, 22 Oct 2012 21:24:43 -0400, Tom wrote:
>
>> Hi Anyone know how I can make some RF chokes from ferrite bars? I have
>> some bars that are about 3/8" rnd diameter x 6" length. Are they
>> suitable?
>>
>> thnx
>
> I use old radio ferrites rods as RF chokes as it is easy to wind leads
> around them if there are connectors at each end. They are also easy to
> add in-situ and I have cured/reduced computer hash by creating chokes by
> winding leads around a ferrite rod. In another instance I had trouble
> with breakthrough on my Rotel amp when running 100W SSB on 40m. Winding
> each speaker lead around a ferrite rod near the amp output cured the
> problem.
>
>
>
> Charlie.
>
> --
> M0WYM
> www.radiowymsey.org
>
> Sales @ radiowymsey
> http://stores.ebay.co.uk/Sales-At-Radio-Wymsey/
>

2573. Re: Dipole advice?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-27 19:50:04 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.ad21ff8@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.ad21ff8@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 640

Throw it away.

Make a dipole for the longest frequency you desire to operate on.

Formula is 33 / 66

Make the one leg 33% of the length of the frequency and make the other side so that when combined to the first leg equals 66% of the total length for the dipole.

A true Dipole is a half wavelength at the center cut frequency.

I use the term dipole loosely - because it is a non terminated antenna that has two sides...

It will then be resonant somewhere on all frequencies above the center cut frequency as long as the Q of the coil is high.
Don't use a low Q coil balun...

--
Channel Jumper

2574. Re: Ferrite Beads for RF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-28 02:14:36 UTC
From: Paul Drahn <pdrahn@webformixair.com>
Message-ID: <k6i4ek$gp7$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 641

On 10/27/2012 12:39 PM, Tom wrote:
> Hi
> Ok, so you are talking about wrapping the feedlines around the ferrite
> bars, they are pretty thin, maybe even 1/4" or 5/16", I was thinking of
> wrapping the ferrite bars around the wire by breaking them into 1"
> lengths then line up about 4 of them and just tape them around the coax
> where it feeds into ladder line to stop rf from coming back and to
> ensure the antenna acts like an antenna.
>
> I see ferrite chokes online for cheap price so I just get a few of them
> as they look solid (two solid halves) and they wrap around the coax.
>
> Just thought I could use these bars but doesn't seem practical when they
> are so cheap for a half dozen of them online.
>
> 73s
>
>
Any break at all in ferrite reduces the permeability quite a bit. Even
super gluing broken ferrite back together makes a noticeable reduction.

So, you idea won't work for what you are trying.

Paul, KD7HB

2575. Re: Dipole advice?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-28 02:58:32 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <nb1js.5568$mC.4135@newsfe16.iad>
Source record: 642

Thanks Channel Jumper,
but not sure which frequency I would most operate on. So with the tuner I have I want suitable access to as many as possible. I think rebuilding the DX CC is ok for what I want to achieve.

Do you know what is the critical points regarding those coils? I found out the copper wire coil I have is 12ga and solid, 300meters of it, it has a nylon jacket with a plastic layer around that. Regular industrial stuff. So regarding those coils, could I simply replace that thinner transformer wire with windings of the same 12ga solid in jacket that will comprise of the rest of the dipole? Is it length of that coil's copper (badly oxidized) that is critical or is it coil turns? The present diameter of those coils is much smaller than the 12ga, so should I make new coils with that thinner transformer wire and make two solder connections there or can I simply weave the 12ga in its place? What would you recommend in this situation because I want to rebuild this good dipole with new copper.

Thanks

73s

"Channel Jumper" <Channel.Jumper.ad21ff8@radiobanter.com> wrote in message news:Channel.Jumper.ad21ff8@radiobanter.com...
>
> Throw it away.
>
> Make a dipole for the longest frequency you desire to operate on.
>
> Formula is 33 / 66
>
> Make the one leg 33% of the length of the frequency and make the other
> side so that when combined to the first leg equals 66% of the total
> length for the dipole.
>
> A true Dipole is a half wavelength at the center cut frequency.
>
> I use the term dipole loosely - because it is a non terminated antenna
> that has two sides...
>
> It will then be resonant somewhere on all frequencies above the center
> cut frequency as long as the Q of the coil is high.
> Don't use a low Q coil balun...
>
>
>

>
> --
> Channel Jumper
>

2576. HOT VIDEOS FOR YOUTH AND ALL ADULT PEOPLE 2011 SEXY PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-28 04:56:52 UTC
From: LPWS <3ghfhfffgg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <89de4a45-7ca8-4451-af01-7360f566da65@g7g2000pbi.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 643

A TO Z INFORMATION SEE IN THIS SITE

http://atwoztopic.blogspot.in/

ALL HOT PHOTOS SUPER SEXY PHOTOS

http://alltoux.blogspot.in/2010/09/hot-lip-kiss-135.html

ALL JOBS SITES FREE SEE

http://jobstwo.blogspot.in/

HOT VIDEOS

http://hotvideotoou.blogspot.in/2011/01/kiss-videos.html

hot lip kiss
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-lip-kiss.html
hot kisses
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-kisses.html
hollywood hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hollywood-hot-videos.html
real hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/real-hot-videos.html
tamil hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/tamil-hot-videos.html

2577. Re: Dipole advice?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-28 23:18:58 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.ad3c5d8@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.ad3c5d8@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 644

I'm not sure if this will be helpful or wanted.

But your dipole antenna needs to be resonant - 1/2 wavelength on the
lowest frequency you desire to operate on.
Because most amateur radio frequencies are multiples of other
frequencies - 10 / 20 / 60 / 80 / 160
Some wavelengths will work with one antenna - as long as you do not try
to tune up on a non resonant frequency.

This is the problem with the G5RV
The ladder line is the matching network and it only works on 20 meters.
When you try to tune it up on 10 or 40 - it tries to damage the tuner -
arcing and heating.

At the same time, some will not be feasable - even with the tuner - such
as 12 / 15 / 17 / 30 / 60

It does no good to transmit if you cannot hear.

'Tom[_8_ Wrote:
> ;797940']Thanks Channel Jumper,
> but not sure which frequency I would most operate on. So with the tuner
> I
> have I want suitable access to as many as possible. I think rebuilding
> the
> DX CC is ok for what I want to achieve.
>
>
>
> Thanks
>
> 73s

--
Channel Jumper

2578. Re: Ferrite Beads for RF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-29 09:47:04 UTC
From: RipeCrisbies <GnomeLess@lympledger.co.uk>
Message-ID: <k6ljao$fn8$2@dont-email.me>
Source record: 645

On Sat, 27 Oct 2012 15:39:38 -0400, Tom wrote:

> Hi Ok, so you are talking about wrapping the feedlines around the
> ferrite bars,

Yes, they work fine.

> they are pretty thin, maybe even 1/4" or 5/16", I was thinking of
> wrapping the ferrite bars around the wire by breaking them into 1"
> lengths

Not a good idea.

> I see ferrite chokes online for cheap price so I just get a few of them
> as they look solid (two solid halves) and they wrap around the coax.
>

I'm a recycle and reuse man :-) Also at HF you will need a few of the
clip-on ferrites for each lead as the impedance of one 'turn' will be
pretty low compared to a dozen or so turns a round a rod.
>

--
M0WYM
www.radiowymsey.org

Sales @ radiowymsey
http://stores.ebay.co.uk/Sales-At-Radio-Wymsey/

2579. Re: Dipole advice?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-29 12:14:09 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <0d1b826e-de7e-434a-a6f6-8796840ee496@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 646

On Sunday, October 28, 2012 6:18:58 PM UTC-5, Channel Jumper wrote:
> But your dipole antenna needs to be resonant - 1/2 wavelength on the
lowest frequency you desire to operate on.

Like the G5RV that you dislike, if one removed the feedline from a 1/2WL resonant center-fed dipole, it is no longer resonant. Resonance implies a low resistive feedpoint impedance. The G5RV antenna system has a low resistive impedance looking into the series matching section on 75m, 40m, and 20m (also on 12m).

3/2WL dipole + 1/2WL feedline = resonance on 20m

3/4WL dipole + 1/4WL feedline = resonance on 40m

3/8WL dipole + 1/8WL feedline = resonance on 75m.

> The (G5RV) ladder line is the matching network and it only works on 20 meters.

Here's technical proof that it also works on 75m and 40m.

http://www.w5dxp.com/G5RV.HTM

The Smith Chart SWR arc indicates how series section transformers really work. The G5RV is a reasonably good antenna on 75m, 40m, 20m, and 12m. Not so good on 15m and not good at all on 30m, 17m, and 10m. A ZS6BKW is a better choice to obtain 17m and 10m but one loses 75m.

The G5RV antenna system is what it is. It is neither a gift from Heaven nor a design straight from Hell.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2580. Re: Dipole advice?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-29 15:44:32 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <rvxjs.3943$WP2.2245@newsfe20.iad>
Source record: 647

I made the G5RV and I am receiving a lot of RF in the shack. I also have installed infloor heating in many parts of the house and while trying to tune, I trip the GFI thermostats, I believe that is coming from the G5RV. Channel Jumper mentioned that before that it was a dirty transmitting antenna. Now I am learning and installing ferrite rods (wrapping feeds from my power supply aound the 3/8" x 6" Ferrite Rods. I am going to wrap about 5 rotations and tape them up. Seems practically all I can do. Which is better? The ferrite bars to be wrapped around, at the ends of the feeds from power supply or the RF chokes that simply clamp onto the cable, two halves coming together? Any tips there are helpful.

Also, I landed an old Alpha Delta DX CC, now this was in the air for about 16 years and is very green. I want to rewire this antenna in hopes it performs best. My question is about those coils. Do I have to find the transformer wire which is smaller guage than the 12 ga wire I have to wind those coils? Or can I simply replace those green tranformer wire coils with the 12ga copper wire that I am using to replace all the legs of this fan dipole? I am just basically duplicating the dipole's engineering, but not the coils. I am wondering about those coils, do they need to have that shalac tranformer smaller guage wire with two soldered connections or can it be wound by the 12 ga copper wire and not have those two soldered connections. One wire for the entier leg and have it wound around that coil core.

What is the critical point here? The length of the wire or number of wraps on the 1-1/4" tubing they used? Or are they the same anyway? Would 50 coils of 12ga be the same length as what looks like 22ga? Same distance?

Thanks for the great discussions

73s

"W5DXP" <w5dxp@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:0d1b826e-de7e-434a-a6f6-8796840ee496@googlegroups.com...
On Sunday, October 28, 2012 6:18:58 PM UTC-5, Channel Jumper wrote:
> But your dipole antenna needs to be resonant - 1/2 wavelength on the lowest frequency you desire to operate on.

Like the G5RV that you dislike, if one removed the feedline from a 1/2WL resonant center-fed dipole, it is no longer resonant. Resonance implies a low resistive feedpoint impedance. The G5RV antenna system has a low resistive impedance looking into the series matching section on 75m, 40m, and 20m (also on 12m).

3/2WL dipole + 1/2WL feedline = resonance on 20m

3/4WL dipole + 1/4WL feedline = resonance on 40m

3/8WL dipole + 1/8WL feedline = resonance on 75m.

> The (G5RV) ladder line is the matching network and it only works on 20
> meters.

Here's technical proof that it also works on 75m and 40m.

http://www.w5dxp.com/G5RV.HTM

The Smith Chart SWR arc indicates how series section transformers really work. The G5RV is a reasonably good antenna on 75m, 40m, 20m, and 12m. Not so good on 15m and not good at all on 30m, 17m, and 10m. A ZS6BKW is a better choice to obtain 17m and 10m but one loses 75m.

The G5RV antenna system is what it is. It is neither a gift from Heaven nor a design straight from Hell.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2581. Re: Dipole advice?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-29 18:13:28 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <cb5db59c-fc39-49d8-8a0f-71f88ef577d9@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 648

On Monday, October 29, 2012 10:44:24 AM UTC-5, Tom wrote:
> I made the G5RV and I am receiving a lot of RF in the shack.

Do you have a husky 1:1 choke balun at the twinlead/coax junction? Are you limiting your operation to 80m, 40m, 20m, and 12m? Is your G5RV high enough and far away enough from the shack to avoid radiated RF overload? Is your G5RV twinlead at least a few inches away from anything conductive? Is your G5RV dipole section horizontal?

If you answered "no" to any of those questions, we might have a clue as to what is the problem.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2582. Noise cancellation on 2m using 2 antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-29 18:15:05 UTC
From: vu2nan <vu2nan.ad4c2f8@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <vu2nan.ad4c2f8@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 553

Here's the link.

http://tinyurl.com/9b8rzv5

73

Nandu.

--
vu2nan

2583. Re: Dipole advice?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-29 18:48:10 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <508ECF6A.7050803@nospam.com>
Source record: 649

On 10/29/2012 7:14 AM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Sunday, October 28, 2012 6:18:58 PM UTC-5, Channel Jumper wrote:
>> But your dipole antenna needs to be resonant - 1/2 wavelength on the
> lowest frequency you desire to operate on.
>
> Like the G5RV that you dislike, if one removed the feedline from a 1/2WL resonant center-fed dipole, it is no longer resonant. Resonance implies a low resistive feedpoint impedance. The G5RV antenna system has a low resistive impedance looking into the series matching section on 75m, 40m, and 20m (also on 12m).
>
> 3/2WL dipole + 1/2WL feedline = resonance on 20m
>
> 3/4WL dipole + 1/4WL feedline = resonance on 40m
>
> 3/8WL dipole + 1/8WL feedline = resonance on 75m.
>
>> The (G5RV) ladder line is the matching network and it only works on 20 meters.
>
> Here's technical proof that it also works on 75m and 40m.
>
> http://www.w5dxp.com/G5RV.HTM
>
> The Smith Chart SWR arc indicates how series section transformers really work. The G5RV is a reasonably good antenna on 75m, 40m, 20m, and 12m. Not so good on 15m and not good at all on 30m, 17m, and 10m. A ZS6BKW is a better choice to obtain 17m and 10m but one loses 75m.
>
> The G5RV antenna system is what it is. It is neither a gift from Heaven nor a design straight from Hell.
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com
>

Unfortunately that is not proof. Proof is when you compare a tuned dipole on say 75 and a 102 foot G5RV side by side with a switch to a simple 1/2 wave dipole. Actual testing like this is required. Mathematics and graphs are simply that, mathematics and graphs. Those little plots assume that there are no other variables that have not been considered or even discovered.

Every time I hear a poor signal breaking into our conversation on 75, and I ask what is their antenna? You guessed it, a G5RV. I always ask during any qso what antenna they are using and at what power.

No, it is not a design from hell. It is just a poor excuse for a multi-band antenna. A trapped multi-band dipole will work better from my experience and I don't like trapped multi-band antennas. The only antennas that sound weaker on 75 than the G5RV are the random wire antennas and a vertical using about 4 or 5 buried ground radials. So, the G5RV is a step up from those horrible antennas.

The G5RV is only gotten popular because it is cheap to buy and easy to erect. Performance is very difficult for most ham operators to ascertain because they have nothing with which to compare their G5RV. Many hams will give someone who is weak a 5/9 reading just to be congenial. They are not doing the other operators any favours doing this. I always give my peak s meter readings. This is certainly not a great standard, but is honest on my part.

So, Cecil, I think you need to erect a simple 75 meter dipole and a coax switch. See what the other guys says about your two different s meter readings on 75 meters. This must be done at different time of the day and night a often. Keep a log of the results.

Michael

2584. Re: Dipole advice?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-29 19:13:34 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <5a92c192-a3ed-4f8d-b3c0-444f9a95a6d5@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 650

On Monday, October 29, 2012 1:48:16 PM UTC-5, Boomer wrote:
> So, Cecil, I think you need to erect a simple 75 meter dipole and a coax
> switch. See what the other guys says about your two different s meter
> readings on 75 meters.

No need for me to do that, Michael, since Tom, W8JI, has already done it and reported the results. He had an A/B switch between a 1/2WL 75m dipole and a G5RV at the same height. He ran two tests:

1. He told the truth about which antenna he was using for the QSO. Most of the hams on the other end of the QSOs agreed that the 1/2WL dipole was superior.

2. He lied about which antenna was which. Most of the hams on the other end of the QSOs agreed that the 1/2WL dipole was superior. But since W8JI lied, they were really agreeing that the G5RV was superior. Were you one of those hams?:)
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2585. Re: Dipole advice?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-29 19:45:22 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <508EDCD2.6010801@nospam.com>
Source record: 551

On 10/29/2012 2:13 PM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Monday, October 29, 2012 1:48:16 PM UTC-5, Boomer wrote:
>> So, Cecil, I think you need to erect a simple 75 meter dipole and a coax
>> switch. See what the other guys says about your two different s meter
>> readings on 75 meters.
>
> No need for me to do that, Michael, since Tom, W8JI, has already done it and reported the results. He had an A/B switch between a 1/2WL 75m dipole and a G5RV at the same height. He ran two tests:
>
> 1. He told the truth about which antenna he was using for the QSO. Most of the hams on the other end of the QSOs agreed that the 1/2WL dipole was superior.
>
> 2. He lied about which antenna was which. Most of the hams on the other end of the QSOs agreed that the 1/2WL dipole was superior. But since W8JI lied, they were really agreeing that the G5RV was superior. Were you one of those hams?:)
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com
>

No Cecil, I was not. I also would have given my s meter readings regardless of what I thought it should be. It is important to me to give my fellow hams as much good data on their antenna work as possible. I also agree that the hams that are asked about which antenna is sounds better should not know which antenna they are rating. I have a friend who has an inverted V dipole at 200 feet and a double bazooka as an inverted V at 75 feet. He is 100 miles away and the lower antenna is always the biggest signal. This does not make sense to me, but that is what is actually happening. The angle of both antennas are the same. We always need to measure actual performance and not paper performance.

I still think you should do this yourself. Just ABing the receiver is an important test. G5RVs have a reputation that I cannot personally confirm of being noisy. I do know for certain that some antennas produce more noise than others.

My loop does a wonderful job of nulling out the noise from my neighbour's homes and local industry.

Michael

2586. Radio Guide?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-29 21:19:05 UTC
From: "Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk8tsj9.1i5.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>
Source record: 552

On another list, populated by people with good guessing skills, poor memories and so on, the question of where did the RG numbers come from?

The most popular answer told with the most auhtority is that RG stands for "Radio Guide", as a device, the predecessor to wave guides.

I was under the impression, and may have read from a better source that it does indeed stand for Radio Guide, but that was a tile of a book.

Is that the case, are we all wrong?

If it is from the title of a book, does anyone have a link to, or can send me a (scanned?) copy of it?

TIA,

Geoff.

--
Geoffrey S. Mendelson, N3OWJ/4X1GM/KBUH7245/KBUW5379
"Owning a smartphone: Technology's equivalent to learning to play chopsticks on the piano as a child and thinking you're a musician."
(sent to me by a friend)

2587. Re: Radio Guide?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-29 23:10:08 UTC
From: Fred McKenzie <fmmck@aol.com>
Message-ID: <fmmck-1D996C.19100729102012@5ad64b5e.bb.sky.com>
Source record: 554

In article <slrnk8tsj9.1i5.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>,
"Geoffrey S. Mendelson" <gsm@mendelson.com> wrote:

> On another list, populated by people with good guessing skills, poor memories
> and so on, the question of where did the RG numbers come from?
>
> The most popular answer told with the most auhtority is that RG stands
> for "Radio Guide", as a device, the predecessor to wave guides.
>
> I was under the impression, and may have read from a better source that it
> does indeed stand for Radio Guide, but that was a tile of a book.
>
> Is that the case, are we all wrong?

Geoff-

One problem I've found when researching old information on the internet, is that history appears to have started with the internet's invention. There is a lot of old printed data that may never be typed into machine-readable form unless someone needs it.

This is the first time I've heard this explanation of RG. It was my understanding that RG was a relatively arbitrary military designation. You will find other designations related to Co-ax connectors such as UG. I'd look for older military documents that listed various other designations, such as ARC-5, BC-459, et cetera, where each letter has a meaning related to the equipment's use.

I doubt that "guide" was used prior to microwaves. Co-ax has two conductors. A waveguide has a single "conductor": its inside wall. In other words, it appears to guide the energy rather than conduct it.

Fred
K4DII

2588. Re: Dipole advice?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-30 13:23:21 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <72e53d8e-db8f-4dfe-aab0-ba042c914594@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 555

On Monday, October 29, 2012 2:45:22 PM UTC-5, Boomer wrote:
> I still think you should do this yourself. Just ABing the receiver is an
> important test. G5RVs have a reputation that I cannot personally confirm
> of being noisy. I do know for certain that some antennas produce more
> noise than others.

I've spent many years experimenting with G5RVs including field strength measurements vs a dipole and a vertical. When someone has a problem with a G5RV on 75m, it is invariably because good engineering practice was not used in that particular design and installation. An inverted-V at 15 feet with no choke/balun and twinlead taped to a conductive pole and/or laying on the ground is certainly not going to work very well. With both antennas properly designed and installed, it is difficult to tell the difference at resonance on 75m. However, the G5RV is fairly non-functional on 30m, 17m, 15m, and 10m. 17m and 10m are necessities for me and that's why I don't use one. I bought a G5RV in the late 80's expecting it to live up to its all-HF band advertising and I was disappointed. That's when I went to my no-tuner all-HF-band 130' dipole.

http://www.w5dxp.com/notuner.htm

Like any dipole where the two dipole elements are DC isolated from each other, the G5RV is susceptible to precipitation static. An RF choke across the conductors will solve that problem.

2589. Re: Noise cancellation on 2m using 2 antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-30 17:27:31 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <md3098h78bc1fdmv06qr90kdhfaine75vv@4ax.com>
Source record: 556

On Mon, 29 Oct 2012 18:15:05 +0000, vu2nan
<vu2nan.ad4c2f8@radiobanter.com> wrote:

>Here's the link.
>http://tinyurl.com/9b8rzv5

You were VERY lucky that it worked the first time.
Be sure to check your transmit VSWR as it will change with two
antennas connected with a T connector.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2590. Re: Dipole advice?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-30 17:39:37 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <509010D9.5000600@nospam.com>
Source record: 557

On 10/30/2012 8:23 AM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Monday, October 29, 2012 2:45:22 PM UTC-5, Boomer wrote:
>> I still think you should do this yourself. Just ABing the receiver is an
>> important test. G5RVs have a reputation that I cannot personally confirm
>> of being noisy. I do know for certain that some antennas produce more
>> noise than others.
>
> I've spent many years experimenting with G5RVs including field strength measurements vs a dipole and a vertical. When someone has a problem with a G5RV on 75m, it is invariably because good engineering practice was not used in that particular design and installation. An inverted-V at 15 feet with no choke/balun and twinlead taped to a conductive pole and/or laying on the ground is certainly not going to work very well. With both antennas properly designed and installed, it is difficult to tell the difference at resonance on 75m. However, the G5RV is fairly non-functional on 30m, 17m, 15m, and 10m. 17m and 10m are necessities for me and that's why I don't use one. I bought a G5RV in the late 80's expecting it to live up to its all-HF band advertising and I was disappointed. That's when I went to my no-tuner all-HF-band 130' dipole.
>
> http://www.w5dxp.com/notuner.htm
>
> Like any dipole where the two dipole elements are DC isolated from each other, the G5RV is susceptible to precipitation static. An RF choke across the conductors will solve that problem.
>

Maybe those who chose a G5RV to buy something cheap and easy also then erect it poorly. I have seen a G5RV erected in my town here. It looks awful. It works just as well. I talked to another ham a few days ago on 40 meters. His G5RV was mounted at 10 feet. Some guys actually wind their window line into a coil.

I also saw another antenna in town. It was supposedly a 75 meter zepp. It had 6 feet of window line and then a 60 of wire wound around a single tree. I am always amazed at the lack of planning and engineering that go into some antenna installations.

These guys will never have a good signal and probably never know why. Most will not ask for help because they already know that their antenna is great. I don't know why some hams will have their self-esteem tied up in their rigs and antennas. I mostly use an Icom 751A and I know it is not the best rig in the world. It is old and needs repair once in a while. My 75 meter loop at 35 feet of height is not the best antenna in the world, but it is the best I can do for height given my trees and property. However, I listened to someone who knew more about antennas than myself and he convinced me to change my window line feed to open

wire. I got a huge benefit in performance. It does not make sense to me that a plastic dialectric is so much worse than air. Maybe it is the change from 450 ohms to 600. But boy did that antenna start working better.

Michael

2591. Re: Radio Guide?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-30 17:48:43 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <9i30985crf6gjf4ip2cln7kk1p1ugftlhr@4ax.com>
Source record: 558

On Mon, 29 Oct 2012 21:19:05 +0000 (UTC), "Geoffrey S. Mendelson"
<gsm@mendelson.com> wrote:

>On another list, populated by people with good guessing skills, poor memories
>and so on, the question of where did the RG numbers come from?
>
>The most popular answer told with the most auhtority is that RG stands
>for "Radio Guide", as a device, the predecessor to wave guides.
>
>I was under the impression, and may have read from a better source that it
>does indeed stand for Radio Guide, but that was a tile of a book.
>
>Is that the case, are we all wrong?
>
>If it is from the title of a book, does anyone have a link to, or can send
>me a (scanned?) copy of it?

The current consensus is that it means "Radio Guide" and that it was a
big heavy printed book called "Army-Navy List of Preferred Cables" as
part of MIL-HDBK-216. The problem is that nobody I can find has ever
seen such a book or offered a scanned image of at least one page.
<http://www.avsforum.com/t/1433989/rg11-compression-connector-installation#post_22497621>
Note that the book was dated in the early 1960's. I believe coax
cable was in use with the RG designation long before 1960. Methinks
the whole thing is rubbish.

2nd best is "Radio Grade", which simply means that it's suitable for
use on a radio. That begs the question why it would be necessary to
even have such a designation, making that rather improbable.

My guess(tm) is that it's someone's initials or a combination of the
last names of the draftsmen that were charged with documenting the
cables. Coax cable was invented at AT&T by Lloyd Espenschied and
Herman Affel in about 1928 or 1929, a patent issued in 1931, and
commercialized in 1941. My guess(tm) is that the RG designation
appeared somewhat after commercialization and sales to the military
during WWII.

Original coax cable patent.
<http://www.google.com/patents?vid=1835031>

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2592. Re: Radio Guide?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-31 00:11:32 UTC
From: Bob <rmiller47@satx.rr.com>
Message-ID: <tlq098l5cji47jt4nrre1p2njn16tqvdcn@4ax.com>
Source record: 559

In Press Jones (N8UG) Wirebook IV, he writes "Cables used at radio
frequencies and manufactured for the government in this country have
identified and classified with the "RG" legend since the 1940s.
R = Radio Frequency
G = Government
8 = an example of the sequential number assigned to the government
approval, thus, RG8/U
U = Universal Specification

... unquote

Bob
k5qwg

On Mon, 29 Oct 2012 21:19:05 +0000 (UTC), "Geoffrey S. Mendelson"
<gsm@mendelson.com> wrote:

>On another list, populated by people with good guessing skills, poor memories
>and so on, the question of where did the RG numbers come from?
>
>The most popular answer told with the most auhtority is that RG stands
>for "Radio Guide", as a device, the predecessor to wave guides.
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>I was under the impression, and may have read from a better source that it
>does indeed stand for Radio Guide, but that was a tile of a book.
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>Is that the case, are we all wrong?
>
>If it is from the title of a book, does anyone have a link to, or can send
>me a (scanned?) copy of it?
>
>TIA,
>
>Geoff.

2593. Re: Noise cancellation on 2m using 2 antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-31 05:35:51 UTC
From: vu2nan <vu2nan.ad6bd38@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <vu2nan.ad6bd38@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 560

'Jeff Liebermann[_2_ Wrote:
> ;798038']On Mon, 29 Oct 2012 18:15:05 +0000, vu2nan
> vu2nan.ad4c2f8@radiobanter.com wrote:
> -
> Here's the link.
> http://tinyurl.com/9b8rzv5-
>
> You were VERY lucky that it worked the first time.
> Be sure to check your transmit VSWR as it will change with two
> antennas connected with a T connector.
>
>
> --
> Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
> 150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
> Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
> Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

Hi OM Jeff,

Yes, I sure was!

You're correct - SWR is 3:1 with both the antennas connected.

I will get down to rigging a proper setup very soon.

Many thanks.

73

Nandu.

--
vu2nan

2594. Re: Noise cancellation on 2m using 2 antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-31 13:38:01 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.ad71198@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.ad71198@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 561

If the IMpedance is wrong, and the VSWR is 3:1

That means that the power has to travel up and down the coax 3 times
before it is radiated.

If the coax is 50' long, 50 ohms and the frequency is 146 mhz and the
loss rate is 3 DB in 50'.
Then you loose 9 DB of signal in each direction. transmit / receive...

So by knowing this - we now know that your antenna is not resonant -
which is the reason why it is quieter - because it is not receiveing
anything.

If we had to divide the frequency to get the antennas resonance to match
50 ohms - we now end up with a antenna system that is resonant somewhere
around 70 MHz...

Sounds like you need to do a little more research before you post your
findings on here.

The proper solution is to make phasing lines out of 75 ohm coax and get
the two antenna's back in phase with each other.
The one antenna is cancelling the other out.

--
Channel Jumper

2595. Re: Radio Guide?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-31 22:11:49 UTC
From: christofire <christofire@talktalk.net>
Message-ID: <1I-dnWKO9s22PwzNnZ2dnUVZ8oKdnZ2d@brightview.co.uk>
Source record: 562

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
news:9i30985crf6gjf4ip2cln7kk1p1ugftlhr@4ax.com...
> On Mon, 29 Oct 2012 21:19:05 +0000 (UTC), "Geoffrey S. Mendelson"
> <gsm@mendelson.com> wrote:
>
>>On another list, populated by people with good guessing skills, poor
>>memories
>>and so on, the question of where did the RG numbers come from?
>>
>>The most popular answer told with the most auhtority is that RG stands
>>for "Radio Guide", as a device, the predecessor to wave guides.
>>
>>I was under the impression, and may have read from a better source that it
>>does indeed stand for Radio Guide, but that was a tile of a book.
>>
>>Is that the case, are we all wrong?
>>
>>If it is from the title of a book, does anyone have a link to, or can send
>>me a (scanned?) copy of it?
>
> The current consensus is that it means "Radio Guide" and that it was a
> big heavy printed book called "Army-Navy List of Preferred Cables" as
> part of MIL-HDBK-216. The problem is that nobody I can find has ever
> seen such a book or offered a scanned image of at least one page.
>
<http://www.avsforum.com/t/1433989/rg11-compression-connector-installation#post_22497621>
> Note that the book was dated in the early 1960's. I believe coax
> cable was in use with the RG designation long before 1960. Methinks
> the whole thing is rubbish.
>
> 2nd best is "Radio Grade", which simply means that it's suitable for
> use on a radio. That begs the question why it would be necessary to
> even have such a designation, making that rather improbable.
>
> My guess(tm) is that it's someone's initials or a combination of the
> last names of the draftsmen that were charged with documenting the
> cables. Coax cable was invented at AT&T by Lloyd Espenschied and
> Herman Affel in about 1928 or 1929, a patent issued in 1931, and
> commercialized in 1941. My guess(tm) is that the RG designation
> appeared somewhat after commercialization and sales to the military
> during WWII.
>
> Original coax cable patent.
> <http://www.google.com/patents?vid=1835031>

>
>
> --
> Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
> 150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
> Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
> Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

There's evidence that Oliver Heaviside patented a new arrangement of two conductors that would include co-axial in 1880, in a British patent numbered 1407. I haven't found a FOC source for downloading a copy of that patent but there's reference to it on the web (e.g. by Googling 'heaviside coaxial cable patent'). Google Books has 'Oliver Heaviside: The life, work and times of an electrical genius of the Victorian age' in which Page xvi refers. I didn't spot any reference to such prior art in the AT&T patent but, of course, they may have had no knowledge of something patented across the pond 51 years earlier ... particularly before the advent of under-sea co-axial cables!

However, where I used to work we had an extensive set of transcriptions of the work of Heaviside (Heaviside. O. Electromagnetic theory. Benn Brothers Ltd., London, 1922) and when I tried to research Heaviside's condition for a distortionless line (G/C = R/L) I was bogged down by an awful lot of waffle and found it impossible to determine what he actually meant by 'distortionless' - some say absence of dispersion, I thought absence of a limited frequency response. So, sacriligeous as it may seem, I wonder if the US patent is actually the first one about co-axial conductors that anyone other than the patentee actually understood!

Chris (cynic)

2596. Re: Noise cancellation on 2m using 2 antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-10-31 22:30:41 UTC
From: bilou <padepub@free.fr>
Message-ID: <k6s8qnbhl1@adenine.netfront.net>
Source record: 563

"Channel Jumper" <Channel.Jumper.ad71198@radiobanter.com> wrote in message
news:Channel.Jumper.ad71198@radiobanter.com...
> If the IMpedance is wrong, and the VSWR is 3:1
>
> That means that the power has to travel up and down the coax 3 times
> before it is radiated.
> """""""""""""""""""
> Sounds like you need to do a little more research before you post your
> findings on here.
And he is not the only one :-)

--- news://freenews.netfront.net/ - complaints: news@netfront.net ---

2597. Re: Noise cancellation on 2m using 2 antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-01 02:31:01 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <5091dee3$0$74854$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 564

On 10/31/2012 8:38 AM, Channel Jumper wrote:
> If the IMpedance is wrong, and the VSWR is 3:1
>
> That means that the power has to travel up and down the coax 3 times
> before it is radiated.
>

Interesting concept. This is totally new. And wrong.

tom
K0TAR

2598. Re: Noise cancellation on 2m using 2 antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-01 03:46:08 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <osp3989hmngsido0qqlkkjgqjblajk37j0@4ax.com>
Source record: 565

On Wed, 31 Oct 2012 13:38:01 +0000, Channel Jumper
<Channel.Jumper.ad71198@radiobanter.com> wrote:

>If the IMpedance is wrong, and the VSWR is 3:1

Yep. Assuming two perfect 50 ohm antennas (won't happen, but it's fun
to imagine perfection), in parallel give a 25 ohm load. That's a:
50ohm / 25ohm = 2:1 mismatch.

>That means that the power has to travel up and down the coax 3 times
>before it is radiated.

Nope. That's not the way it works. VSWR is simply the ratio of the
load impedance to the system impedance. On a non-leaky system,
reflections create standing waves, with voltage peaks and nulls that
can be measured and used to calculate the VSWR (or reflection
coefficient).

There's nothing in the formulas to suggest that VSWR has anything to
do with the number of "bounces". Were your statement true, then I
would assume that after 3 bounces, the signal would magically
disappear. That doesn't happen because the signal is not a lump of
RF, or some quantity that has a finite beginning or end. It's a CW
(continuous wave) signal, that is being produced continuously (as long
as the power is applied), producing standing waves. What RF is being
reflected by the load, is being bounced back to the source
continuously and therefore never disappears (until someone pulls the
plug).

In addition, there's really only one bounce. If you assume that the
xmitter source impedance is 50 ohms and the line impedance is 50 ohms,
then when the reflected signal bounces back to the transmitter,
there's no mismatch. Therefore, the xmitter absorbs all the reflected
power, and does not send any of it back to the load again. This is
why transmitting into a short or open causes so much trouble with
transmitter output stages. The reflected power equals the source
power, and all of it has to be dissipated in the output stage. Were
the reflected signal be able to bounce back for a 3rd pass (as you
claim), it would really be wonderful because no excess power would be
dissipated in the xmitter output stage.

>If the coax is 50' long, 50 ohms and the frequency is 146 mhz and the
>loss rate is 3 DB in 50'.

Loss is not a rate. Loss does not change with time. You don't read
about dB/minute. There is dB/ft, but that's not a "rate".

>Then you loose 9 DB of signal in each direction. transmit / receive...

Nope. A VSWR of 3:1 is a return loss of 6dB.
Return-Loss = 10 log (Pin / Power-reflected)
(Pin / Power-reflected) = 4:1
So, with a VSWR of 3:1, for every watt that gets transmitted, 0.75 watts gets radiated by the antenna, and 0.25 watts gets reflected back to the transmitter, where it is absorbed and dissipated as excess heat by the power amplifier (assuming 100% efficient antenna, loss less coax, and 50 ohm xmitter output PA).

>So by knowing this - we now know that your antenna is not resonant -
>which is the reason why it is quieter - because it is not receiveing
>anything.

It's not receiving the noise because the combination of the two antennas has produced a null in the antenna pattern conveniently pointed in the direction of the noise source. Presumably, signals from other directions work somewhat normally.

>If we had to divide the frequency to get the antennas resonance to match
>50 ohms - we now end up with a antenna system that is resonant somewhere
>around 70 MHz...

Nope. If that were true, then 4 bay stacked dipole collinear antennas would not work. Each dipole is tuned to the operating frequencies. Put 4 of them on a pole space 1/2 wave apart, add a tangle of phasing coax cables, and you have an antenna that is resonant exactly at the same frequency as the individual dipoles.

>The proper solution is to make phasing lines out of 75 ohm coax and get
>the two antenna's back in phase with each other.
>The one antenna is cancelling the other out.

That's what he's trying to accomplish. He's trying to put a null in the direction of a local noise source.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2599. Re: Noise cancellation on 2m using 2 antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-01 05:13:55 UTC
From: vu2nan <vu2nan.ad80eb8@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <vu2nan.ad80eb8@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 568

bilou;798076 Wrote:
> "Channel Jumper" Channel.Jumper.ad71198@radiobanter.com wrote in message
>
> news:Channel.Jumper.ad71198@radiobanter.com...-
> If the IMpedance is wrong, and the VSWR is 3:1
>
> That means that the power has to travel up and down the coax 3 times
> before it is radiated.
> """""""""""""""""""
> Sounds like you need to do a little more research before you post your
> findings on here.-
> And he is not the only one :-)
>
> --- news://freenews.netfront.net/ - complaints: news@netfront.net ---

... .. !

73

Nandu.

--
vu2nan

2600. Crossposting Permitted to rec.radio.amateur.moderated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-01 06:00:02 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting-1-1351749600@panix.com>
Source record: 566
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting
Revision: 1.2 2011/11/02 04:08:53
Posting-Frequency: posted twice monthly
URL: http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rram/index.html

Changes followed by "|".

After a 30-day public discussion and feedback period to gauge reader
opinions in March of 2009:

http://groups.google.com/group/rec.radio.amateur.moderated/browse_thread/thread/d7d337db35
f23326

the rec.radio.amateur.moderated Moderation Team had decided to consider |
amending its charter, and permit limited simultaneous crossposting to
rec.radio.amateur.moderated and one other unmoderated
amateur-radio-related discussion newsgroup. After a successful trial |
period (90 days, through early July 2009), we decided to adopt this |
change permanently. |

Approved rec.radio.amateur.* newsgroups are those that are currently
listed in the latest version of the "List of Big Eight Newsgroups" which
is crossposted monthly to news.announce.newgroups, news.groups, and
news.lists.misc.

Approved alt.radio.amateur.* and alt.ham-radio.* newsgroups are those
that have been created consistent with the suggestions in "So You Want
to Create an Alt Newsgroup" at:

http://www.faqs.org/faqs/alt-creation-guide/

Approved regional hierarchy newsgroups are those that contain either
"radio.amateur" or "ham-radio" in their names, including
uk.radio.amateur and aus.radio.amateur.misc.

We will make every reasonable effort to keep our list of approved
newsgroups up-to-date. In case we have overlooked any, and a submission
is rejected in error as a result, the rejected submitter can E-mail us
at our administrative contact address (in the signature at the bottom of
this article, and the default Reply-To for the rejection message)
requesting that it be added, and that the article be approved. We may
still choose to reject articles crossposted to any alt.* newsgroup with
an inappropriate name, including obscene language, embedded
name-calling, or encouragement of unlawful conduct.
```

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-amateur-moderated-request@panix.com.

2601. Re: Dipole advice?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-01 09:50:04 UTC
From: Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <509245cf$0$1217$65785112@news.neostrada.pl>
Source record: 567

"Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> napisal w wiadomosci
news:509010D9.5000600@nospam.com...
>>>
>
> My 75 meter loop at 35 feet of height is not the best antenna in the
> world, but it is the best I can do for height given my trees and property.
> However, I listened to someone who knew more about antennas than myself
> and he convinced me to change my window line feed to open wire. I got a
> huge benefit in performance. It does not make sense to me that a plastic
> dialectric is so much worse than air. Maybe it is the change from 450 ohms
> to 600. But boy did that antenna start working better.

The both halves of your antenna work in each cycle as the radiator and next
as the counterpoise.
For the counterpoise the bare wire is better than the insulated.
S*

2602. Re: Noise cancellation on 2m using 2 antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-01 14:26:51 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <TM2dnd0z0rgxGw_NnZ2dnUVZ_uSdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 569

"tom" <news4792@taring.org> wrote in message
news:5091dee3$0$74854$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net...
> On 10/31/2012 8:38 AM, Channel Jumper wrote:
>> If the IMpedance is wrong, and the VSWR is 3:1
>>
>> That means that the power has to travel up and down the coax 3 times
>> before it is radiated.
>>
>
> Interesting concept. This is totally new. And wrong.
>
> tom
> K0TAR
>

Maybe he needs to get with this man and come up with a whole new theory on
swr.
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zOOihiLLS4I&feature=related

I see that much progress has been made on the SWR theory from the time I
passed the First Class Radiotelephone back in 1972. Kraus was wrong :-)

2603. Re: Noise cancellation on 2m using 2 antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-01 15:43:28 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <qo5598tvnv7sm4lelbm5se0t9qau9h4ii4@4ax.com>
Source record: 570

On Wed, 31 Oct 2012 21:31:01 -0500, tom <news4792@taring.org> wrote:

>On 10/31/2012 8:38 AM, Channel Jumper wrote:
>> If the IMpedance is wrong, and the VSWR is 3:1
>>
>> That means that the power has to travel up and down the coax 3 times
>> before it is radiated.

>Interesting concept. This is totally new. And wrong.
>tom
>K0TAR

Ah, but if it were true, it would certainly be useful. Since a short
circuit can produce infinite VSWR, the signal would bounce back an
forth an infinite number of times. Just transmit some RF into a
shorted piece of coax cable, unplug the trasmitter, replace the
transmitter with another short circuit, and you have an "RF power
Storage Bottle(tm)", with the signal bouncing back and forth forever.
When you need some RF, just uncork one end of the coax cable, and out
comes the stored RF.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2604. Re: Dipole advice?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-01 15:51:51 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <ndiam9-qsd.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 571

Szczepan Bialek <sz.bialek@wp.pl> wrote:
>
> "Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> napisal w wiadomosci
> news:509010D9.5000600@nospam.com...
>>>>
>>
>> My 75 meter loop at 35 feet of height is not the best antenna in the
>> world, but it is the best I can do for height given my trees and property.
>> However, I listened to someone who knew more about antennas than myself
>> and he convinced me to change my window line feed to open wire. I got a
>> huge benefit in performance. It does not make sense to me that a plastic
>> dialectric is so much worse than air. Maybe it is the change from 450 ohms
>> to 600. But boy did that antenna start working better.
>
> The both halves of your antenna work in each cycle as the radiator and next
> as the counterpoise.

Nope.

> For the counterpoise the bare wire is better than the insulated.

Wrong again.

Do you wear slip on shoes?

2605. Re: Noise cancellation on 2m using 2 antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-01 19:02:40 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <k6uh0l$4n7$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 572

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
news:qo5598tvnv7sm4lelbm5se0t9qau9h4ii4@4ax.com...
:
: Ah, but if it were true, it would certainly be useful. Since a short
: circuit can produce infinite VSWR, the signal would bounce back an
: forth an infinite number of times. Just transmit some RF into a
: shorted piece of coax cable, unplug the trasmitter, replace the
: transmitter with another short circuit, and you have an "RF power
: Storage Bottle(tm)", with the signal bouncing back and forth forever.
: When you need some RF, just uncork one end of the coax cable, and out
: comes the stored RF.
:
: --
: Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com

Ah - real cork or synthetic cork? We have to consider the dielectric :-)

73 Ian.

2606. Re: Noise cancellation on 2m using 2 antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-01 21:46:54 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <7oq598d4qm7p3iuj9mma7u90hvk7t41np5@4ax.com>
Source record: 573

On Thu, 1 Nov 2012 19:02:40 -0000, "Ian"
<nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote:

>"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
>news:qo5598tvnv7sm4lelbm5se0t9qau9h4ii4@4ax.com...
>:
>: Ah, but if it were true, it would certainly be useful. Since a short
>: circuit can produce infinite VSWR, the signal would bounce back an
>: forth an infinite number of times. Just transmit some RF into a
>: shorted piece of coax cable, unplug the trasmitter, replace the
>: transmitter with another short circuit, and you have an "RF power
>: Storage Bottle(tm)", with the signal bouncing back and forth forever.
>: When you need some RF, just uncork one end of the coax cable, and out
>: comes the stored RF.
>:
>: --
>: Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
>
>Ah - real cork or synthetic cork? We have to consider the dielectric :-)
>73 Ian.

Well, to be (uncharacteristically) honest, one doesn't need a magic
reflecting VSWR theory to build my perpetual RF motion machine. It
would be easy enough to just put a T connector half way between two
pieces of shorted coax cable. Apply some RF to the T connector,
disconnect the transmitter, and cover the T connector. The RF should
bounce back and forth between the coax end points forever. All one
needs is lossless coax, superconducting lossless conductors, and
lossless vacuum dielectric. I don't think a cork would be necessary.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2607. Re: Noise cancellation on 2m using 2 antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-01 21:56:59 UTC
From: Ian <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net>
Message-ID: <k6us51$1p9$1@speranza.aioe.org>
Source record: 574

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
news:7oq598d4qm7p3iuj9mma7u90hvk7t41np5@4ax.com...
: On Thu, 1 Nov 2012 19:02:40 -0000, "Ian"
: <nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote:
:
: >"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message
: >news:qo5598tvnv7sm4lelbm5se0t9qau9h4ii4@4ax.com...
: >:
: >: Ah, but if it were true, it would certainly be useful. Since a short
: >: circuit can produce infinite VSWR, the signal would bounce back an
: >: forth an infinite number of times. Just transmit some RF into a
: >: shorted piece of coax cable, unplug the trasmitter, replace the
: >: transmitter with another short circuit, and you have an "RF power
: >: Storage Bottle(tm)", with the signal bouncing back and forth forever.
: >: When you need some RF, just uncork one end of the coax cable, and out
: >: comes the stored RF.
: >:
: >: --
: >: Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
: >
: >Ah - real cork or synthetic cork? We have to consider the dielectric :-)
: >73 Ian.
:
: Well, to be (uncharacteristically) honest, one doesn't need a magic
: reflecting VSWR theory to build my perpetual RF motion machine. It
: would be easy enough to just put a T connector half way between two
: pieces of shorted coax cable. Apply some RF to the T connector,
: disconnect the transmitter, and cover the T connector. The RF should
: bounce back and forth between the coax end points forever. All one
: needs is lossless coax, superconducting lossless conductors, and
: lossless vacuum dielectric. I don't think a cork would be necessary.
:
: --
: Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com

Hello Jeff.

I wonder how long it will be before lossless coax, superconducting lossless conductors and lossless vacuum dielectric become a reality?
What other, currently theoretical, components could we make use of? I like portable operating so I'd go for an AA cell that can hold at least 100 Watt hours of power. I'd settle for a soldering iron that can melt solder but is well enough educated not to burn me when I grab the wrong end.

73 Ian.

2608. Re: Dipole advice?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-01 23:00:44 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <naDks.5813$kP4.1136@newsfe15.iad>
Source record: 575

Hi,
I am blessed to have the DX-CC land in my lap, but used and soon will need rewiring. Any advice on those coils? Can they just be re-coiled with the same wire all along? I have a large coil of solid copper wire that is 12g with the plastic jacket with a uv thin sholack. What are the recemmendations for the coil turns and lengths of that coil wire?

or am I better off replacing those coils with exactly the same size enammeled copper wire with two solder joints? Same as the manufacture does. Would they just do it this way to speed up the process? Make it easier for mass production?

If I were to wire that top leg all same wire including the coils, is that preferred? Any ideas as to the specs for doing it that way if you guys think that is electrically more logical? Or not?

Thanks

73s

"Boomer" <boomer@nospam.com> wrote in message
news:509010D9.5000600@nospam.com...
> On 10/30/2012 8:23 AM, W5DXP wrote:
>> On Monday, October 29, 2012 2:45:22 PM UTC-5, Boomer wrote:
>>> I still think you should do this yourself. Just ABing the receiver is an
>>> important test. G5RVs have a reputation that I cannot personally confirm
>>> of being noisy. I do know for certain that some antennas produce more
>>> noise than others.
>>
>> I've spent many years experimenting with G5RVs including field strength
>> measurements vs a dipole and a vertical. When someone has a problem with
>> a G5RV on 75m, it is invariably because good engineering practice was not
>> used in that particular design and installation. An inverted-V at 15 feet
>> with no choke/balun and twinlead taped to a conductive pole and/or laying
>> on the ground is certainly not going to work very well. With both
>> antennas properly designed and installed, it is difficult to tell the
>> difference at resonance on 75m. However, the G5RV is fairly
>> non-functional on 30m, 17m, 15m, and 10m. 17m and 10m are necessities for
>> me and that's why I don't use one. I bought a G5RV in the late 80's
>> expecting it to live up to its all-HF band advertising and I was
>> disappointed. That's when I went to my no-tuner all-HF-band 130' dipole.
>>
>> http://www.w5dxp.com/notuner.htm
>>
>> Like any dipole where the two dipole elements are DC isolated from each
>> other, the G5RV is susceptible to precipitation static. An RF choke

>> across the conductors will solve that problem.
>>
>
> Maybe those who chose a G5RV to buy something cheap and easy also then
> erect it poorly. I have seen a G5RV erected in my town here. It looks
> awful. It works just as well. I talked to another ham a few days ago on 40
> meters. His G5RV was mounted at 10 feet. Some guys actually wind their
> window line into a coil.
>
> I also saw another antenna in town. It was supposedly a 75 meter zepp. It
> had 6 feet of window line and then a 60 of wire wound around a single
> tree. I am always amazed at the lack of planning and engineering that go
> into some antenna installations.
>
> These guys will never have a good signal and probably never know why. Most
> will not ask for help because they already know that their antenna is
> great. I don't know why some hams will have their self-esteem tied up in
> their rigs and antennas. I mostly use an Icom 751A and I know it is not
> the best rig in the world. It is old and needs repair once in a while. My
> 75 meter loop at 35 feet of height is not the best antenna in the world,
> but it is the best I can do for height given my trees and property.
> However, I listened to someone who knew more about antennas than myself
> and he convinced me to change my window line feed to open wire. I got a
> huge benefit in performance. It does not make sense to me that a plastic
> dialectric is so much worse than air. Maybe it is the change from 450 ohms
> to 600. But boy did that antenna start working better.
>
> Michael

2609. Re: Noise cancellation on 2m using 2 antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-02 02:19:31 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <dm8698904gc4pe42obpm17rsfd9b2l4jt5@4ax.com>
Source record: 576

On Thu, 1 Nov 2012 21:56:59 -0000, "Ian"
<nospam@nospam-please-I-am-veggie.net> wrote:

>I wonder how long it will be before lossless coax, superconducting lossless
>conductors and lossless vacuum dielectric become a reality?

Room temperature super-conductors are a possible solution.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Room-temperature_superconductor>

>What other, currently theoretical, components could we make use of?

The list is huge. Just about any device that is plagued by IR losses
would benefit. You can already by superconductor wire:
<http://www.suptech.com/hts_wire_overview.php>
The RF application is superconducting wire and ceramics for low loss
cell site filters and front ends:
<http://www.suptech.com/superlink_850.php>

Superconducting power transmission lines are being tested:
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electric_power_transmission#Superconducting_cables>
In theory, the energy necessary to keep the transmission lines cold is
less than the energy loss that would be produced if they were made
from the traditional aluminum conductors.

>I like
>portable operating so I'd go for an AA cell that can hold at least 100 Watt
>hours of power.

Different animal. 100 watts for how long? We're talking energy here,
as in Joules or watt-seconds, not just power in watts. I can easily
give you 100 watts to heat your soldering iron, but only for a few
seconds. If you want to use it for more than a few seconds, you'll
need more energy, or more specifically, more energy density.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energy_density>
(It might be helpful to know that 1 kw-hr is 3.6MJ). Just pick your
energy source and calculate how long it will run a 100 load. For
example, the AA alkaline battery holds 15,000 joules and will run a
100 watt load for:
15,000 watt-seconds / 100 watts = 150 seconds
which will never happen because the internal resistance of the battery
will first will convert much of that energy into heat. You're
probably better off soldering with something that is converted
directly to heat such as a butane soldering iron, rather than being
converted to electricity as an intermediate step.

Incidentally, the only difference between a battery and a bomb is the
energy density. As you climb up the table towards increasingly larger

energy densities, you rapidly approach a weapon of mass destruction.

>I'd settle for a soldering iron that can melt solder but is
>well enough educated not to burn me when I grab the wrong end.

No problem. See:
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ColdHeat>
This soldering iron tip has so little thermal mass that it heats up
and cools down very quickly. Touch the tip after soldering, and you
won't get burned.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2610. Re: Noise cancellation on 2m using 2 antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-02 12:05:16 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <797fb6d6-3ffa-4d43-a98a-769381ca36c4@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 577

On Thursday, November 1, 2012 5:12:55 PM UTC-5, Ian wrote:
> I wonder how long it will be before lossless coax, superconducting lossless
> conductors and lossless vacuum dielectric become a reality?

Lossless transfer of RF energy through a superconductor would violate the laws of physics. From "Fields and Waves ..." by Ramo and Whinnery: "A perfect conductor is usually understood to be a material in which there is *no electric field at any frequency*. Maxwell's equations ensure that there is then also no time varying magnetic field in the perfect conductor. ... Unlike the ideal collisionless conductor, *losses occur in superconductors* at nonzero frequencies and non zero temperatures."

2611. CTCSS board for an FT290R MkII

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-02 14:30:22 UTC
From: Chris Townsend <chris@cbnr.net>
Message-ID: <Q%Qks.99050$lz1.42284@fx28.am4>
Source record: 578

Hi,

Does anyone have a working CTCSS board for an FT290R MkII for sale?

If you have one, or if you know where I can get one, please email me at g8put@g8put.com

Regards
Chris, G8PUT

2612. HOT LATEST UPDATED VIDEOS AND SEXY ACTRESES PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-03 01:30:02 UTC
From: LPWS <3ghfhfffgg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <97713866-125a-41f3-b4b5-1d1da6000099@pb2g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 579

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

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http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/oracle-interview-questions-and-answers.html
hardware interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/hardware-interview-questions-and-answers.html
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http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/networking-interview-questions-and.html
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http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/dotnet-interview-questions-and-answers.html
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http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/datawarehousing-interview-questions-and.html
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hardware jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/hardware-jobs.html
networking jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/networking-jobs.html
datawarehousing jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/datawarehousing-jobs.html
GOOGLE ADSENSE
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/google-adsense.html

2613. Re: Noise cancellation on 2m using 2 antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-03 01:31:08 UTC
From: tom <news4792@taring.org>
Message-ID: <509473da$0$95324$8046368a@newsreader.iphouse.net>
Source record: 580

On 11/2/2012 7:05 AM, W5DXP wrote:
> On Thursday, November 1, 2012 5:12:55 PM UTC-5, Ian wrote:
>> I wonder how long it will be before lossless coax, superconducting lossless
>> conductors and lossless vacuum dielectric become a reality?
>
> Lossless transfer of RF energy through a superconductor would violate the laws of physics. From "Fields and Waves ..." by Ramo and Whinnery: "A perfect conductor is usually understood to be a material in which there is *no electric field at any frequency*. Maxwell's equations ensure that there is then also no time varying magnetic field in the perfect conductor. ... Unlike the ideal collisionless conductor, *losses occur in superconductors* at nonzero frequencies and non zero temperatures."
>

Thanks. Your knowledge in these sorts of areas, which I think are real,
are appreciated.

tom
K0TAR

2614. OT: QSL question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-03 03:27:14 UTC
From: ogrowup@webtv.net
Message-ID: <7149-50948F12-283@storefull-3172.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 581

I've finally found the last of my QSLs from my period as a SWL of the ham bands (1977 and 1983-85) and have been loading them into my computer.

I have a question of prefixes- one country in particular- East Germany.

A typical EG call would be Y23AZ. Now, is the prefix Y2 or Y23?

--
"Again and again we have owed peace to the fact we were prepared for war."--

Theodore Roosevelt

2615. Re: OT: QSL question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-03 08:50:38 UTC
From: Rob <nomail@example.com>
Message-ID: <slrnk99mmu.3i3.nomail@xs8.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 582

Padraigh ProAmerica <ogrowup@webtv.net> wrote:
> I've finally found the last of my QSLs from my period as a SWL of the
> ham bands (1977 and 1983-85) and have been loading them into my
> computer.
>
> I have a question of prefixes- one country in particular- East Germany.
>
> A typical EG call would be Y23AZ. Now, is the prefix Y2 or Y23?

Y2

2616. Re: OT: QSL question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-03 14:44:27 UTC
From: ogrowup@webtv.net
Message-ID: <10391-50952DCB-73@storefull-3173.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 583

That seems right. Thanks for the confirmation.

--
"Again and again we have owed peace to the fact we were prepared for
war."--

Theodore Roosevelt

2617. Re: Dipole advice?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-03 15:37:04 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <33d7ec2c-604d-4c1a-a472-726823d78551@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 584

On Thursday, November 1, 2012 6:00:36 PM UTC-5, Tom wrote:
> Hi,
>
> I am blessed to have the DX-CC land in my lap, but used and soon will need
>
> rewiring. Any advice on those coils? Can they just be re-coiled with the
>
> same wire all along? I have a large coil of solid copper wire that is 12g
>
> with the plastic jacket with a uv thin sholack. What are the recemmendations
>
> for the coil turns and lengths of that coil wire?
>
>
>
> or am I better off replacing those coils with exactly the same size
>
> enammeled copper wire with two solder joints? Same as the manufacture does.
>
> Would they just do it this way to speed up the process? Make it easier for
>
> mass production?
>
>
>
> If I were to wire that top leg all same wire including the coils, is that
>
> preferred? Any ideas as to the specs for doing it that way if you guys think
>
> that is electrically more logical? Or not?
>
>
>
> Thanks
>
>
>
> 73s
>
>
>
>
>
>
>

>

If it still works, I see no real need to rewire. The green coating is not going to hurt anything, unless it's so severe the wire is rotting away. Or if the coating causes a short between windings for some reason. If not, I would just use it as is.
But if you really feel compelled to rewire it, I would use the same exact gauge solid wire that was originally used. That way you can use the same forms with no design changes.

2618. LF Antenna Design

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-04 00:30:11 UTC
From: rickman <gnuarm@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <k74cus$p45$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 585

I am looking to build a LF antenna for a home built WWVB receiver and have found a number of antenna designs. The ones that might be best look like shielded loop antennas. Here is a pretty good page showing construction of one.

http://w5jgv.com/rxloop/index.htm

I will be looking to get as large a signal out of the antenna as possible without using a preamp. From what I can tell, I will want to use as many turns as possible, limited by the upper frequency of the antenna. I assume this is because as the cable gets longer the self resonant frequency drops.

Am I headed down the right path? The only other antenna I have found for LF work is a ferrite core coil antenna, but my impression is that they don't pick up as large a signal. That is somewhat mitigated by the fact that nearly every crystal radio that isn't connected to a long wire is connected to a ferrite core. These are powered by the received signal itself, so it must pick up some decent signal. Then again, I think they mostly pick up local stations without a very optimal antenna, no?

I'm interested in any sources of info that might help me in my planning.

Rick

2619. Re: Noise cancellation on 2m using 2 antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-04 02:33:15 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <5e440b5f-c5a7-435d-97e6-00fcbb362c50@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 586

On Friday, November 2, 2012 8:31:07 PM UTC-5, tom wrote:
> Thanks.

It is possible to have zero losses in a DC steady-state superconducting system that is free of collisions, i.e. no particle acceleration. However, RF (AC) guarantees particle acceleration and collisions which are a type of friction.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2620. Re: LF Antenna Design

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-04 03:24:01 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <culb98le0treq2fvdon3r4c5ddm4ng9ktm@4ax.com>
Source record: 587

On Sat, 03 Nov 2012 20:30:11 -0400, rickman <gnuarm@gmail.com> wrote:

>I am looking to build a LF antenna for a home built WWVB receiver and
>have found a number of antenna designs.

Oh, so that's what you were asking in sci.electronics.design.

>The ones that might be best
>look like shielded loop antennas. Here is a pretty good page showing
>construction of one.
>http://w5jgv.com/rxloop/index.htm

Yep. Loops are good. However, there are smaller, cheaper, and
possibly more appropriate antennas available if you have a fairly good
signal. That's the real problem. At 60KHz, the atmospheric noise is
sufficiently high to bury even strong signals. Worse, the propagation
varies with the time of day.
<http://tf.nist.gov/stations/wwvbcoverage.htm>
<http://tf.nist.gov/tf-cgi/wwvbmonitor_e.cgi>
<http://www.febo.com/time-freq/wwvb/sig-strength/index.html>
Adding more antenna gain does nothing as it increases the received
noise and signal equally. The ratio (i.e. SNR) remains the same.

More on the subject of WWVB antennas at:
<http://www.c-max-time.com/tech/antenna.php>
<http://www.febo.com/time-freq/wwvb/index.html>
<http://www.tinaja.com/glib/WWVBexps.pdf>
<http://www.ka7oei.com/wwvb_antenna.html>
<http://lakeweb.com/rf/wwvb/>
<http://www.prc68.com/I/Loop.shtml>
<http://www.febo.com/time-freq/wwvb/antenna/index.html>
<http://www.leapsecond.com/museum/10509a/>

Probing around a WWVB receiver:
<http://www.leapsecond.com/pages/sony-wwvb/>

>I will be looking to get as large a signal out of the antenna as
>possible without using a preamp.

That's possible, but preamps solve lots of problems. The big one is
the impedance match between the loop and the receiver input.

>From what I can tell, I will want to
>use as many turns as possible, limited by the upper frequency of the
>antenna. I assume this is because as the cable gets longer the self
>resonant frequency drops.

Sorta. What really happens is that you can build an antenna for size,
bandwidth, or gain, pick any two. Building a larger antenna will
yield more gain or more bandwidth (but not both). The little tiny
ferrite loopsticks are the same, lacking in either gain or bandwidth.
>
>Am I headed down the right path?

Dunno. I'm not sure what you're trying to accomplish and what
limitations on cost, size, weight, power, etc are involved.

>The only other antenna I have found
>for LF work is a ferrite core coil antenna, but my impression is that
>they don't pick up as large a signal. That is somewhat mitigated by the
>fact that nearly every crystal radio that isn't connected to a long wire
>is connected to a ferrite core. These are powered by the received
>signal itself, so it must pick up some decent signal. Then again, I
>think they mostly pick up local stations without a very optimal antenna,
>no?

>I'm interested in any sources of info that might help me in my planning.
>
>Rick
--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2621. Dx engineering 1:1 balun or ugly balun?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-04 03:52:42 UTC
From: kb8viv <kb8viv.adbaed8@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <kb8viv.adbaed8@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 588

Hey gang, i was working on my full wave horizontal 80 mtr loop and decided to add either an "ugly balun," or possibly a dx engineering 1:1 balun. The antenna is abt 275 ft long and is currently just fed directly with coax, and I use it for 10-80 operation with a tuner.

Obviously, i like the cost of building an ugly balun, but will it work as good as the 1:1 dx engineering balun? Thanks in advance.

73's de kb8viv

--
kb8viv

2622. Re: Dx engineering 1:1 balun or ugly balun?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-04 14:34:13 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <391423c4-7a19-4827-a080-fbb17eac3b5f@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 589

On Saturday, November 3, 2012 10:52:42 PM UTC-5, kb8viv wrote:
> Obviously, i like the cost of building an ugly balun, but will it work
> as good as the 1:1 dx engineering balun? Thanks in advance.

Here's some information: http://www.karinya.net/g3txq/chokes/

As you can see, there are none of the air-core baluns that work very well 80m-10m because they are narrow-banded. Note that 25 turns is not enough turns for 80m and too many turns for 10m. Compare the bandwidth of the ferrite toroid baluns to the bandwidth of the air-core baluns. (We might define that bandwidth as any color except red, i.e. any frequency where the choking impedance is greater than 1K ohms.)
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2623. Re: LF Antenna Design

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-04 14:55:50 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
Message-ID: <e4026$50968241$18ec6dd7$1943@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 590

On 11/3/2012 10:24 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Sat, 03 Nov 2012 20:30:11 -0400, rickman <gnuarm@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>> I am looking to build a LF antenna for a home built WWVB receiver and
>> have found a number of antenna designs.
>
> Oh, so that's what you were asking in sci.electronics.design.
>
>> The ones that might be best
>> look like shielded loop antennas. Here is a pretty good page showing
>> construction of one.
>> http://w5jgv.com/rxloop/index.htm
>
> Yep. Loops are good. However, there are smaller, cheaper, and
> possibly more appropriate antennas available if you have a fairly good
> signal. That's the real problem. At 60KHz, the atmospheric noise is
> sufficiently high to bury even strong signals. Worse, the propagation
> varies with the time of day.
> <http://tf.nist.gov/stations/wwvbcoverage.htm>
> <http://tf.nist.gov/tf-cgi/wwvbmonitor_e.cgi>
> <http://www.febo.com/time-freq/wwvb/sig-strength/index.html>
> Adding more antenna gain does nothing as it increases the received
> noise and signal equally. The ratio (i.e. SNR) remains the same.
>
> More on the subject of WWVB antennas at:
> <http://www.c-max-time.com/tech/antenna.php>
> <http://www.febo.com/time-freq/wwvb/index.html>
> <http://www.tinaja.com/glib/WWVBexps.pdf>
> <http://www.ka7oei.com/wwvb_antenna.html>
> <http://lakeweb.com/rf/wwvb/>
> <http://www.prc68.com/I/Loop.shtml>
> <http://www.febo.com/time-freq/wwvb/antenna/index.html>
> <http://www.leapsecond.com/museum/10509a/>
>
> Probing around a WWVB receiver:
> <http://www.leapsecond.com/pages/sony-wwvb/>
>
>> I will be looking to get as large a signal out of the antenna as
>> possible without using a preamp.
>
> That's possible, but preamps solve lots of problems. The big one is
> the impedance match between the loop and the receiver input.
>
>>From what I can tell, I will want to

>> use as many turns as possible, limited by the upper frequency of the
>> antenna. I assume this is because as the cable gets longer the self
>> resonant frequency drops.
>
> Sorta. What really happens is that you can build an antenna for size,
> bandwidth, or gain, pick any two. Building a larger antenna will
> yield more gain or more bandwidth (but not both). The little tiny
> ferrite loopsticks are the same, lacking in either gain or bandwidth.
>>
>> Am I headed down the right path?
>
> Dunno. I'm not sure what you're trying to accomplish and what
> limitations on cost, size, weight, power, etc are involved.
>
>> The only other antenna I have found
>> for LF work is a ferrite core coil antenna, but my impression is that
>> they don't pick up as large a signal. That is somewhat mitigated by the
>> fact that nearly every crystal radio that isn't connected to a long wire
>> is connected to a ferrite core. These are powered by the received
>> signal itself, so it must pick up some decent signal. Then again, I
>> think they mostly pick up local stations without a very optimal antenna,
>> no?
>
>
>> I'm interested in any sources of info that might help me in my planning.
>>
>> Rick

Hey Jeff,
I did some searching for info for him but didn't find a lot on just a
loop resonant at 60 Khz. I was looking for turns and capacitance but
found no designs.
So I think he needs to pick a size that he is comfortable with and
calculate turns somewhere between 100uh and 200 uh and find some
polystyrene 10,000 pf caps put 4,5, or 6 in parallel and then find a
large air variable to fine tune it with. (135uh and 5000pf is resonant
at 60khz) Then he needs a matching pickup coil, I've seen a small coil
about 1/5 dia. of the larger coil used. There are other methods.
Should he use coax? Wrap it with foil when complete? (with gap)
You're thoughts? (maybe more uh's?

kb8viv, you need to give use some idea on the physical size you can
tolerate. also, are you sure you don't want a preamp?
Mikek

2624. Re: LF Antenna Design

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-04 16:32:14 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <ethim9-pqb.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 592

rickman <gnuarm@gmail.com> wrote:
> I am looking to build a LF antenna for a home built WWVB receiver and
> have found a number of antenna designs. The ones that might be best
> look like shielded loop antennas. Here is a pretty good page showing
> construction of one.
>
> http://w5jgv.com/rxloop/index.htm
>
> I will be looking to get as large a signal out of the antenna as
> possible without using a preamp. From what I can tell, I will want to
> use as many turns as possible, limited by the upper frequency of the
> antenna. I assume this is because as the cable gets longer the self
> resonant frequency drops.
>
> Am I headed down the right path? The only other antenna I have found
> for LF work is a ferrite core coil antenna, but my impression is that
> they don't pick up as large a signal. That is somewhat mitigated by the
> fact that nearly every crystal radio that isn't connected to a long wire
> is connected to a ferrite core. These are powered by the received
> signal itself, so it must pick up some decent signal. Then again, I
> think they mostly pick up local stations without a very optimal antenna,
> no?
>
> I'm interested in any sources of info that might help me in my planning.
>
> Rick

You would likely get better results if you did a specific Google search,
i.e. WWVB antenna.

There are lots of articles out there specifically for WWVB antennas
and receivers.

Here's some:

http://www.febo.com/time-freq/wwvb/antenna/index.html

http://www.ka7oei.com/wwvb_antenna.html

http://www.moorepage.net/Loop.html

http://www.creative-science.org.uk/MSF3.html

2625. Re: Dx engineering 1:1 balun or ugly balun?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-04 16:34:02 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <k765dr$33q$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 591

"W5DXP" wrote in message
news:391423c4-7a19-4827-a080-fbb17eac3b5f@googlegroups.com...

On Saturday, November 3, 2012 10:52:42 PM UTC-5, kb8viv wrote:
> Obviously, i like the cost of building an ugly balun, but will it work
> as good as the 1:1 dx engineering balun? Thanks in advance.

Here's some information: http://www.karinya.net/g3txq/chokes/

As you can see, there are none of the air-core baluns that work very well 80m-10m because they are narrow-banded. Note that 25 turns is not enough turns for 80m and too many turns for 10m. Compare the bandwidth of the ferrite toroid baluns to the # bandwidth of the air-core baluns. (We might define that bandwidth as any color except red, i.e. any frequency where the choking impedance is greater than 1K ohms.)

Nice link.

2626. Re: LF Antenna Design

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-04 17:00:29 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <hd5d98h2cn91qjqg4hv8jkjod16usl1u4k@4ax.com>
Source record: 593

On Sun, 04 Nov 2012 08:55:50 -0600, amdx <amdx@knologynotthis.net>
wrote:

> I did some searching for info for him but didn't find a lot on just a
>loop resonant at 60 Khz. I was looking for turns and capacitance but
>found no designs.
> So I think he needs to pick a size that he is comfortable with and
>calculate turns somewhere between 100uh and 200 uh and find some
>polystyrene 10,000 pf caps put 4,5, or 6 in parallel and then find a
>large air variable to fine tune it with. (135uh and 5000pf is resonant
>at 60khz) Then he needs a matching pickup coil, I've seen a small coil
>about 1/5 dia. of the larger coil used. There are other methods.
> Should he use coax? Wrap it with foil when complete? (with gap)
> You're thoughts? (maybe more uh's?

Ok, let's do the math (for the 2nd time as my PC crashed in the middle
of the first attempt).

The loop antenna is basically an impedance transformer. To feed with
50 ohm coax and no preamp in the antenna, the require turns ratio is:
(main-loop-turns / 1-turn-coupling)^2 = Xl-main-loop / 50 ohms
Using your 0.01uF tuning capacitor, which has a reactance of:
Xc = 1 / (2 * Pi * Freq * 0.01uF) = 265 ohms
At resonance, the inductive and capacitive reactances are equal.
Plugging in, I get a turns ratio of:
sqrt (265 / 50) = 2.3
which isn't very practical for a loop antenna. To get a higher turns
ratio, a smaller cap will be needed. For example, with 1000pF, the
reactances are 2600 ohms for a turns ratio of 7.2, which is somewhat
better. The main loop and the coupling loop would need to be rather
close together. No problem with a ferrite core, but not very
practical with an air core shielded loop. You could use your 1/5th
size coupling loop (as is used in a magnetic loop HF antenna), but at
60KHz, efficient coupling will not happen. The loops need to be
physically close (or wrapped around a ferrite rod). However, a tapped
loop would work if you insist on not using a preamp.

The more common way is to use a preamp at the antenna. It's purpose
is to amplify the received signal, but also to deal with the loop to
coax impedance conversion. See the schematic at:
<http://www.ka7oei.com/wwvb_ant_1_1.gif>
Note that the amp if connected directly across the main loop. The
0.4uF tuning cap yields a reactance of 6.6 ohms, so the 1K amplifier
input resistor will have no effect on Q. I would have used a smaller
capacitance, but since the author elected to use a bipolar xsistor

instead of a FET, the lower reactance will result in a smaller voltage swing and will help prevent clipping.

Then, there's bandwidth or Q. The main loop will probably require about 15ft of #26awg wire according to some of the construction articles. At 0.041 ohms/ft, 15ft = 0.6 ohms.
Unloaded Q = Xl / R = 265 / 0.6 = 440
So, the -3dB bandwidth of the loop will be:
60Khz / 440 = 135 Hz
Since the bandwidth of WWVB is about 700Hz, that should work. It will never really have a Q of 440 due to loading and losses, but that should give a clue on how critical the tuning might become with a huge, single turn loop. Incidentally, I was aiming for a Q of about 5 on the LORAN antennas which was required because the 100KHz LORAN signal is 20KHz wide. Loops were possible, but amplified whip antennas were much easier to deal with.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
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Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2627. Re: Dx engineering 1:1 balun or ugly balun?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-04 19:44:23 UTC
From: kb8viv <kb8viv.adcabf9@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <kb8viv.adcabf9@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 594

Thanks for the reply. At this point I may just forego the balun all
together and continue to just feed theloop with coax. Thanks again es
73's.

Kb8viv

--
kb8viv

2628. Re: LF Antenna Design

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-04 23:38:08 UTC
From: rickman <gnuarm@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <k76u9o$450$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 595

On 11/4/2012 12:00 PM, Jeff Liebermann wrote:
> On Sun, 04 Nov 2012 08:55:50 -0600, amdx<amdx@knologynotthis.net>
> wrote:
>
>> I did some searching for info for him but didn't find a lot on just a
>> loop resonant at 60 Khz. I was looking for turns and capacitance but
>> found no designs.
>> So I think he needs to pick a size that he is comfortable with and
>> calculate turns somewhere between 100uh and 200 uh and find some
>> polystyrene 10,000 pf caps put 4,5, or 6 in parallel and then find a
>> large air variable to fine tune it with. (135uh and 5000pf is resonant
>> at 60khz) Then he needs a matching pickup coil, I've seen a small coil
>> about 1/5 dia. of the larger coil used. There are other methods.
>> Should he use coax? Wrap it with foil when complete? (with gap)
>> You're thoughts? (maybe more uh's?
>
> Ok, let's do the math (for the 2nd time as my PC crashed in the middle
> of the first attempt).
>
> The loop antenna is basically an impedance transformer. To feed with
> 50 ohm coax and no preamp in the antenna, the require turns ratio is:

This may be a wrong assumption. This antenna will be very close to the receiver and this is a home brew receiver, not a commercial one. I can make the input impedance anything I want really. I am looking at directly driving a high impedance input on the ADC. Is there some reason to work with a lower impedance for a very short run?

BTW, I have seen loop coupled antenna described but one of the pages I found talked about the complexity of correctly coupling the antenna to cables, not just impedance, but the balanced/unbalanced issue. This web page seems to talk about it pretty well.

http://www.w8ji.com/magnetic_receiving_loops.htm

The page I refer to in my original post uses a toroid transformer to couple the output to the antenna rather than a loop. I like the idea, but I have no idea how to calculate the number of turns on the toroid. His app was for 50 ohm cable and a higher frequency than mine.

http://w5jgv.com/rxloop/index.htm

I think this guy did a lot of research in designing his antenna and was very skilled in building it.

> (main-loop-turns / 1-turn-coupling)^2 = Xl-main-loop / 50 ohms
> Using your 0.01uF tuning capacitor, which has a reactance of:
> Xc = 1 / (2 * Pi * Freq * 0.01uF) = 265 ohms
> At resonance, the inductive and capacitive reactances are equal.
> Plugging in, I get a turns ratio of:
> sqrt (265 / 50) = 2.3
> which isn't very practical for a loop antenna.

I'm a bit unclear on this. Is the 2.3 the number of turns in the primary loop to one turn on the pickup loop? What is unpractical about that? Or is this the other way around with 2.3 turns in the pick up to one turn on the antenna primary?

In case you haven't figured it out, this is my weak suit. I didn't have a lot of the core courses in various EE disciplines while focusing on digital. I've picked up a lot over the years in the analog domain and signal processing, but am still rather weak in E&M. On the other hand, I got an 'A' in P-chem! In terms of flunking undergrads, that is the chemistry equivalent of E&M theory in EE.

> To get a higher turns
> ratio, a smaller cap will be needed. For example, with 1000pF, the
> reactances are 2600 ohms for a turns ratio of 7.2, which is somewhat
> better. The main loop and the coupling loop would need to be rather
> close together. No problem with a ferrite core, but not very
> practical with an air core shielded loop. You could use your 1/5th
> size coupling loop (as is used in a magnetic loop HF antenna), but at
> 60KHz, efficient coupling will not happen. The loops need to be
> physically close (or wrapped around a ferrite rod). However, a tapped
> loop would work if you insist on not using a preamp.

The spacing seems to be a critical factor for optimizing transfer of energy. One web page talked about spacing the pick up loop, not too far and not too close.

What exactly is a tapped loop? I'm not picturing this.

I'm thinking of maximizing the voltage out of the antenna into a high impedance load. Is that not a good thing to do? With the direct RF sampling by the ADC I need as high an input as I can get.

> The more common way is to use a preamp at the antenna. It's purpose
> is to amplify the received signal, but also to deal with the loop to
> coax impedance conversion. See the schematic at:
> <http://www.ka7oei.com/wwvb_ant_1_1.gif>

Yes, I've seen this page. I noticed that he used steel conduit for the shield and another page says to avoid magnetic materials for the shield, although I expect the magnetic shielding of thin wall conduit is minimal.

> Note that the amp if connected directly across the main loop. The
> 0.4uF tuning cap yields a reactance of 6.6 ohms, so the 1K amplifier
> input resistor will have no effect on Q. I would have used a smaller
> capacitance, but since the author elected to use a bipolar xsistor

> instead of a FET, the lower reactance will result in a smaller voltage
> swing and will help prevent clipping.

Really? Clipping is a concern? These antennas are typically very highly peaked at the frequency of interest and I don't expect much interference from strong sources like AM radio stations. Would the clipping just be from noise? My understanding is that here, on the east coast, it is hard to receive WWVB but then that is likely with ferrite antennas. Will a large loop, say 3 foot diameter, pick up a significantly larger signal?

> Then, there's bandwidth or Q. The main loop will probably require
> about 15ft of #26awg wire according to some of the construction
> articles. At 0.041 ohms/ft, 15ft = 0.6 ohms.
> Unloaded Q = Xl / R = 265 / 0.6 = 440
> So, the -3dB bandwidth of the loop will be:
> 60Khz / 440 = 135 Hz
> Since the bandwidth of WWVB is about 700Hz, that should work.

Is the bandwidth that wide? The signal is AM and BPSK modulated at 1 Hz rate with minimum modulation periods of 0.2 and 0.1 seconds respectively. I'm surprised the BW is that wide. I understand that the sharp edge of the modulation requires some bandwidth beyond the bit rate. But a document I found on a government page says the antennas only have bandwidths around 260-310 Hz. But they also say the "system bandwidth" is 5 Hz based on the AM pulse width minimum of 200 ms. I'm not sure this is a good way to figure it.

> It will
> never really have a Q of 440 due to loading and losses, but that
> should give a clue on how critical the tuning might become with a
> huge, single turn loop. Incidentally, I was aiming for a Q of about 5
> on the LORAN antennas which was required because the 100KHz LORAN
> signal is 20KHz wide. Loops were possible, but amplified whip
> antennas were much easier to deal with.

I would be doing simulations on the digital design, but I found my FPGA software license is out of date. Good thing I didn't get pulled over! :^) But I'll have to wait until tomorrow to get a new license so I can work on that.

Rick

2629. Re: LF Antenna Design

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-04 23:52:54 UTC
From: rickman <gnuarm@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <k76v5d$8fu$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 596

On 11/4/2012 6:38 PM, rickman wrote:
>
> BTW, I have seen loop coupled antenna described but one of the pages I
> found talked about the complexity of correctly coupling the antenna to
> cables, not just impedance, but the balanced/unbalanced issue. This web
> page seems to talk about it pretty well.
>
> http://www.w8ji.com/magnetic_receiving_loops.htm

So many pages, so little time. I realize that the issues of coupling
are *solved* by using the loop coupling just like the ferrite core
coupling. Opps.

A fair number of LF loop antenna I have found don't bother with this,
but many do.

What will be the impact of not having an actual ground connection
anywhere? Will it be important for the shield to be grounded to a
"proper" ground to be effective? There will be no power line connection
for this device.

Rick

2630. Re: LF Antenna Design

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-05 00:06:21 UTC
From: rickman <gnuarm@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <k76vunclb1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 597

On 11/4/2012 11:32 AM, jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
> rickman<gnuarm@gmail.com> wrote:
>> I am looking to build a LF antenna for a home built WWVB receiver and
>> have found a number of antenna designs. The ones that might be best
>> look like shielded loop antennas. Here is a pretty good page showing
>> construction of one.
>>
>> http://w5jgv.com/rxloop/index.htm
>>
>> I will be looking to get as large a signal out of the antenna as
>> possible without using a preamp. From what I can tell, I will want to
>> use as many turns as possible, limited by the upper frequency of the
>> antenna. I assume this is because as the cable gets longer the self
>> resonant frequency drops.
>>
>> Am I headed down the right path? The only other antenna I have found
>> for LF work is a ferrite core coil antenna, but my impression is that
>> they don't pick up as large a signal. That is somewhat mitigated by the
>> fact that nearly every crystal radio that isn't connected to a long wire
>> is connected to a ferrite core. These are powered by the received
>> signal itself, so it must pick up some decent signal. Then again, I
>> think they mostly pick up local stations without a very optimal antenna,
>> no?
>>
>> I'm interested in any sources of info that might help me in my planning.
>>
>> Rick
>
> You would likely get better results if you did a specific Google search,
> i.e. WWVB antenna.
>
>
> There are lots of articles out there specifically for WWVB antennas
> and receivers.
>
>
> Here's some:
>
> http://www.febo.com/time-freq/wwvb/antenna/index.html
>
> http://www.ka7oei.com/wwvb_antenna.html
>
> http://www.moorepage.net/Loop.html
>

> http://www.creative-science.org.uk/MSF3.html

Thanks for the suggestions. I have looked at dozens of pages so far.
Many of them are very good, but they only talk about what they did and
don't actually teach so much.

Rick

2631. Re: Dx engineering 1:1 balun or ugly balun?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-05 01:18:34 UTC
From: Boomer <boomer@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <509713EA.9090308@nospam.com>
Source record: 598

On 11/4/2012 1:44 PM, kb8viv wrote:
> Thanks for the reply. At this point I may just forego the balun all
> together and continue to just feed theloop with coax. Thanks again es
> 73's.
>
> Kb8viv
>
>
>
>
>
I have a 75 meter loop. I feed it with 600 ohm open wire ladder line. I have experimented with coax and window line.

The 600 ohm ladder line is extremely low loss. This makes up for the nasty mismatch on 75 meters. This scheme got me an antenna that works on 10, 15, and 20 with no tuner. The VSWR is less than 1.6:1 on the worst spot on these bands.

I use this antenna mostly on 75 meters and it works very very well. For some reason I cannot say, the side null of noise from town increased and I got less noise on all bands switching from 450 ohm window line to open wire ladder line. I cannot explain why this happened. It is very nice to see a S0 noise reading on 20, 15, and 10. My 75 meter noise is still between S2 and S3. However, that is quite a step up from what I had originally.

I think the good match on the high bands is because the loop feed point gets higher in impedance at the higher frequencies.

I checked my worst case losses with a calculator on the web. It is found here http://www.kc9aop.net/HAM/antenna_facts.htm#trans_line_loss_calc

Mine calculated out to be about 1/2 db at 75 meters.

Michael

2632. BEST 10 HOT SEXY VIDEOS AND MASALA KISS PHOTOS`

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-05 01:26:17 UTC
From: LPWS <3ghfhfffgg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <682ec0a0-e6e5-45be-bb20-32279017f216@jl13g2000pbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 599

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

jobs
http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

mobile

mobile games free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in

interview question
java interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/java-interview-questions-and-answe
rs.html
oracle interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/oracle-interview-questions-and-ans
wers.html
hardware interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/hardware-interview-questions-and-a
nswers.html
networking interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/networking-interview-questions-and
.html
dotnet interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/dotnet-interview-questions-and-ans
wers.html
c interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/c-interview-questions-and-answers.
html

datawarehousing interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/datawarehousing-interview-questions-and.html
sap interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/sap-interview-questions-and-answers.html

all jobs
java jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/java-jobs.html
oracle jobs
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sap jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/sap-jobs.html
hardware jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/hardware-jobs.html
networking jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/networking-jobs.html
datawarehousing jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/datawarehousing-jobs.html
GOOGLE ADSENSE
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/google-adsense.html

2633. Re: Dx engineering 1:1 balun or ugly balun?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-05 12:20:32 UTC
From: kb8viv <kb8viv.adda918@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <kb8viv.adda918@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 600

Hi Michael,

Tnx for the reply and info. At this point it works well, so I think
I'll just run the coax with a few loops at the feedpoint and call it fit
for service. Tnx agn es 73's.

Kb8viv

--
kb8viv

2634. Re: Dx engineering 1:1 balun or ugly balun?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-05 17:21:37 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <SImdnR75oMs5aArNnZ2dnUVZ_rOdnZ2d@earthlink.com>
Source record: 501

"kb8viv" <kb8viv.adbaed8@radiobanter.com> wrote in message
news:kb8viv.adbaed8@radiobanter.com...
>
> Hey gang, i was working on my full wave horizontal 80 mtr loop and
> decided to add either an "ugly balun," or possibly a dx engineering 1:1
> balun. The antenna is abt 275 ft long and is currently just fed
> directly with coax, and I use it for 10-80 operation with a tuner.
>
> Obviously, i like the cost of building an ugly balun, but will it work
> as good as the 1:1 dx engineering balun? Thanks in advance.
>
> 73's de kb8viv

I do not ever recall seeing it, but maybe two 'ugly baluns" could be used.
One with say 10 turns (or what ever) and then a few feet away another with
20 turns. One would be good for say 3 to 15 mhz and the other good for 15
to 30 mhz.

However by the time you use this much coax, the bead type choke may be
cheaper.

2635. Re: Dx engineering 1:1 balun or ugly balun?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-06 16:07:12 UTC
From: John Ferrell <W8CCW@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <o3di98tok5imqp8vhfabap6ncmqq7ebn3e@4ax.com>
Source record: 502

An interesting thought. I have not read anything that discussed it
before.
Perhaps both the W2DX choke and the ugly balun?

Or may be one is really enough?

On Mon, 5 Nov 2012 12:21:37 -0500, "Ralph Mowery"
<rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote:

>
>"kb8viv" <kb8viv.adbaed8@radiobanter.com> wrote in message
>news:kb8viv.adbaed8@radiobanter.com...
>>
>> Hey gang, i was working on my full wave horizontal 80 mtr loop and
>> decided to add either an "ugly balun," or possibly a dx engineering 1:1
>> balun. The antenna is abt 275 ft long and is currently just fed
>> directly with coax, and I use it for 10-80 operation with a tuner.
>>
>> Obviously, i like the cost of building an ugly balun, but will it work
>> as good as the 1:1 dx engineering balun? Thanks in advance.
>>
>> 73's de kb8viv
>
>I do not ever recall seeing it, but maybe two 'ugly baluns" could be used.
>One with say 10 turns (or what ever) and then a few feet away another with
>20 turns. One would be good for say 3 to 15 mhz and the other good for 15
>to 30 mhz.
>
> However by the time you use this much coax, the bead type choke may be
>cheaper.
>
John Ferrell W8CCW

2636. Seeking New FAQ/Intro Maintainers for rec.radio.amateur.*

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-07 07:05:00 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/recruitment-1-1352271900@panix.com>
Source record: 503
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/recruitment
Revision: 1.2 2009/11/25 14:41:01
Posting-Frequency: posted twice monthly
URL: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/

Changes followed by "|".

The rec.radio.info newsgroup, first established in 1993, has been
recently revived by an active moderation team. We are currently seeking
suitable information, FAQ, and bulletin articles from the entire
rec.radio.* newsgroup hierarchy for simultaneous cross-posting to our
newsgroup.

We are seeking a replacement maintainer for the following information
bulletin formerly posted to rec.radio.amateur.* (and currently archived
at http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/ ):

radio/personal-intro
Subject: Guide to the rec.radio Newsgroups
Maintainer: jeffreyh@Hawaii.Edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Last Posted: 9 Nov 2001 06:18:17 GMT
Posting-Frequency: 15th of each month

One significant omission, requiring immediate updates, for this article |
is that it does not mention newer amateur radio newsgroups created since |
it was written, including: |

rec.radio.amateur.antenna |
rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors |
rec.radio.amateur.dx |
rec.radio.amateur.equipment |
rec.radio.amateur.homebrew |
rec.radio.amateur.moderated |
rec.radio.amateur.space |

We are willing to provide any technical support necessary to get this
article updated and automatically posted again at a regular interval.
This would include establishing contact with the original maintainer for
any necessary permissions. We would prefer to seek a new, dedicated
maintainer at this time, rather than start auto-posting the original
article ourselves.

For more information about our newsgroup, see:
```

http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rri/index.html

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-info-request@panix.com.

2637. Marine antenna ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-07 23:50:16 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <HsCms.24913$pn7.17891@newsfe18.iad>
Source record: 504

Hi

Does the Shakespear or standard marine antenna base that is 1" 14tpi fit anything else?

What about 1" national fine thread hex bolt? Or 3/4" npt plumbing type thread? Anyone have any luck using something else without ruining the threads? I cannot use one of their oem swivel base things for the application I thinking of doing.

thnx for any advice,

73s

2638. Re: LF Antenna Design

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-08 00:47:39 UTC
From: Fred McKenzie <fmmck@aol.com>
Message-ID: <fmmck-224597.19473907112012@5ad64b5e.bb.sky.com>
Source record: 505

In article <k74cus$p45$1@dont-email.me>, rickman <gnuarm@gmail.com>
wrote:

> I'm interested in any sources of info that might help me in my planning.

Rick-

Jeff and others have probably answered your questions with regard to
antenna design. I was wondering what your WWVB receiver was to be used
for?

I considered such a receiver, as well as amplifying WWV at other
frequencies. My goal was to derive an accurate frequency to be used for
calibration of counter timebases.

What I settled on was a Rubidium Controlled Oscillator. I found an
Efratom (Ball) unit on E-Bay, that generates an accurate 10 MHz. I had
to build a 24 Volt power supply for it. It is probably accurate within
a few parts per billion, and is not affected by propagation or
interference.

Fred
K4DII

2639. Re: Marine antenna ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-08 00:48:56 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <lfvl98dp0p4srg4shlr6p6tg9nqkg7voer@4ax.com>
Source record: 506

On Wed, 7 Nov 2012 18:50:16 -0500, "Tom" <abraa@cadabraa.ca> wrote:

>Does the Shakespear or standard marine antenna base that is 1" 14tpi fit
>anything else?

Yes, some farm impliments that I blundered across in the 1970's.
1"-14 UNS (class 2a and 2b) are used only for marine mounts. UNS
means "Unified National Special" which makes it a defacto standard
thread.

>What about 1" national fine thread hex bolt? Or 3/4" npt plumbing type
>thread?

Did you perhaps notice that the 1"-14 UNS thread is a straight thread,
while all the NPT plumbing threads are tapered?

>Anyone have any luck using something else without ruining the
>threads? I cannot use one of their oem swivel base things for the
>application I thinking of doing.

I'll do everyone a favor and not describe some of the antenna mounting
abortions that I've seen in the Moss Landing and SCZ harbors, and at a
former employer in the marine biz. Let's just say that it can be made
to fit a variety of non-standard mounts, in a wide variety of ways,
most of really disgusting.

>thnx for any advice,

So, what are you trying to accomplish?

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2640. Re: Marine antenna ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-08 03:13:50 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <zrFms.40263$mC.28591@newsfe16.iad>
Source record: 507

I wasn't sure if the threads were straight as the bolt or tapered as npt (national pipe taper).

I was trying to avoid buying the actual proper thread base (OEM), thought a pipe nipple would work but it didn't, thought a bolt would work but it didn't.

So was wondering if the threads were chewed and that was the reason it wasn't working. I don't have that size tap anyway. Mabey a pipe tap but not a 1" national fine thread straight tap.

Wanted to make a base but now see they are only 20 bucks on fleabay

What would be the best antenna for 2m one could fit up within the 8ft fiberglass shell? That simple cutting of the coax can't be the best can it? This new fiberglass whip I just got is one of the good old ones, very solid and not flaky or nothing like the new shakespear ones they are producing. My cover breaks those too easy.

"Jeff Liebermann" <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in message news:lfvl98dp0p4srg4shlr6p6tg9nqkg7voer@4ax.com...
> On Wed, 7 Nov 2012 18:50:16 -0500, "Tom" <abraa@cadabraa.ca> wrote:
>
>>Does the Shakespear or standard marine antenna base that is 1" 14tpi fit
>>anything else?
>
> Yes, some farm impliments that I blundered across in the 1970's.
> 1"-14 UNS (class 2a and 2b) are used only for marine mounts. UNS
> means "Unified National Special" which makes it a defacto standard
> thread.
>
>>What about 1" national fine thread hex bolt? Or 3/4" npt plumbing type
>>thread?
>
> Did you perhaps notice that the 1"-14 UNS thread is a straight thread,
> while all the NPT plumbing threads are tapered?
>
>>Anyone have any luck using something else without ruining the
>>threads? I cannot use one of their oem swivel base things for the
>>application I thinking of doing.
>
> I'll do everyone a favor and not describe some of the antenna mounting
> abortions that I've seen in the Moss Landing and SCZ harbors, and at a
> former employer in the marine biz. Let's just say that it can be made
> to fit a variety of non-standard mounts, in a wide variety of ways,
> most of really disgusting.

>
>>thnx for any advice,
>
> So, what are you trying to accomplish?
>
> --
> Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
> 150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
> Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
> Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558
>

2641. Re: Marine antenna ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-08 04:26:51 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <u4cm98dga7i9lec5scuehr4onbk0vunhm0@4ax.com>
Source record: 508

On Wed, 7 Nov 2012 22:13:50 -0500, "Tom" <abraa@cadabraa.ca> wrote:

>I wasn't sure if the threads were straight as the bolt or tapered as npt
>(national pipe taper).

1"-15 UNS are straight threads. If it's expected to be under
pressure, it's tapered. If there's no pressure involved, it's usually
straight threads (or no threads).

>I was trying to avoid buying the actual proper thread base (OEM), thought a
>pipe nipple would work but it didn't, thought a bolt would work but it
>didn't.
>
>So was wondering if the threads were chewed and that was the reason it
>wasn't working. I don't have that size tap anyway. Mabey a pipe tap but not
>a 1" national fine thread straight tap.

1" UNF is 12 TPI (threads per inch).
1" UNC is 9 TPI
<http://www.gewinde-normen.de/en/unified-fine-thread.html>?

>Wanted to make a base but now see they are only 20 bucks on fleabay

$13 for plastic:
<http://www.ebay.com/itm/150781789267>
Plenty more to choose from:
<www.ebay.com/sch/i.html?_nkw=marine+antenna+mount>

>What would be the best antenna for 2m one could fit up within the 8ft
>fiberglass shell?

What's a "shell"? I'm visualizing a giant fiberglass clam shell. Very
marine looking, but not your typical vessel. Can you be a bit more
specific?

Does 2m mean 144-148MHz ham radio, or a 6ft marine fiberglass antenna?

>That simple cutting of the coax can't be the best can it?

I don't understand. That "best" at doing what?

>This new fiberglass whip I just got is one of the good old ones, very solid
>and not flaky or nothing like the new shakespear ones they are producing. My
>cover breaks those too easy.

First a "shell", than an ambiguous use of 2meters, followed by a vague
"best", and now a "cover". Perhaps you've had an overdose of election
year rhetoric and are trying to emulate the politicians by being

vague. Hopefully, it's not contageous. Some clarification would be helpful.

If you look inside the older (1970') 3ft and 6ft fiberglass whips, you'll get an interesting surprise. Most of the antenna is sticky back copper tape, about 1/4" wide, and glued to the inside of the fiberglass taper. The fatter antennas are usually better built out of copper plated welding rod. The best are stainless rod. The problem is you can't really tell unless you tear it apart.

How to mount a 2.4GHz omni on a 1"-14 marine antenna mount:
<http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/antennas/marine-omni/index.html>

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2642. Re: LF Antenna Design

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-08 14:43:49 UTC
From: rickman <gnuarm@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <k7ggfe$n4e$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 509

On 11/7/2012 7:47 PM, Fred McKenzie wrote:
> In article<k74cus$p45$1@dont-email.me>, rickman<gnuarm@gmail.com>
> wrote:
>
>> I'm interested in any sources of info that might help me in my planning.
>
> Rick-
>
> Jeff and others have probably answered your questions with regard to
> antenna design. I was wondering what your WWVB receiver was to be used
> for?
>
> I considered such a receiver, as well as amplifying WWV at other
> frequencies. My goal was to derive an accurate frequency to be used for
> calibration of counter timebases.
>
> What I settled on was a Rubidium Controlled Oscillator. I found an
> Efratom (Ball) unit on E-Bay, that generates an accurate 10 MHz. I had
> to build a 24 Volt power supply for it. It is probably accurate within
> a few parts per billion, and is not affected by propagation or
> interference.
>
> Fred
> K4DII

Hi Fred,

I am building the antenna as part of a radio controlled clock whose purpose is to construct it to use as little power as possible. This will be powered from scavenged sources such as thermal differences, pressure variations, vibration, light, etc. So the receiver will be done in a very low power FPGA using minimal circuitry and as little analog circuitry as possible.

I may create a PLL to track the phase of the signal. This would use a tunable crystal oscillator which would be "conditioned" against the WWVB signal over long periods of time.

I'm not specifically looking for a reference source, but this would be capable of providing one.

Rick

2643. Re: Marine antenna ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-09 00:29:10 UTC
From: Bruce Gordon <fast@btpost.net>
Message-ID: <fast-F8F7D7.15290008112012@news.starband.net>
Source record: 510

In article <HsCms.24913$pn7.17891@newsfe18.iad>,
"Tom" <abraa@cadabraa.ca> wrote:

> Hi
>
> Does the Shakespear or standard marine antenna base that is 1" 14tpi fit
> anything else?
>
> What about 1" national fine thread hex bolt? Or 3/4" npt plumbing type
> thread? Anyone have any luck using something else without ruining the
> threads? I cannot use one of their oem swivel base things for the
> application I thinking of doing.
>
> thnx for any advice,
>
> 73s

The thread is Straight Cut as opposed to NPT, which is Tapered...
HOWEVER,

I have cut 3/4" NPT Threads, using my Pipe Threader, that will work on
Marine Antennas. The trick is to have an Adjustable Die, and cut the
threads just a tad bit deeper than normal 3/4" NPT. It works well, as
long as your Pipe has enough wall thickness, to take the deeper
threading. I have used in in Alaska for years, and had no issues with
the antennas or mounts.

--
Bruce in Alaska add path before the @ for email

2644. Re: Marine antenna ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-09 14:08:13 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.ae2ef18@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.ae2ef18@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 512

You really stuck your foot into this one Bruce, now you are going to be stuck answering stupid questions for the next couple of weeks.

The Fiberglass Shell as the OP called it is called a Radome.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radome

The problem the OP has - besides being cheap and wanting something for nothing is the fact that he does not understand what is inside of the radome.

If you disassemble and Antron A99 or a Diamond X 500 - once inside, you will find a piece of copper wire or steel wire or stainless steel wire that is usually copper plated.
Between each section - spaced for certain wavelengths is capacitors of unknown origin which makes the antenna into segments - some for 2 meters and some for 70 CM.
This is what gives it its gain.
These are purpose built antenna's for those frequencies..

You cannot take a Marine antenna - that uses a different frequency and use it on amateur frequencies - due to the fact that there is no way to get internally inside of the antenna and change the lengths of the segments of the wires inside of the antenna.

Unfortunately - there is not a lot of educated Elmers out there that are willing to help a newbe - just due to the fact that most of the people who are left in Amateur Radio came from the CB radio and they were not knowledgeable - like the ones who came before them.

Most of them never built anything in their life and are just appliance operators.

I believe I had this conversation with this person or another person like this person previously.. My advice was that if the threads are of a ******* Origin and you are not willing to repair them or buy the mount to throw away the antenna..

They do not make a tap and die or make one that is economically feasable to repair a $10.00 antenna.. When you get into non standard threads - if you can find a tap and die - they tend to be quite pricey..

We are talking $60 - $100 each...

You would have to fix a whole bunch of antenna's just to break even, and it wouldn't be economical to buy it to fix one antenna.
You could buy a Diamond X 510 for about $150.00 and it would be already designed for the frequencys you desire to operate on.

JMHO
CJ

--
Channel Jumper

2645. Re: Dx engineering 1:1 balun or ugly balun?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-09 15:09:58 UTC
From: kb8viv <kb8viv.ae2ef18@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <kb8viv.ae2ef18@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 513

Hmm...$780? I don't think so, LOL.

"BDWS-65n 4 - 54 Mhz Folded Dipole, Stainless Steel, 65 Ft, N connector,
1 KW"

How can they ask $780 for this antenna? Am I missing something? I
can't imagine this would outperform my loop, especially on the low
bands.

Thanks for the recommendation, though.

kb8viv

--
kb8viv

2646. Re: Marine antenna ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-09 16:31:22 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <5daq98dgbuk8i09bos4p6kdugapv8i3375@4ax.com>
Source record: 511

On Thu, 08 Nov 2012 15:29:10 -0900, Bruce Gordon <fast@btpost.net>
wrote:

>The thread is Straight Cut as opposed to NPT, which is Tapered...
>HOWEVER,
>
>I have cut 3/4" NPT Threads, using my Pipe Threader, that will work on
>Marine Antennas. The trick is to have an Adjustable Die, and cut the
>threads just a tad bit deeper than normal 3/4" NPT. It works well, as
>long as your Pipe has enough wall thickness, to take the deeper
>threading. I have used in in Alaska for years, and had no issues with
>the antennas or mounts.

That sorta works because 3/4" NPT is also 14 TPI (threads per inch).
Also, pipe is measured by the inside diameter, while nut and bolt type
hardware, which includes 1"-14 antennas, is measured by the outside
diameter. The result is that 3/4" NPT and 1"-14 UNS can be made to
fit.

I've seen the results of this method of antenna mounting. If the
antenna base is heavy and strong, it will work. If it's cheap pot
metal, the tapered pipe thread will crack the base when tightened. If
the 3/4" NPT is a little on the large side, it will be supported by
only by one or two threads. Hit the antenna with anything, and the
base will peel out of the mount.

The practice of using 3/4" NPT mounting is even more of a problem with
GPS antennas, which are usually mounted on some manner of pipe. In
order to avoid having two thread standards, Trimble and other have
standardized on an odd compromise threading that works with both 1"-14
and 3/4" NPT. For example:
<http://trl.trimble.com/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-8420/Bullet-III_DS.pdf>
The socket accepts either a 1"-14 straight thread (typical
marine antenna mount) or a 3/4" pipe thread.
However, to the best of my knowledge, such a thread is not used in
marine antennas.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2647. BEST HOT VIDEO WATCH HERE MODLES HOT PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-10 01:18:53 UTC
From: LPWS <3ghfhfffgg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <9ef33758-17f1-4adb-beff-0bbea44d6eeb@jj5g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 514

A TO Z INFORMATION SEE IN THIS SITE

http://atwoztopic.blogspot.in/

ALL HOT PHOTOS SUPER SEXY PHOTOS

http://alltoux.blogspot.in/2010/09/hot-lip-kiss-135.html

ALL JOBS SITES FREE SEE

http://jobstwo.blogspot.in/

HOT VIDEOS

http://hotvideotoou.blogspot.in/2011/01/kiss-videos.html

hot lip kiss
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-lip-kiss.html
hot kisses
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-kisses.html
hollywood hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hollywood-hot-videos.html
real hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/real-hot-videos.html
tamil hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/tamil-hot-videos.html

2648. Re: Marine antenna ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-10 04:51:57 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <mmlr98dkdvujtilimfmhkqrkoidama9867@4ax.com>
Source record: 515

On Fri, 9 Nov 2012 14:08:13 +0000, Channel Jumper
<Channel.Jumper.ae2ef18@radiobanter.com> wrote:

>You really stuck your foot into this one Bruce, now you are going to be
>stuck answering stupid questions for the next couple of weeks.

So much for diplomacy.

>If you disassemble and Antron A99 or a Diamond X 500 -

$270 list for the Diamond X-510.
<http://www.rfparts.com/diamond/x510series.html>
The problem with such large antennas for VHF use on a vessel is that
they have too much gain. The vertical radiation angle is fairly
narrow. My guess(tm) is about 5 degrees at 450MHz and 10 degrees at
146MHz. As the vessels pitches and rolls, much of the RF is directed
into the water or into the sky, with very little going towards the
horizon. Unless one has a gyro stabilized platform, a lower gain
antenna might be more useful.

>once inside, you
>will find a piece of copper wire or steel wire or stainless steel wire
>that is usually copper plated.

Inside a Diamond X50 dual band ham antenna.
<http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/antennas/Misc/x50.jpg>
Sorry about the lousy photo. It's badly stitched together from four
seperate photos. If you're wondering what happened, the former owner
leaned the antenna against the garage wall, and then backed his car
into it.

>Between each section - spaced for certain wavelengths is capacitors of
>unknown origin which makes the antenna into segments - some for 2 meters
>and some for 70 CM.
>This is what gives it its gain.

That's the brass sleeve section in the middle. The gain is provided
mostly by properly phasing the radiating sections so that the signals
add.

>These are purpose built antenna's for those frequencies..

I should hope so. I would be seriously worried if they were built
without any purpose in mind. Perhaps for decorations as it's well
known that the uglier the antenna, the better it works.

>You cannot take a Marine antenna - that uses a different frequency and
>use it on amateur frequencies - due to the fact that there is no way to

>get internally inside of the antenna and change the lengths of the
>segments of the wires inside of the antenna.

You'll be amazed at how little is actually inside a marine antenna. I don't have any photos handy. Most are copper tape glued to the inside of the tube, errr... radome. The rest are variations on coaxial (sleeve) antennas. However, for entertainment, I glued some magnetic recording tape (ferrite) along the copper tape and was able to lower the resonant frequency from about 156MHz to about 149MHz. That's not enough for ham use, but does show that it can be done.

>Most of them never built anything in their life and are just appliance
>operators.

Again the diplomacy problem...

>They do not make a tap and die or make one that is economically feasable
>to repair a $10.00 antenna.. When you get into non standard threads -
>if you can find a tap and die - they tend to be quite pricey..
>We are talking $60 - $100 each...

<http://www.ebay.com/itm/380414359502> $29
However, the dies are rather pricy.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2649. Re: Marine antenna ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-10 16:25:32 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.ae44099@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.ae44099@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 516

'Tom[_8_ Wrote:
> ;798370']
>
> I was trying to avoid buying the actual proper thread base (OEM),
> thought a
> pipe nipple would work but it didn't, thought a bolt would work but it
> didn't.
>
> Wanted to make a base but now see they are only 20 bucks on fleabay
>
> What would be the best antenna for 2m one could fit up within the 8ft
> fiberglass shell? That simple cutting of the coax can't be the best can
> it?
>
>
>
>
> Well Jeff The OP said he would like to use the marine antenna in place
> of a 2 meter antenna.
> YOU ANSWERED YOUR OWN QUESTION WHEN YOU ADVISED HIM THAT THERE WAS TOO
> MUCH DISPARITY BETWEEN TWO METERS AND THE MARINE BAND.
> That was my point when I said to throw it away and buy another antenna.
>
> Your advice was that although the X510 was about the same size, it had
> too much gain to be of use on a rolling ship.
>
> Then you just go to the next obvious antenna.
> The Diamond V2000 would give the OP 2 meters, 70 CM and also 6 meters
> with the same antenna and is only 6' long - or there abouts.

--
Channel Jumper

2650. Re: Marine antenna ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-12 12:12:01 UTC
From: Tom <abraa@cadabraa.ca>
Message-ID: <%H5os.23574$WP2.4879@newsfe20.iad>
Source record: 517

Thanks Channel Jumper

I don't think my questions are "stupid".

First off, you didn't answer my last question, you sounded pretty intelligent with your swaying me thoroughly into oblivia, completely around my question.

It is obvious you understood the question, probably knew the answer, but didn't answer my question. Remember Channel Jumper, radio wave propagation and antenna theory was not what I majored in at the schools. I did graduate you know. I mean a accredited university gave me my masters. Do you have any accredation at all? Well then you cannot call me "stupid". I am willing to bet my career required a lot more years of study than yours. And continuous learning and upgrading. Yes, you are very knowledgable in regards to antenna work, however follow me for a day and I am sure you would be asking a lot of "stupid" questions.

I will ignore negative comments from you. But you still didn't answer my last question, you brilliantly jigged right around it. Wouldn't touch it. I figured you didn't know the answer yet it was on topic, about the coils of the dipole, but you went right around it twice. Why not just say you don't know the specific answer? Instead of trying to thrill me with your wealth of knowledge on antenna design and engineering, I just wanted to know lengths and widths. But you read a page from your first year electrical theory course to me that went right around my question.

"Channel Jumper" <Channel.Jumper.ae2ef18@radiobanter.com> wrote in message news:Channel.Jumper.ae2ef18@radiobanter.com...
>
> You really stuck your foot into this one Bruce, now you are going to be
> stuck answering stupid questions for the next couple of weeks.
>
> The Fiberglass Shell as the OP called it is called a Radome.
>
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radome
>
> The problem the OP has - besides being cheap and wanting something for
> nothing is the fact that he does not understand what is inside of the
> radome.
>
> If you disassemble and Antron A99 or a Diamond X 500 - once inside, you
> will find a piece of copper wire or steel wire or stainless steel wire
> that is usually copper plated.
> Between each section - spaced for certain wavelengths is capacitors of
> unknown origin which makes the antenna into segments - some for 2 meters

> and some for 70 CM.
> This is what gives it its gain.
> These are purpose built antenna's for those frequencies..
>
> You cannot take a Marine antenna - that uses a different frequency and
> use it on amateur frequencies - due to the fact that there is no way to
> get internally inside of the antenna and change the lengths of the
> segments of the wires inside of the antenna.
>
> Unfortunately - there is not a lot of educated Elmers out there that are
> willing to help a newbe - just due to the fact that most of the people
> who are left in Amateur Radio came from the CB radio and they were not
> knowledgeable - like the ones who came before them.
>
> Most of them never built anything in their life and are just appliance
> operators.
>
> I believe I had this conversation with this person or another person
> like this person previously.. My advice was that if the threads are of
> a ******* Origin and you are not willing to repair them or buy the mount
> to throw away the antenna..
>
> They do not make a tap and die or make one that is economically feasable
> to repair a $10.00 antenna.. When you get into non standard threads -
> if you can find a tap and die - they tend to be quite pricey..
>
> We are talking $60 - $100 each...
>
> You would have to fix a whole bunch of antenna's just to break even, and
> it wouldn't be economical to buy it to fix one antenna.
> You could buy a Diamond X 510 for about $150.00 and it would be already
> designed for the frequencys you desire to operate on.
>
> JMHO
> CJ
>
>
>
>
> --
> Channel Jumper

2651. Re: Marine antenna ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-12 19:48:08 UTC
From: Bruce Gordon <fast@btpost.net>
Message-ID: <fast-123F0F.10475912112012@news.starband.net>
Source record: 518

In article <%H5os.23574$WP2.4879@newsfe20.iad>,
"Tom" <abraa@cadabraa.ca> wrote:

> Thanks Channel Jumper
>
> I don't think my questions are "stupid".
>
> First off, you didn't answer my last question, you sounded pretty
> intelligent with your swaying me thoroughly into oblivia, completely around
> my question.
>
> It is obvious you understood the question, probably knew the answer, but
> didn't answer my question. Remember Channel Jumper, radio wave propagation
> and antenna theory was not what I majored in at the schools. I did graduate
> you know. I mean a accredited university gave me my masters. Do you have any
> accredation at all? Well then you cannot call me "stupid". I am willing to
> bet my career required a lot more years of study than yours. And continuous
> learning and upgrading. Yes, you are very knowledgable in regards to antenna
> work, however follow me for a day and I am sure you would be asking a lot of
> "stupid" questions.
>
> I will ignore negative comments from you. But you still didn't answer my
> last question, you brilliantly jigged right around it. Wouldn't touch it. I
> figured you didn't know the answer yet it was on topic, about the coils of
> the dipole, but you went right around it twice. Why not just say you don't
> know the specific answer? Instead of trying to thrill me with your wealth of
> knowledge on antenna design and engineering, I just wanted to know lengths
> and widths. But you read a page from your first year electrical theory
> course to me that went right around my question.
>

Channel Jumper may be a real smart Book Learned Radio Guru..... but he
doesn't know squat about Marine Antennas, and how well they work, on the
2 Meter Ham Band. Having spend a career in Marine Electronics on the
West Coast, and Alaska, I can state with 100% certainty, that a Marine
VHF Antenna, will certainly work, on 2 Meters, with very little
degradation, and about 90% of Radio Horizon to Radio Horizon coverage,
when the TX Power RF Output level is above 25 Watts. I have considerable
experience with designing, and installing, VHF Paths for Control & Comms
for the Fishing Industry, and Marine Coast Stations, all over the West
Coast and Alaska. I used 2 Meters to pioneer those paths, with Marine &
Business Antennas, before the appropriate Licenses were issued, for use
on the Marine and Business Frequencies. Never had a significant change
in Path Fade margins, or Path Loss Data, between the Pioneering
Frequencies, and the Final Operational Frequencies. Just Say'en....

--
Bruce in Alaska add path before the @ for email

2652. Crossposting Permitted to rec.radio.amateur.moderated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-15 07:00:02 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting-1-1352962800@panix.com>
Source record: 519
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting
Revision: 1.2 2011/11/02 04:08:53
Posting-Frequency: posted twice monthly
URL: http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rram/index.html

Changes followed by "|".

After a 30-day public discussion and feedback period to gauge reader
opinions in March of 2009:

http://groups.google.com/group/rec.radio.amateur.moderated/browse_thread/thread/d7d337db35
f23326

the rec.radio.amateur.moderated Moderation Team had decided to consider |
amending its charter, and permit limited simultaneous crossposting to
rec.radio.amateur.moderated and one other unmoderated
amateur-radio-related discussion newsgroup. After a successful trial |
period (90 days, through early July 2009), we decided to adopt this |
change permanently. |

Approved rec.radio.amateur.* newsgroups are those that are currently
listed in the latest version of the "List of Big Eight Newsgroups" which
is crossposted monthly to news.announce.newgroups, news.groups, and
news.lists.misc.

Approved alt.radio.amateur.* and alt.ham-radio.* newsgroups are those
that have been created consistent with the suggestions in "So You Want
to Create an Alt Newsgroup" at:

http://www.faqs.org/faqs/alt-creation-guide/

Approved regional hierarchy newsgroups are those that contain either
"radio.amateur" or "ham-radio" in their names, including
uk.radio.amateur and aus.radio.amateur.misc.

We will make every reasonable effort to keep our list of approved
newsgroups up-to-date. In case we have overlooked any, and a submission
is rejected in error as a result, the rejected submitter can E-mail us
at our administrative contact address (in the signature at the bottom of
this article, and the default Reply-To for the rejection message)
requesting that it be added, and that the article be approved. We may
still choose to reject articles crossposted to any alt.* newsgroup with
an inappropriate name, including obscene language, embedded
name-calling, or encouragement of unlawful conduct.
```

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-amateur-moderated-request@panix.com.

2653. Coupling a commercial VHF handheld to an external antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-16 11:46:00 UTC
From: vu2nan <vu2nan.aec2998@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <vu2nan.aec2998@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 520

Here's the link.

http://tinyurl.com/cko3ypo

73

Nandu.

--
vu2nan

2654. Re: Coupling a commercial VHF handheld to an external antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-17 05:05:54 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <gu5ea89h11ualrjjb7iaeih4d36phg6q7r@4ax.com>
Source record: 521

On Fri, 16 Nov 2012 11:46:00 +0000, vu2nan
<vu2nan.aec2998@radiobanter.com> wrote:

>Here's the link.
>http://tinyurl.com/cko3ypo
>73
>Nandu.

Put the antenna on a terminated wattmeter and see how little power you
actually couple in this manner. Incidentally, this is also why
through the glass antennas are lossy. Such coupling arrangements were
popular with cell phones that lacked a proper external antenna
connector. They function acceptably only in strong signal areas, but
still are rather lossy. I had one in the car kit for my Motorola
MicroTac Flip-Phone.

I can't tell from your miniature photo what model commerical VHF
handheld you're using. If it's Motorola, there are a variety of
bizarre and often complicated antenna adapters for literally all their
handhelds. Same with Kenwood and other handhelds. I have a fair size
collection. For example:
<http://store03.prostores.com/servlet/henryradio/the-181/BNC-Antenna-Adapter-/Detail>
<http://store03.prostores.com/servlet/henryradio/the-122/BNC-Antenna-Adapter-for/Detail>
<http://store03.prostores.com/servlet/henryradio/the-251/BNC-Antenna-Adapter-/Detail>
<http://store03.prostores.com/servlet/henryradio/the-90/BNC-Antenna-Adapter-/Detail>
etc. One of these adapters is required to connect the radio to a
service monitor for bench testing.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2655. Re: Coupling a commercial VHF handheld to an external antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-17 11:08:57 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <61sea8dqvj6drg5mohpusf286spb7mj1rb@4ax.com>
Source record: 522

On Sat, 17 Nov 2012 10:26:49 +0000, Jef <jeff@assystems.com> wrote:

>> Incidentally, this is also why
>> through the glass antennas are lossy.
>
>I must disagree with that, if done correctly through glass antennas work
>well, I have used both commercial and home made ones on 2m and the
>performance was pretty much indistinguishable from a 'normal' fixed antenna.
>
>The type of glass can have a considerable effect on performance though,
>some of the 'tints' in windscreens do seem to introduce noticeable loss.
>
>Jeff
Through the glass antennas have at least -3dB loss.

read the specs.

w.

2656. Re: Coupling a commercial VHF handheld to an external antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-17 14:03:19 UTC
From: vu2nan <vu2nan.aed7b18@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <vu2nan.aed7b18@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 524

'Jeff Liebermann[_2_ Wrote:
> ;798669']On Fri, 16 Nov 2012 11:46:00 +0000, vu2nan
> vu2nan.aec2998@radiobanter.com wrote:
> -
> Here's the link.
> http://tinyurl.com/cko3ypo
> 73
> Nandu.-
>
> Put the antenna on a terminated wattmeter and see how little power you
> actually couple in this manner. Incidentally, this is also why
> through the glass antennas are lossy. Such coupling arrangements were
> popular with cell phones that lacked a proper external antenna
> connector. They function acceptably only in strong signal areas, but
> still are rather lossy. I had one in the car kit for my Motorola
> MicroTac Flip-Phone.
>
> I can't tell from your miniature photo what model commerical VHF
> handheld you're using. If it's Motorola, there are a variety of
> bizarre and often complicated antenna adapters for literally all their
> handhelds. Same with Kenwood and other handhelds. I have a fair size
> collection. For example:
> http://tinyurl.com/arvk8dx
> http://tinyurl.com/akfca55
> http://tinyurl.com/ba2kmko
> http://tinyurl.com/b8q64d9
> etc. One of these adapters is required to connect the radio to a
> service monitor for bench testing.
>
> --
> Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
> 150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
> Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
> Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

Hi OM Jeff,

Thank you very much for all the information.

The rig in the photo is a Kenwood with a BNC!

The problem was with a Motorola HT.

73

Nandu.

--
vu2nan

2657. Re: Coupling a commercial VHF handheld to an external antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-17 14:47:10 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <km8fa891tgb8h41vui4eph3htp6k8bfrar@4ax.com>
Source record: 523

On Sat, 17 Nov 2012 11:35:28 +0000, Jef <jeff@assystems.com> wrote:

>On 17/11/2012 11:25, Jef wrote:
>> On 17/11/2012 11:08, Helmut Wabnig wrote:
>>> On Sat, 17 Nov 2012 10:26:49 +0000, Jef <jeff@assystems.com> wrote:
>>>
>>>> Incidentally, this is also why
>>>> through the glass antennas are lossy.
>>>
>>> I must disagree with that, if done correctly through glass antennas work
>>> well, I have used both commercial and home made ones on 2m and the
>>> performance was pretty much indistinguishable from a 'normal' fixed
>>> antenna.
>>>
>>> The type of glass can have a considerable effect on performance though,
>>> some of the 'tints' in windscreens do seem to introduce noticeable loss.
>>>
>>> Jeff
>>> Through the glass antennas have at least -3dB loss.
>>>
>>> read the specs.
>>>
>>>
>>> w.
>>>
>>
>>
>> Please cite such specs.
>>

Go to hell.
I have scrapped all that junk and now you want me to dig it up again?

>> Also "-3dB loss" is a gain!!!
>>

Allright, you had your fun.

>> Jeff
>
>Here is at least one spec that seems to dispute the 3dB loss claim, and
>give a figure very close 0dBd.
>
><http://www.panorama-antennas.com/index.php?route=product/product&path=27_69_71&product_id=144>
>

>Jeff

Are you really that stupid and believe in Santa Claus?

w.

2658. Re: Coupling a commercial VHF handheld to an external antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-17 17:53:20 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <0difa85eh1rnle4eikqtdt21babnjge3et@4ax.com>
Source record: 525

On Sat, 17 Nov 2012 11:35:28 +0000, Jef <jeff@assystems.com> wrote:

>Here is at least one spec that seems to dispute the 3dB loss claim, and
>give a figure very close 0dBd.
><http://www.panorama-antennas.com/index.php?route=product/product&path=27_69_71&product_id=144>

I would be interested to know how they get 2dBi gain from a monopole
with a ground plane, ground radials, or 1/4 wave sleeve for
decoupling. Bandwidth, VSWR plot, install instructions, power
handling limit, etc seem to be lacking.

I've done measurements and reverse engineering on several commercial
through the glass antennas. For loss testing, I removed the antenna
rod, found a suitable grounding point inside the base, attached a coax
pigtail, and connected it to a spectrum analyzer for sweep testing in
the cellular phone and PCS bands. The best I saw from about 4
different devices was about 4dB loss. The remaining RF was either
dissipated in the glass, reflected as VSWR, or radiated through the
glass gap.

These daze, automobile glass is coated with one of a variety of
coatings designed to prevent the vehicle from becoming an oven. TiN
(titanium nitride) seems to be the most popular (not sure). The
problem is that with a sheet resistance of about 35 ohms per square,
TiN does as good a job of blocking RF as it does blocking IR. To
allow cell phones to be used inside the vehicle, the side windows are
usually not coated. Although I've never seen it, applying RF to a
through the glass antenna on a TiN coated window might cause the TiN
coating to "blister".
<http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/crud/Low-E-titanium-nitide-glass.pdf>

I just found several through the glass antennas that I previously
disected. Photos later...

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2659. Re: Coupling a commercial VHF handheld to an external antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-17 18:07:33 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <mqjfa853msoggkvrigdjva046cu36q51jk@4ax.com>
Source record: 526

On Sat, 17 Nov 2012 14:03:19 +0000, vu2nan
<vu2nan.aed7b18@radiobanter.com> wrote:

>The rig in the photo is a Kenwood with a BNC!
>The problem was with a Motorola HT.

eBay and Amazon have an assortment of Motorola antenna adapters.

I should mention there are adapter combinations that seems to be a
problem. When the handheld radio has an SMA connector, using an SMA
to BNC or SMA to UHF adapter is a bad idea. Like this:
<http://www.ebay.com/itm/220576696299>
These adapters are too weak to survive when attached to a thick heavy
coax cable. Move the handheld, and presumably the coax will take the
bending. However, if the coax is stiff, like RG-6/u, LMR-400, RG-8/u
etc, the adapter will take some of the bending force. I've broken at
least two this way. What I do now is make a short pigtail, with an
SMA at one end, and a BNC at the other. The pigtail is made from
RG-58/u or LMR-240, which is sufficiently flexible to survive.

The one piece SMA to BNC adapters are better:
<http://www.ebay.com/itm/250930122068>
but don't quite fit every model radio with an SMA connector. They all
need a rubber o-ring between the base and the case of the radio.
Without this o-ring, it's no better than the SMA to BNC adapter, and
the radio SMA connector is likely to break (or the plastic case).

You can also reduce some of the forces involved with one or two right
angle connectors, forming a swivel joint.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2660. Re: Coupling a commercial VHF handheld to an external antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-17 18:33:47 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <ookfa89s4ot53tc8huvccmbchl1g50d1vl@4ax.com>
Source record: 527

On Sat, 17 Nov 2012 10:26:49 +0000, Jef <jeff@assystems.com> wrote:

>> Incidentally, this is also why
>> through the glass antennas are lossy.
>
>I must disagree with that, if done correctly through glass antennas work
>well, I have used both commercial and home made ones on 2m and the
>performance was pretty much indistinguishable from a 'normal' fixed antenna.

In a strong signal area, you probably won't see much difference.
Through the glass antennas work much better than a rubber ducky
antenna on a handheld. However, there's no comparison with a 5/8 wave
antenna with the vehicle roof as a ground plane. What's a "normal"
antenna and how did you do your testing?

>The type of glass can have a considerable effect on performance though,
>some of the 'tints' in windscreens do seem to introduce noticeable loss.

<http://www.pulseelectronics.com/products/antennas/larsen_antenna_products/technical_refer
ence/faqs#On_Glass_Antennas>
You can also recognize passivated (coated) glass that won't work using
a "stud finder". Metalized glass coatings will drive the stud finder
nuts. Glass without any metal inside will remain unchanged. There
are various suggestions on the web to use a capacitance meter. I
never could get that to work.

--
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2661. Re: Coupling a commercial VHF handheld to an external antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-17 18:34:48 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <95mfa8p8vofg51av0phfllt1bujn64bnce@4ax.com>
Source record: 528

On Sat, 17 Nov 2012 09:53:20 -0800, Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
wrote:

>I would be interested to know how they get 2dBi gain from a monopole
>with a ground plane, ground radials, or 1/4 wave sleeve for
>decoupling. Bandwidth, VSWR plot, install instructions, power
>handling limit, etc seem to be lacking.

Argh. That should be ...from a monopole WITHOUT a ground plane...

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
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Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2662. Re: Coupling a commercial VHF handheld to an external antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-18 13:34:21 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.aeecc98@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.aeecc98@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 531

Good post.

All I can say is that the reason why a handheld works as good as it does
is because there is no feed line loss between the handheld and the
rubber duckie antenna.

When you add loss - you loose.

I have a 2 meters Radio Jap HTX 202 - ancient, that works with the
handheld antenna, but has a hard time doing it's job with a good Larsen
NMO 2/70 antenna on the roof.

Trying to put signal through glass is a lot like trying to supply a
cities drinking water through a common sippie straw.
YOu can get a little water through it, but not enough to make it worth
your while.

--
Channel Jumper

2663. Re: Dx engineering 1:1 balun or ugly balun?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-18 16:39:44 UTC
From: wa7kqs@gmail.com
Message-ID: <83ee8b98-4c36-49ca-b60b-cae9772d9229@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 529

okay

2664. Re: Dx engineering 1:1 balun or ugly balun?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-18 16:40:15 UTC
From: wa7kqs@gmail.com
Message-ID: <cf084a82-084f-4719-9254-a6b852764326@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 530

okay

2665. Re: Coupling a commercial VHF handheld to an external antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-19 01:24:35 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <l11ja8titjq95j9sta5ugg56qimhkpu9j9@4ax.com>
Source record: 532

On Sun, 18 Nov 2012 13:34:21 +0000, Channel Jumper
<Channel.Jumper.aeecc98@radiobanter.com> wrote:

>All I can say is that the reason why a handheld works as good as it does
>is because there is no feed line loss between the handheld and the
>rubber duckie antenna.
>When you add loss - you loose.

Kinda depends on the coax cable type and length. 25ft of RG58a/u or
RG174/u seems to be the standard. At 145MHz, that's 1.3dB and 2.6dB
loss respectively. With an alleged 2dBi gain antenna, the RG58a/u
coax loss is less than the antenna gain, resulting in net improvement.
With the RG174/u, there's a 0.6dB net loss.

>I have a 2 meters Radio Jap HTX 202 - ancient, that works with the
>handheld antenna, but has a hard time doing it's job with a good Larsen
>NMO 2/70 antenna on the roof.

The Radio Shack HTX202 is not my idea of a great radio. Favorite
problem is that it gets stuck in transmit with low battery voltages. I
probably have the same Larsen dual band antenna on my vehicle.
However, I'm using a Motorola Maxtrac on 2 meters, which works just
fine. The usual problem with HT's is that they can hear much better
than they can transmit. Vehicular power amps help, but the best
answer is a real mobile radio with decent power output.

>Trying to put signal through glass is a lot like trying to supply a
>cities drinking water through a common sippie straw.
>YOu can get a little water through it, but not enough to make it worth
>your while.

Roll down the windows?

The loss depends on the glass. I had no problems with my previous
vehicle, an Isuzu Trooper. However, my current 2002 Subaru Forester
has coated glass everywhere, and is therefore problematic using a cell
phone with the windows closed. I've done quite a bit of (paid and
unpaid) tinkering with attenuation of wi-fi (2.4/5.6GHz) signals
through assorted building materials, including glass. Unfortunately,
I've done little tinkering with automobile glass. Attenuation through
glass types used in buildings varies enormously. Clear window pane is
almost totally transparent to RF. Titanium nitride coated double pane
glass is about -20dB. Some others:
<http://wireless.navas.us/index.php?title=Wi-Fi#Attenuation>
The attenuation at VHF through coated single pane automotive glass
will be much less than at 2.4GHz. I don't have a clue as to the

number, by my guess(tm) is about -3dB for coated auto glass.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2666. Re: Coupling a commercial VHF handheld to an external antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-19 01:47:14 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <pi2ja81tcie4ljl45knjq60cnefkrpqprt@4ax.com>
Source record: 533

On Sun, 18 Nov 2012 17:19:16 +0000, Jef <jeff@assystems.com> wrote:

>> I would be interested to know how they get 2dBi gain from a monopole
>> with a ground plane, ground radials, or 1/4 wave sleeve for
>> decoupling. Bandwidth, VSWR plot, install instructions, power
>> handling limit, etc seem to be lacking.
>
>Try a NEC simulation and you will find out!

I can't do a simulation without dimentia, err... dimensions and
details on the transformer characteristics. Much as I like playing
with 4NEC2, measurements tend to be less forgiving.

>On the VHF versions that I
>have used and tested the whip is tending towards a 1/2 wave, and end fed
>through the glass capacitor produces a gain in the region of 2dBi. The
>value of the capacitor required is actually quite low to get reasonable
>performance.

The photo did not look like a 1/2 wave monopole, which does not
require a ground plane.
<http://www.panorama-antennas.com/index.php?route=product/product&path=27_69_71&product_id
=144>
It looks more like a 1/4 wave on 2 meters.

>Of course in a 50 ohm system the C value produced by the coupling unit
>will be relatively low and show as a loss, you have to consider the
>whole system when feeding a high(ish) impedance at the end of a whip
>that is tending towards 1/2 wave.

Yep. 1/2 wave monopole has a rather high input impedance and doesn't
require a ground plane.

>That tends not to be the case in the UK with most manufactures, although
>there is tinting it is not of the heat reflective variety.

If it's not for heat reflection, is there another reason to have
tinted glass on all the vehicle windows?

>The best type of coupling unit that I have found consists up a parallel
>tuned cct with the input coax earth connected to the bottom and the
>inner tapped some way up the coil, and the inside coupling plate
>connected to the top of the tuned cct. This is of course fairly narrow
>band but does work well on 2m.

Most of those require tuning. The glass thickness and composition
also affects the tuning.

>This is of course a bit different to a cellphone system that requires a
>wide bandwidth.

Yep.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
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Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2667. A J-Pole Collinear for 2m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-21 15:25:02 UTC
From: vu2nan <vu2nan.af2c118@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <vu2nan.af2c118@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 534

Here's the link.

http://nandustips.blogspot.in/2012/11/a-j-pole-collinear-for-2m.html

73

Nandu.

--
vu2nan

2668. Re: Coupling a commercial VHF handheld to an external antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-22 01:25:18 UTC
From: Fred McKenzie <fmmck@aol.com>
Message-ID: <fmmck-65DE71.20251721112012@5ad64b5e.bb.sky.com>
Source record: 535

In article <pi2ja81tcie4ljl45knjq60cnefkrpqprt@4ax.com>,
Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote:

> If it's not for heat reflection, is there another reason to have
> tinted glass on all the vehicle windows?

Jeff-

I didn't know it was for heat reflection, but that would be great if it works that way. I thought it was for privacy. You can see out, but others can not see in.

Fred
K4DII

2669. HOT VIDEOS 2 HOT PEOPLE AND ACTRESSES NEVER SEEN PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-22 01:47:50 UTC
From: LPWS <3ghfhfffgg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <d86e2caa-e9ea-4af1-a442-7a2908013334@vb8g2000pbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 536

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

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http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

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interview question
java interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/java-interview-questions-and-answe
rs.html
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http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/oracle-interview-questions-and-ans
wers.html
hardware interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/hardware-interview-questions-and-a
nswers.html
networking interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/networking-interview-questions-and
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dotnet interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/dotnet-interview-questions-and-ans
wers.html
c interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/c-interview-questions-and-answers.
html

datawarehousing interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/datawarehousing-interview-questions-and.html
sap interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/sap-interview-questions-and-answers.html

all jobs
java jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/java-jobs.html
oracle jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/oracle-jobs.html
sap jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/sap-jobs.html
hardware jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/hardware-jobs.html
networking jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/networking-jobs.html
datawarehousing jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/datawarehousing-jobs.html
GOOGLE ADSENSE
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/google-adsense.html

2670. Re: Coupling a commercial VHF handheld to an external antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-22 05:53:54 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <klera8lpkdpbqj4g4i12p3feusmgacn39g@4ax.com>
Source record: 537

On Wed, 21 Nov 2012 20:25:18 -0500, Fred McKenzie <fmmck@aol.com>
wrote:

>In article <pi2ja81tcie4ljl45knjq60cnefkrpqprt@4ax.com>,
> Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote:
>
>> If it's not for heat reflection, is there another reason to have
>> tinted glass on all the vehicle windows?

>I didn't know it was for heat reflection, but that would be great if it
>works that way. I thought it was for privacy. You can see out, but
>others can not see in.
>
>Fred
>K4DII

Visualize the automobile glass being made like green house glass.
Instant oven.

There's a simple test to see if the glass will pass IR. Find a
digital camera and a TV IR remote control. You can see the IR on the
LCD screen on most digital cameras. Put the camera inside the car,
and the remote on the outside. If you can see the IR LED's, the glass
is passing IR. If not, it's reflecting or absorbing IR.

However, that's near IR (0.700 ï¿½m - 1.4 ï¿½m) which is not heat. For
long wave IR (8 - 15 ï¿½m), use an optical IR thermometer gun and a heat
source. If it detects the heat source through the glass, it's passing
long wave IR. If not, it's being reflected.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infrared>

--
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Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2671. Seeking New FAQ/Intro Maintainers for rec.radio.amateur.*

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-22 07:05:03 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/recruitment-1-1353567900@panix.com>
Source record: 538
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/recruitment
Revision: 1.2 2009/11/25 14:41:01
Posting-Frequency: posted twice monthly
URL: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/

Changes followed by "|".

The rec.radio.info newsgroup, first established in 1993, has been
recently revived by an active moderation team. We are currently seeking
suitable information, FAQ, and bulletin articles from the entire
rec.radio.* newsgroup hierarchy for simultaneous cross-posting to our
newsgroup.

We are seeking a replacement maintainer for the following information
bulletin formerly posted to rec.radio.amateur.* (and currently archived
at http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/ ):

radio/personal-intro
Subject: Guide to the rec.radio Newsgroups
Maintainer: jeffreyh@Hawaii.Edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Last Posted: 9 Nov 2001 06:18:17 GMT
Posting-Frequency: 15th of each month

One significant omission, requiring immediate updates, for this article |
is that it does not mention newer amateur radio newsgroups created since |
it was written, including: |

rec.radio.amateur.antenna |
rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors |
rec.radio.amateur.dx |
rec.radio.amateur.equipment |
rec.radio.amateur.homebrew |
rec.radio.amateur.moderated |
rec.radio.amateur.space |

We are willing to provide any technical support necessary to get this
article updated and automatically posted again at a regular interval.
This would include establishing contact with the original maintainer for
any necessary permissions. We would prefer to seek a new, dedicated
maintainer at this time, rather than start auto-posting the original
article ourselves.

For more information about our newsgroup, see:
```

http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rri/index.html

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-info-request@panix.com.

2672. Re: Coupling a commercial VHF handheld to an external antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-23 16:33:20 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.af56419@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.af56419@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 539

Jef;798709 Wrote:
> -
>
> I would be interested to know how they get 2dBi gain from a monopole
> with a ground plane, ground radials, or 1/4 wave sleeve for
> decoupling. Bandwidth, VSWR plot, install instructions, power
> handling limit, etc seem to be lacking.-
>
> Try a NEC simulation and you will find out!! On the VHF versions that I
>
> have used and tested the whip is tending towards a 1/2 wave, and end fed
>
> through the glass capacitor produces a gain in the region of 2dBi. The
> value of the capacitor required is actually quite low to get reasonable
>
> performance.
> -
> I've done measurements and reverse engineering on several commercial
> through the glass antennas. For loss testing, I removed the antenna
> rod, found a suitable grounding point inside the base, attached a coax
> pigtail, and connected it to a spectrum analyzer for sweep testing in
> the cellular phone and PCS bands. The best I saw from about 4
> different devices was about 4dB loss. The remaining RF was either
> dissipated in the glass, reflected as VSWR, or radiated through the
> glass gap.-
>
> Of course in a 50 ohm system the C value produced by the coupling unit
> will be relatively low and show as a loss, you have to consider the
> whole system when feeding a high(ish) impedance at the end of a whip
> that is tending towards 1/2 wave.
> -
> These daze, automobile glass is coated with one of a variety of
> coatings designed to prevent the vehicle from becoming an oven. TiN
> (titanium nitride) seems to be the most popular (not sure). The
> problem is that with a sheet resistance of about 35 ohms per square,
> TiN does as good a job of blocking RF as it does blocking IR. To
> allow cell phones to be used inside the vehicle, the side windows are
> usually not coated. Although I've never seen it, applying RF to a
> through the glass antenna on a TiN coated window might cause the TiN
> coating to "blister".
> http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/crud/Low-E-titanium-nitide-glass.pdf-
>
> That tends not to be the case in the UK with most manufactures, although
>

> there is tinting it is not of the heat reflective variety.
>
> The best type of coupling unit that I have found consists up a parallel
>
> tuned cct with the input coax earth connected to the bottom and the
> inner tapped some way up the coil, and the inside coupling plate
> connected to the top of the tuned cct. This is of course fairly narrow
>
> band but does work well on 2m.
>
> This is of course a bit different to a cellphone system that requires a
>
> wide bandwidth.
>
> Jeff

A vertical antenna's gain is UNITY - 1

The only gain you can express is gain over Isotropic which would be
about 2.8 DBI - which doesn't mean anything.

To have gain over a dipole antenna, it would have to be larger and more
efficient then a dipole antenna - half wavelength in size..

--
Channel Jumper

2673. Re: Coupling a commercial VHF handheld to an external antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-23 19:46:17 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <bcjva8hb3f4r3bobn1doos73su1s5sg2dq@4ax.com>
Source record: 540

On Fri, 23 Nov 2012 16:33:20 +0000, Channel Jumper
<Channel.Jumper.af56419@radiobanter.com> wrote:

>A vertical antenna's gain is UNITY - 1

Wrong. The type and length of a vertical antenna will produce
different gains. Just look at any antenna manufacturers catalog.
Simply mounting an antenna vertically does not magically give a unity
gain.

>The only gain you can express is gain over Isotropic which would be
>about 2.8 DBI - which doesn't mean anything.

Wrong. The gain of a dipole antenna is generally considered to be
2.15dBi. It means that:
dBd = dBi + 2.15dB

>To have gain over a dipole antenna, it would have to be larger and more
>efficient then a dipole antenna - half wavelength in size..

Wrong. It is possible to produce an antenna that is "larger" than a
dipole, but has less gain. In general, bigger antennas do tend to
have more gain, but there are some exceptions. A 1/2 wave dipole has
a nice neat pattern that looks like a torus (donut) around the wire.
Add additional 1/2 wave sections with the proper phase and the donut
gets flattened, yielding more gain. However, it can also work the
other way. Add phasing sections that tend to radiate along the wire
axis, and you'll fill in some of donut hole. That will reduce the
diameter of the donut, and thus reduce the gain.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2674. test

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-23 20:26:45 UTC
From: Seediq <Seediq@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <_ZQrs.3364$1m3.431@en-nntp-03.dc1.easynews.com>
Source record: 541

test

2675. Re: test

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-23 22:23:34 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <cqtva8dg8iecqsfm59dsrhd5nm2613uhol@4ax.com>
Source record: 542

On Fri, 23 Nov 2012 14:26:45 -0600, Seediq <Seediq@nospam.com> wrote:

>test

Hmmm...
What did you test?

w.

2676. Re: test

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-25 17:09:27 UTC
From: amdx <amdx@knology.net>
Message-ID: <4d5d2$50b24fb3$18ec6dd7$495@KNOLOGY.NET>
Source record: 543

On 11/23/2012 2:26 PM, Seediq wrote:
> test

If you would have gave a warning, I could have studied!

2677. Re: test

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-25 17:33:23 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <1hk4b81hjmtlgflehh2hljjlc5uaqkb3sl@4ax.com>
Source record: 544

On Fri, 23 Nov 2012 14:26:45 -0600, Seediq <Seediq@nospam.com> wrote:

>test

What ever happened to creative test messages?
This is mine:
This is only a test,
I'm really trying my best.
If this doesn't work,
I'll feel like a jerk,
and fix whatever I messed.

Required antenna related content:

Lesson learned this morning. Do not run RG-58a/u across a doorway at
waist height as it can't be seen in the dark. I did a shoulder roll
down a few stairs and landed on a pile of wet rubbish. Fortunately,
the badly assembled BNC connector attached to my service monitor fell
apart, preventing the service monitor from hitting the floor.

Incidentally, what I was doing was running a spectograph of FM
broadcast audio to see if the 19KHz pilot tone could be easily
extracted (to settle an arguement in sci.electronics.design).
<http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/crud/FM-19Khz.jpg>
May I suggest you download and play with the software. There's quite
a bit of useful stuff in there, much of which is ham radio specific.
For antennas, there's a direction finding display, which I have yet to
try.
<http://www.qsl.net/dl4yhf/spectra1.html>
Incidentally, contrary to the web page, it works fine under Vista
(32bit), which I was using last night.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2678. Re: test

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-25 19:33:01 UTC
From: David <no@spam.please>
Message-ID: <k8trpdens2@dont-email.me>
Source record: 545

On Sun, 25 Nov 2012 09:33:23 -0800, Jeff Liebermann wrote:

> On Fri, 23 Nov 2012 14:26:45 -0600, Seediq <Seediq@nospam.com> wrote:
>
>>test
>
> What ever happened to creative test messages?

Better yet, post in a 'test' group.

2679. Connecting built in antenna tuner to ladder line.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-25 22:08:00 UTC
From: Tom W3TDH <hornetd@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <a0250d8b-9983-440c-bb40-7b5ce1d68502@p17g2000vbn.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 546

Thanks to the generosity of a fellow radio club member I now have the use of a Yaesu FT-1000 (no Suffix). Since it has a built in antenna tuner, that I'm hoping to use, I need to ask what the best way is to couple the window line that feeds my folded dipole antenna into a short; say twenty feet; coaxial feeder from the radio. I used an Icom AH4 antenna coupler with my FT-857D on this antenna with very good results. I would guess that I need a balun but which type is a mystery to me.

So is a balun a good solution to this challenge or should I resort to the two pieces of coax in parallel that I have read of elsewhere? When you use the two parallel coax leads do you ground and/or bond the two shields at the transceiver end? Further since the FT-1000 does not have obvious balanced feed line terminals would I connect a balanced feed line to the ground terminal and the the center pin of the SO239 connector by using say a banana plug.

Since I really am asking questions I hope there is already a consensus answer as I would not be able to sort out the various sides of any debate. Thank you in advance to all who choose to tackle this question.

Tom Horne W3TDH

2680. Re: Connecting built in antenna tuner to ladder line.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-26 00:39:04 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <11fb95dc-364b-49df-8c82-19447bad392e@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 547

On Sunday, November 25, 2012 4:08:00 PM UTC-6, Tom W3TDH wrote:
> Thank you in advance to all who choose to tackle this question.

Assuming your folded dipole is a resonant antenna with a feedpoint impedance around 300 ohms, with a 1:1 balun, the 50 ohm SWR would be 300/50=6:1 and that is probably outside the range of most built-in autotuners. Assuming a 300 ohm feedpoint impedance, a 4:1 balun would bring the 50 ohm SWR down to 75/50=1.5:1. 4:1 baluns are inexpensive so I suggest a 4:1 balun as a first try. You might get by with the less expensive 4:1 voltage balun but I recommend a 4:1 (dual-toroid) current balun.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2681. Re: test

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-26 16:01:05 UTC
From: Mike A <mikea@mikea.ath.cx>
Message-ID: <1bgco9-q1r.ln1@mikea.ath.cx>
Source record: 548

Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com> wrote in <1hk4b81hjmtlgflehh2hljjlc5uaqkb3sl@4ax.com>:

> On Fri, 23 Nov 2012 14:26:45 -0600, Seediq <Seediq@nospam.com> wrote:
>
>>test
>
> What ever happened to creative test messages?
> This is mine:
> This is only a test,
> I'm really trying my best.
> If this doesn't work,
> I'll feel like a jerk,
> and fix whatever I messed.
>
> Required antenna related content:
>
> Lesson learned this morning. Do not run RG-58a/u across a doorway at
> waist height as it can't be seen in the dark. I did a shoulder roll
> down a few stairs and landed on a pile of wet rubbish. Fortunately,
> the badly assembled BNC connector attached to my service monitor fell
> apart, preventing the service monitor from hitting the floor.
>
> Incidentally, what I was doing was running a spectograph of FM
> broadcast audio to see if the 19KHz pilot tone could be easily
> extracted (to settle an arguement in sci.electronics.design).
> <http://802.11junk.com/jeffl/crud/FM-19Khz.jpg>
> May I suggest you download and play with the software. There's quite
> a bit of useful stuff in there, much of which is ham radio specific.
> For antennas, there's a direction finding display, which I have yet to
> try.
> <http://www.qsl.net/dl4yhf/spectra1.html>
> Incidentally, contrary to the web page, it works fine under Vista
> (32bit), which I was using last night.

Well, back in the mid-1960s, when I was building an EICO FM stereo receiver
from a kit, there was circuitry dedicated to recovering the 19 KHz pilot tone,
with a nice explanation in the assembly manual about how this new-fangled "FM
stereo" stuff worked. Yes, indeed, it was trivially recoverable.

--
(to an overbearing boss)
Him: There's no "I" in team!
Me: There's no "PHB" in team, either.
-- Steve the Geek, in the Monastery

2682. Re: test

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-26 17:40:40 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <n997b8lle7s7rshui538i8qb3cc0hnlour@4ax.com>
Source record: 549

On Mon, 26 Nov 2012 10:01:05 -0600, Mike A <mikea@mikea.ath.cx> wrote:

>Well, back in the mid-1960s, when I was building an EICO FM stereo receiver
>from a kit, there was circuitry dedicated to recovering the 19 KHz pilot tone,
>with a nice explanation in the assembly manual about how this new-fangled "FM
>stereo" stuff worked. Yes, indeed, it was trivially recoverable.

I built an Eico MX99 stereo decoder in the same time period.
<https://www.google.com/search?q=eico+stereo+decoder&tbm=isch>
I think I was 15 years old at the time. It worked, but not very well,
because I managed to crack all the tuning slugs by using an Allen
wrench instead of a plastic tuning tool. Some wax in the coil form
was sufficient to hold the pieces of the tuning slugs in place.
However, with tubes, the box tended to get hot, causing the wax to
melt, which precipitated another retuning exercise. I eventually
found a combination of ferrite pieces, metal scraps, and wax that
would keep it tuned.

The discussion in sci.electronics.design on the topic was rather
frustrating. The OP didn't answer my questions, kept changing the
design target, was as vague as possible, and kept throwing in highly
creative mathematical and software solutions to a non-problem. This
was reinforced by a well known DSP expert, who claimed that the 19Khz
signal could not be recovered. Welcome to usenet at its worst.

Yesterday, I did a careful inspection of my rooftop coax cable maze
and found numerous pieces of outer jacket missing thanks to the local
critters. From a cursory inspection, it appears that something had
taste-tested my coax cables at fairly consistent 6" intervals. I have
PVC conduit in the walls. I guess I now need it on the roof. Oddly,
my radios still work fairly well with big pieces of the coax braid
missing. Might as well junk the antennas and just use the chewed coax
cable for an antenna.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2683. Re: LF Antenna Design

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-26 18:10:10 UTC
From: rickman <gnuarm@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <k90ba4$o85$2@dont-email.me>
Source record: 550
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

I've been doing more work on the low frequency tuned loop antenna and have two problems. One is that I can't find any info on how effective the antenna will be in relation to the design parameters. That would be the diameter of the loop, the number of turns and the spacing of the turns. From the formulas I find for inductance, I would guess that the spacing of the turns will want to be as small as possible, but I'm not sure the factors that optimize self inductance are the same as what will optimize antenna effectiveness.

What equations determine the signal strength from a low frequency tuned loop antenna?

The other problem is finding an accurate formula for the inductance of this design. I've found a number of equations for coil inductance, but most are for coils with length longer than diameter. One I found doesn't say what it's limitations are and doesn't agree with the others. In fact, I can't find two formulas that approximate each other over the range of interest which is 1 to 20 turns or d/l from 4 on up.

I've consulted the Radiotron Designer's Guide, Nagaoka's and Lundin's papers on inductance of coils as well as a number of web pages. I'm getting tired of looking... Is there a reasonable formula for calculating the inductance of a short coil that works for a number of turns from 1 to 20?

Rick

2684. Re: test

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-26 19:56:13 UTC
From: Ben <kbw@allt2.se>
Message-ID: <k90hb8tlm1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 451

Jeff Liebermann skrev 2012-11-26 18:40:
> On Mon, 26 Nov 2012 10:01:05 -0600, Mike A <mikea@mikea.ath.cx> wrote:
>
>> Well, back in the mid-1960s, when I was building an EICO FM stereo receiver
>>from a kit, there was circuitry dedicated to recovering the 19 KHz pilot tone,
>> with a nice explanation in the assembly manual about how this new-fangled "FM
>> stereo" stuff worked. Yes, indeed, it was trivially recoverable.
>
> I built an Eico MX99 stereo decoder in the same time period.
> <https://www.google.com/search?q=eico+stereo+decoder&tbm=isch>
> I think I was 15 years old at the time. It worked, but not very well,
> because I managed to crack all the tuning slugs by using an Allen
> wrench instead of a plastic tuning tool. Some wax in the coil form
> was sufficient to hold the pieces of the tuning slugs in place.
> However, with tubes, the box tended to get hot, causing the wax to
> melt, which precipitated another retuning exercise. I eventually
> found a combination of ferrite pieces, metal scraps, and wax that
> would keep it tuned.
>
> The discussion in sci.electronics.design on the topic was rather
> frustrating. The OP didn't answer my questions, kept changing the
> design target, was as vague as possible, and kept throwing in highly
> creative mathematical and software solutions to a non-problem. This
> was reinforced by a well known DSP expert, who claimed that the 19Khz
> signal could not be recovered. Welcome to usenet at its worst.
>

this is a mail thread between me and Jeff because I'm not
to used with the Thunderbird interface.

>> Sorry for asking but as I can recall, that 19 KHz pilot tone isn't FM
>> modulated to the carrier? Isn't it added in some degenarated AM way?

> No modulation on the 19KHz. That's why it's called a pilot tone.
> It's only there to act as an indication that there are other
> tones worth demodulating. The 38KHz L-R signal is locked to the
> 19KHz pilot tone.

>> I hope i'm havn't disturb your circles to much

> Not a problem. However, I do wish you would ask such questions in
> the newsgroup, and not via email.

> -- Jeff Liebermann

Sorry about that. Thunderbird is a bit odd, for me at least. You have to forward a message to send it to a group, replay just send a mail to the person you answer. I'll try to keep that i mind in the future.

I'll done my homework now. The whole signal, with pilot and all is generated and then modulated on the carrier. Your proof will be solid.

73
Ben / SM0KBW

2685. Re: Connecting built in antenna tuner to ladder line.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-26 20:05:40 UTC
From: Ben <kbw@allt2.se>
Message-ID: <k90ht0$vs2$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 452

Tom W3TDH skrev 2012-11-25 23:08:
> Thanks to the generosity of a fellow radio club member I now have the
> use of a Yaesu FT-1000 (no Suffix). Since it has a built in antenna
> tuner, that I'm hoping to use, I need to ask what the best way is to
> couple the window line that feeds my folded dipole antenna into a
> short; say twenty feet; coaxial feeder from the radio. I used an Icom
> AH4 antenna coupler with my FT-857D on this antenna with very good
> results. I would guess that I need a balun but which type is a
> mystery to me.
>
> So is a balun a good solution to this challenge or should I resort to
> the two pieces of coax in parallel that I have read of elsewhere?
> When you use the two parallel coax leads do you ground and/or bond the
> two shields at the transceiver end? Further since the FT-1000 does
> not have obvious balanced feed line terminals would I connect a
> balanced feed line to the ground terminal and the the center pin of
> the SO239 connector by using say a banana plug.
>
> Since I really am asking questions I hope there is already a consensus
> answer as I would not be able to sort out the various sides of any
> debate. Thank you in advance to all who choose to tackle this
> question.
>
> Tom Horne W3TDH
>

A 4:1 current balun, A.K.A as a 4:1 Guanella balun, does a god job.
Constructions using just 2 coax-lines will have problems to cover all HF
bands. To little inductance at the lower bands and you have to keep the
length less than a quater wave on the higher ones.

Google on 4:1 guanella balun and you will find a lot of sites that shows
how to make one. Just be aware of those who just uses one core, these
designs will degrade the performance (common mode) of the balun.

73 and Good Luck
Ben / SM0KBW

2686. Re: LF Antenna Design

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-26 21:25:37 UTC
From: rickman <gnuarm@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <k90moo$s9v$2@dont-email.me>
Source record: 453
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

Just to give an update...

I got a response from Randy Yates in the comp.dsp group who gave me a formula for the loop antenna signal strength which I'm including below for reference. He said it came from the ARRL Handbook.

> They dedicate an entire chapter (5) to loop antennas. Equation one
> is the voltage at the loop terminals:
>
> V = (2 * pi * A * N * E * cos(theta)) / lambda,
>
> where
>
> A = area of loop, in m^2
> N = number of turns in loop
> E = RF field strength in V/m
> theta = angle between plane of the loop and the signal source
> lambda = wavelength in meters.
>
> Note that I know nothing about antennas - just acting as a scribe...
This is the expression for an untuned antenna. Shortly after this, they provide the equation for a tuned antenna, which is identical except for the addition of a Q in the numerator.
-- Randy Yates Digital Signal Labs http://www.digitalsignallabs.com

I did the calculations and at 100 uV/m with 50 foot of coax in a two turn loop I get a bit over 1 uV, not so good. I'm going to see what I can find about the signal level from ferrite cores. I had the impression they would be lower, but I seem to recall better numbers than this in the ones I've seen before.

Rick

2687. Re: Connecting built in antenna tuner to ladder line.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-28 23:50:28 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.afca458@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.afca458@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 454

The key is to only use resonant antenna's....

IN the early days of amateur radio, there was no coaxial cable - hence
we did not care much what the SWR was.
We used a Johnson Matchbox with a couple of coils and life was good.

Then after world war two - coax became available and people bought it
because it was cheap and it worked.
The problem was - how to match it.

The regular MFJ 949 series tuner was usually employed - although most
people do not understand that it cannot make a non resonant antenna
resonant.
The bottom line is - even if they claim they can work everything they
can hear - what are they hearing?
Not everything that a person with a resonant antenna hears....

Having a good transceiver to use, and not wanting to damage it - you
want to buy the best possible antenna's for the money...

One point I always make with new hams and inexperienced hams is to do
lot's of research and to listen before transmitting...
Listen, listen, and listen some more......

There are lot's of nets with real hams up on 80 and 160 meters - if you
can find them that knows a little about this stuff...

Some good web pages to look at are K3CC, K0BG, KC9AOP

--
Channel Jumper

2688. Re: Connecting built in antenna tuner to ladder line.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-11-29 12:41:51 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <0297431d-6f85-465f-bc34-42c545d50cc4@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 455

On Wednesday, November 28, 2012 5:50:28 PM UTC-6, Channel Jumper wrote:
> The regular MFJ 949 series tuner was usually employed - although most
> people do not understand that it cannot make a non resonant antenna
> resonant.

Apparently, some people don't understand the maximum power transfer theorem. An antenna tuner establishes a Z0-match to 50 ohms, commonly called "making the transmitter happy". If the antenna system is a low-loss system, the effect of that Z0-match in the shack is a near-conjugate match at the antenna feedpoint which guarantees maximum transfer of available power to the antenna. It doesn't matter if the antenna by itself is resonant or not. Conjugately matched *systems* ARE resonant.

Let's assume we have a non-resonant antenna with a feedpoint impedance of 100+j200 ohms. If we feed the antenna with open-wire line and adjust the antenna tuner in the shack such that the impedance looking back down the transmission line towards the source is 100-j200 ohms, the reactance is neutralized, i.e. *system resonance* is established with an apparent 100 ohm source and 100 ohm load thus ensuring maximum transfer of available power.

The well-respected Extended Double Zepp is an example of a non-resonant antenna that will outperform a resonant 1/2WL center-fed dipole in the dipole's favored direction. Note: with the feedline disconnected, a 1/2WL center-fed dipole is non-resonant. Connecting the coaxial feedline resonates the antenna system just as connecting a properly tuned open-wire feeder resonates the antenna system.

Consider a 50 ohm 1/2WL resonant center-fed dipole fed with 1/2WL of open-wire line. The SWR on the feedline is 12:1, i.e. a severe impedance mismatch exists at the antenna feedpoint. Yet, the transmitter sees 50 ohms and this mismatched system is more efficient than most coax-fed antenna systems.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2689. Re: test

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-01 03:29:08 UTC
From: "J. C. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net>
Message-ID: <-cGdnTXx2Ofr5CTNnZ2dnUVZ_rWdnZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 456

Dear Jeff: In Michigan just about everything gets eaten by one animal or another.
Need to put cable inside of plastic pipe to have a chance at survival.
73, Mac N8TT

"Jeff Liebermann" wrote in message
news:n997b8lle7s7rshui538i8qb3cc0hnlour@4ax.com...

<snip>
Yesterday, I did a careful inspection of my rooftop coax cable maze
and found numerous pieces of outer jacket missing thanks to the local
critters. From a cursory inspection, it appears that something had
taste-tested my coax cables at fairly consistent 6" intervals. I have
PVC conduit in the walls. I guess I now need it on the roof. Oddly,
my radios still work fairly well with big pieces of the coax braid
missing. Might as well junk the antennas and just use the chewed coax
cable for an antenna.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

J. C. Mc Laughlin
Michigan U.S.A.
Home: JCM@Power-Net.Net

2690. HOT VIDEOS FOR YOUTH AND ALL ADULT PEOPLE 2011 SEXY PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-01 05:54:22 UTC
From: 866434 <iashjbbxdhvv@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <555be0e9-22b5-415e-a5af-f1dce032b34a@pe9g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 457

A TO Z INFORMATION SEE IN THIS SITE

http://atwoztopic.blogspot.in/

ALL HOT PHOTOS SUPER SEXY PHOTOS

http://alltoux.blogspot.in/2010/09/hot-lip-kiss-135.html

ALL JOBS SITES FREE SEE

http://jobstwo.blogspot.in/

HOT VIDEOS

http://hotvideotoou.blogspot.in/2011/01/kiss-videos.html

hot lip kiss
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-lip-kiss.html
hot kisses
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-kisses.html
hollywood hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hollywood-hot-videos.html
real hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/real-hot-videos.html
tamil hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/tamil-hot-videos.html

2691. Crossposting Permitted to rec.radio.amateur.moderated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-01 07:00:02 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting-1-1354345200@panix.com>
Source record: 458
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting
Revision: 1.2 2011/11/02 04:08:53
Posting-Frequency: posted twice monthly
URL: http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rram/index.html

Changes followed by "|".

After a 30-day public discussion and feedback period to gauge reader
opinions in March of 2009:

http://groups.google.com/group/rec.radio.amateur.moderated/browse_thread/thread/d7d337db35
f23326

the rec.radio.amateur.moderated Moderation Team had decided to consider |
amending its charter, and permit limited simultaneous crossposting to
rec.radio.amateur.moderated and one other unmoderated
amateur-radio-related discussion newsgroup. After a successful trial |
period (90 days, through early July 2009), we decided to adopt this |
change permanently. |

Approved rec.radio.amateur.* newsgroups are those that are currently
listed in the latest version of the "List of Big Eight Newsgroups" which
is crossposted monthly to news.announce.newgroups, news.groups, and
news.lists.misc.

Approved alt.radio.amateur.* and alt.ham-radio.* newsgroups are those
that have been created consistent with the suggestions in "So You Want
to Create an Alt Newsgroup" at:

http://www.faqs.org/faqs/alt-creation-guide/

Approved regional hierarchy newsgroups are those that contain either
"radio.amateur" or "ham-radio" in their names, including
uk.radio.amateur and aus.radio.amateur.misc.

We will make every reasonable effort to keep our list of approved
newsgroups up-to-date. In case we have overlooked any, and a submission
is rejected in error as a result, the rejected submitter can E-mail us
at our administrative contact address (in the signature at the bottom of
this article, and the default Reply-To for the rejection message)
requesting that it be added, and that the article be approved. We may
still choose to reject articles crossposted to any alt.* newsgroup with
an inappropriate name, including obscene language, embedded
name-calling, or encouragement of unlawful conduct.
```

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-amateur-moderated-request@panix.com.

2692. Re: test

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-02 06:59:08 UTC
From: vu2nan <vu2nan.b00ed38@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <vu2nan.b00ed38@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 459

J. C. Mc Laughlin;799132 Wrote:
> Dear Jeff: In Michigan just about everything gets eaten by one animal
> or
> another.
> Need to put cable inside of plastic pipe to have a chance at survival.
> 73, Mac N8TT
> J. C. Mc Laughlin
> Michigan U.S.A.
> Home: JCM@Power-Net.Net

Hi OM Mac,

I faced the same problem with crows pecking away at the coax lying flat
on the roof of the shack.

The problem was solved by raising the coax run from the shack wall to
the roof-top mast.

73

Nandu.

--
vu2nan

2693. A Coax Collinear for 70cm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-03 10:41:40 UTC
From: vu2nan <vu2nan.b023eb8@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <vu2nan.b023eb8@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 460

Here's the link.

http://nandustips.blogspot.in/2012/12/70cm-coax-collinear.html

73,

Nandu.

--
vu2nan

2694. Re: A Coax Collinear for 70cm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-03 18:56:34 UTC
From: Paul Drahn <pdrahn@webformixair.com>
Message-ID: <k9isl3ghp1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 461

On 12/3/2012 2:41 AM, vu2nan wrote:
> Here's the link.
>
> http://nandustips.blogspot.in/2012/12/70cm-coax-collinear.html
>
> 73,
>
> Nandu.
>
>
>
>

I built that antenna a few years ago. Still up and still works good! A very good use for shorter lengths of RG-58.

Paul. KD7HB

2695. A Simple &#65533; λ Ground Plane for 2m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-06 08:48:01 UTC
From: vu2nan <vu2nan.b063339@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <vu2nan.b063339@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 462

Here's the link.

http://tinyurl.com/a77apyy

73,

Nandu.

--
vu2nan

2696. Seeking New FAQ/Intro Maintainers for rec.radio.amateur.*

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-07 07:05:01 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/recruitment-1-1354863900@panix.com>
Source record: 463
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/recruitment
Revision: 1.2 2009/11/25 14:41:01
Posting-Frequency: posted twice monthly
URL: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/

Changes followed by "|".

The rec.radio.info newsgroup, first established in 1993, has been
recently revived by an active moderation team. We are currently seeking
suitable information, FAQ, and bulletin articles from the entire
rec.radio.* newsgroup hierarchy for simultaneous cross-posting to our
newsgroup.

We are seeking a replacement maintainer for the following information
bulletin formerly posted to rec.radio.amateur.* (and currently archived
at http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/ ):

radio/personal-intro
Subject: Guide to the rec.radio Newsgroups
Maintainer: jeffreyh@Hawaii.Edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Last Posted: 9 Nov 2001 06:18:17 GMT
Posting-Frequency: 15th of each month

One significant omission, requiring immediate updates, for this article |
is that it does not mention newer amateur radio newsgroups created since |
it was written, including: |

rec.radio.amateur.antenna |
rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors |
rec.radio.amateur.dx |
rec.radio.amateur.equipment |
rec.radio.amateur.homebrew |
rec.radio.amateur.moderated |
rec.radio.amateur.space |

We are willing to provide any technical support necessary to get this
article updated and automatically posted again at a regular interval.
This would include establishing contact with the original maintainer for
any necessary permissions. We would prefer to seek a new, dedicated
maintainer at this time, rather than start auto-posting the original
article ourselves.

For more information about our newsgroup, see:
```

http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rri/index.html

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-info-request@panix.com.

2697. Building phased cable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-07 15:17:13 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <065ca5d0-8bcf-4476-85eb-68d7c7416c47@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 464

I am looking for tutorial information on cutting coaxial cables to various electrical phase lengths. I have directional couplers for the VHF and UHF bands I am concerned with and also access to a vector voltmeter. I am proficent in terminating cables with connectors but realizing there is more than one way to skin a cat and would also welcome input on assembling the cables.I am not looking to open a discussion on this but discussion would be welcome. Instead I am desiring direction to a website that has a tutorial on the subject.

TIA
Jimmie

2698. Re: Building phased cable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-07 16:42:25 UTC
From: Jeff Liebermann <jeffl@cruzio.com>
Message-ID: <8564c8hu81j47f1430ugqr72plt2iqqk3v@4ax.com>
Source record: 465

On Fri, 7 Dec 2012 07:17:13 -0800 (PST), JIMMIE
<JIMMIEDEE123@yahoo.com> wrote:

>I am looking for tutorial information on cutting coaxial
>cables to various electrical phase lengths.

<http://www.belden.com/pdfs/Techpprs/Wireless%20Market%20Web%20Phase%20Paper.pdf>

I also used to use a slotted line for generating a phase reference at
RF frequencies. It's then just a matter of comparing your cut coax
phase shift with that from the slotted line. A telescoping coax cable
section might also work, but I've never tried it. Accuracy was kinda
low, but good enough for what I was doing.

--
Jeff Liebermann jeffl@cruzio.com
150 Felker St #D http://www.LearnByDestroying.com
Santa Cruz CA 95060 http://802.11junk.com
Skype: JeffLiebermann AE6KS 831-336-2558

2699. Re: Building phased cable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-07 19:21:58 UTC
From: W5DXP <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <be897197-3dd2-4acc-a46a-e0ee72891de8@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 466

On Friday, December 7, 2012 9:17:13 AM UTC-6, JIMMIE wrote:
> I am looking for tutorial information on cutting coaxial cables to various electrical phase lengths.

Do the cables always have an SWR of 1:1, i.e. are they always flat? If not, the cable will also transform impedances which adds another dimension to the complexity.

2700. HOT VIDEOS 2 HOT PEOPLE AND ACTRESSES NEVER SEEN PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-08 07:34:38 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <12d44981-0974-46d9-9642-6e21838595de@v9g2000pbi.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 467

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

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http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

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http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/hardware-jobs.html
networking jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/networking-jobs.html
datawarehousing jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/datawarehousing-jobs.html
GOOGLE ADSENSE
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/google-adsense.html

2701. seethamma vakitlo sirimalle chettu songs free download

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-11 00:11:42 UTC
From: karthik chowdary <karthikchowdary8029@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <0b440efd-4161-4ac4-98e7-c8925703bf5f@y5g2000pbi.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 468

Mahesh Babu and Venkatesh’s upcoming multi stared movie is Seethamma Vakitlo Sirimalle Chettu. SVSC movie Mahesh and Venkatesh are acting as brothers. The actresses’ in SVSC movie is Samantha and Anjali. SVSC movie is directed by Srikanth Addala. SVSC movie is produced by successful producer Dil Raju under Sri Venkateswara Productions. SVSC movie Nazar is playing a role of father for Mahesh and Venkatesh. The trailer of SVSC movie is awesome. SVSC movie music director is Mickey J Meyer.

http://www.telugusuperheroes.com/index.php/seethamma-vakitlo-sirimalle-chettu-songs

2702. svsc songs free download

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-11 00:11:54 UTC
From: karthik chowdary <karthikchowdary8029@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <3b54e01c-dc3f-4f35-b4c7-a74639e975cd@vb8g2000pbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 469

Mahesh Babu and Venkatesh’s upcoming multi stared movie is Seethamma Vakitlo Sirimalle Chettu. SVSC movie Mahesh and Venkatesh are acting as brothers. The actresses’ in SVSC movie is Samantha and Anjali. SVSC movie is directed by Srikanth Addala. SVSC movie is produced by successful producer Dil Raju under Sri Venkateswara Productions. SVSC movie Nazar is playing a role of father for Mahesh and Venkatesh. The trailer of SVSC movie is awesome. SVSC movie music director is Mickey J Meyer.

http://www.telugusuperheroes.com/index.php/seethamma-vakitlo-sirimalle-chettu-songs

2703. HOT SEXY SUPER VIDEOS AND CUTE KISS PHOTOS]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-13 01:14:48 UTC
From: LPWS <3ghfhfffgg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <89ea9fb4-dbcc-4ef7-9d96-acd436c407d4@vb8g2000pbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 470

A TO Z INFORMATION SEE IN THIS SITE

http://atwoztopic.blogspot.in/

ALL HOT PHOTOS SUPER SEXY PHOTOS

http://alltoux.blogspot.in/2010/09/hot-lip-kiss-135.html

ALL JOBS SITES FREE SEE

http://jobstwo.blogspot.in/

HOT VIDEOS

http://hotvideotoou.blogspot.in/2011/01/kiss-videos.html

hot lip kiss
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-lip-kiss.html
hot kisses
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hot-kisses.html
hollywood hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/hollywood-hot-videos.html
real hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/real-hot-videos.html
tamil hot videos
http://hotvidos.blogspot.in/2010/07/tamil-hot-videos.html

2704. Crossposting Permitted to rec.radio.amateur.moderated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-15 07:00:03 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting-1-1355554802@panix.com>
Source record: 471
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/moderated/crossposting
Revision: 1.2 2011/11/02 04:08:53
Posting-Frequency: posted twice monthly
URL: http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rram/index.html

Changes followed by "|".

After a 30-day public discussion and feedback period to gauge reader
opinions in March of 2009:

http://groups.google.com/group/rec.radio.amateur.moderated/browse_thread/thread/d7d337db35
f23326

the rec.radio.amateur.moderated Moderation Team had decided to consider |
amending its charter, and permit limited simultaneous crossposting to
rec.radio.amateur.moderated and one other unmoderated
amateur-radio-related discussion newsgroup. After a successful trial |
period (90 days, through early July 2009), we decided to adopt this |
change permanently. |

Approved rec.radio.amateur.* newsgroups are those that are currently
listed in the latest version of the "List of Big Eight Newsgroups" which
is crossposted monthly to news.announce.newgroups, news.groups, and
news.lists.misc.

Approved alt.radio.amateur.* and alt.ham-radio.* newsgroups are those
that have been created consistent with the suggestions in "So You Want
to Create an Alt Newsgroup" at:

http://www.faqs.org/faqs/alt-creation-guide/

Approved regional hierarchy newsgroups are those that contain either
"radio.amateur" or "ham-radio" in their names, including
uk.radio.amateur and aus.radio.amateur.misc.

We will make every reasonable effort to keep our list of approved
newsgroups up-to-date. In case we have overlooked any, and a submission
is rejected in error as a result, the rejected submitter can E-mail us
at our administrative contact address (in the signature at the bottom of
this article, and the default Reply-To for the rejection message)
requesting that it be added, and that the article be approved. We may
still choose to reject articles crossposted to any alt.* newsgroup with
an inappropriate name, including obscene language, embedded
name-calling, or encouragement of unlawful conduct.
```

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-amateur-moderated-request@panix.com.

2705. Re: Building phased cable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-15 14:02:23 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.b126518@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.b126518@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 472

W5DXP;799379 Wrote:
> On Friday, December 7, 2012 9:17:13 AM UTC-6, JIMMIE wrote:-
> I am looking for tutorial information on cutting coaxial cables to
> various electrical phase lengths.-
>
> Do the cables always have an SWR of 1:1, i.e. are they always flat? If
> not, the cable will also transform impedances which adds another
> dimension to the complexity.

You are over thinking the problem at hand.

The purpose of the phasing cables is to put the two antenn'a in phase
with each other.
You don't tune the antenna with the coax - you tune it with the antenna
matching unit.
Once the antenna is tuned - the length of the coax is the matching unit.

--
Channel Jumper

2706. Re: Building phased cable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-16 14:13:08 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <gU4sJmD0bdzQFwWv@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 473

In message <Channel.Jumper.b126518@radiobanter.com>, Channel Jumper
<Channel.Jumper.b126518@radiobanter.com> writes
>
>W5DXP;799379 Wrote:
>> On Friday, December 7, 2012 9:17:13 AM UTC-6, JIMMIE wrote:-
>> I am looking for tutorial information on cutting coaxial cables to
>> various electrical phase lengths.-
>>
>> Do the cables always have an SWR of 1:1, i.e. are they always flat? If
>> not, the cable will also transform impedances which adds another
>> dimension to the complexity.
>
>You are over thinking the problem at hand.
>
>The purpose of the phasing cables is to put the two antenn'a in phase
>with each other.

You may not want the two antennas to be in phase. It would be more
generally correct to say that a phasing cable puts the phase of one
antenna to what it needs to be with respect to another.

>You don't tune the antenna with the coax - you tune it with the antenna
>matching unit.

If the feed impedance of the antenna itself is not the same as the coax,
the length of the coax will affect the tuning of the 'antenna system' -
ie antenna plus feeder - ie what the transmitter sees.

>Once the antenna is tuned - the length of the coax is the matching unit.

Only if 'tuned' equals 'matched' - otherwise the length of the coax will
affect the impedance seen at the transmitter end (or at some
intermediate point, if that is relevant to what you're doing). And, of
course, regardless of matching, the length of the coax will also affect
the phase of the RF reaching the antenna.
>
To answer the question, except for very low frequencies, the
characteristic impedance of coax itself should be 'flat' (having a
constant characteristic impedance at all frequencies). If it is
terminated by its characteristic impedance, it will have no standing
waves on it. Usually, standing waves are considered a 'bad thing', but
if a short length of coax is used to transform one impedance to another,
there are bound to be standing waves on that particular piece of coax.
However, as the length of the transforming coax is typically a
quarterwave, mismatch losses are pretty negligible.

>
>
>

--
Ian

2707. WWCR is Owned by Jewish Homosexuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-18 00:32:41 UTC
From: Michael JONES <edlabounte@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <8487638d-dadf-4644-bfd8-e3b63c880286@n5g2000vbk.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 474
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,rec.radio.shortwave,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

WWCR, so-called "Worldwide Christian radio", is owned by jewish homosexuals. Don't be deceived by these slime bags. The company that owns WWCR calls itself (for some reason) "F.W. Robberts Broadcasting Co. Inc.". They are located at 2730 Loumor Ave., Metairie, LA, 70001. Their phone number is (504) 831-6941, and Fax (504) 832-4039. The company is owned by Fred P. Westenberger (jew), Chris P. Westenberger (jew), Fritz N. Westenberger (jewish homosexual), and a couple other Westenbergers.

Now just why on earth would a bunch of jewish homosexuals run a supposedly CHRISTIAN radio station? Do you many Christians that run jewish or homosexual radio stations?

Here's a NY Times article about the very nice house that Fritz N. Westenberger and his "partner" Patrick live in. They often entertain many of their jewish homosexual "friends" at this house:

http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/29/realestate/house-tour-olive-ny.html?_r=0

This very nice home was built with the money that you sent to WWCR to buy the shyster jew products they sell on that station, for example products sold by the Jew named Alex Jones. The jewish homosexuals who run WWCR really promote Alex Jones a lot. I wonder why?

The entire purpose of WWCR is to push Israeli disinformation to cover up the criminal activity of the jewish crime network. That is Alex Jones' sole purpose for existing and being promoted by other jewish homosexual media outlets, such as Disney/ABC, etc.)

DO NOT SPEND ONE PENNY OF MONEY ON THE SHYSTER FREEMASON JEW CRAP PRODUCTS THESE HUCKSTER CRIMINALS ARE PEDDLING.
Understand that the sole reason these jews run a supposedly Christian station is TO DECEIVE YOU, about the crimes being committed by jews, such as the 9-11 attacks, that were the work of Israel, and to GATHER INFORMATION, ADDRESSES AND PHONE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE WHO ARE AWARE OF AND OBJECT TO THE JEWISH CRIME NETWORK.

Spread the word: WWCR is owned by jewish homosexuals. Boycott them, and bankrupt every single shyster that broadcasts on that station, and
let's get jewish homosexual criminal trash OUT OF NORTH AMERICA AND EUROPE, BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY.

http://israeldid911.com

2708. Re: WWCR is Owned by Jewish Homosexuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-18 01:02:43 UTC
From: Michael Ejercito <mejercit@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <33475d50-be74-488c-aa9d-c9f4dfeda170@n2g2000pbp.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 475
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,rec.radio.shortwave,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Dec 17, 4:32 pm, Michael JONES <edlabou...@gmail.com> wrote:
> WWCR, so-called "Worldwide Christian radio", is owned by jewish
> homosexuals. Don't be deceived by these slime bags. The company that
> owns WWCR calls itself (for some reason) "F.W. Robberts Broadcasting
> Co. Inc.". They are located at 2730 Loumor Ave., Metairie, LA, 70001.
> Their phone number is (504) 831-6941, and Fax (504) 832-4039. The
> company is owned by Fred P. Westenberger (jew), Chris P. Westenberger
> (jew), Fritz N. Westenberger (jewish homosexual), and a couple other
> Westenbergers.
>
> Now just why on earth would a bunch of jewish homosexuals run a
> supposedly CHRISTIAN radio station? Do you many Christians that run
> jewish or homosexual radio stations?
>
> Here's a NY Times article about the very nice house that Fritz N.
> Westenberger and his "partner" Patrick live in. They often entertain
> many of their jewish homosexual "friends" at this house:
>
> http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/29/realestate/house-tour-olive-ny.html...
>
> This very nice home was built with the money that you sent to WWCR to
> buy the shyster jew products they sell on that station, for example
> products sold by the Jew named Alex Jones. The jewish homosexuals who
> run WWCR really promote Alex Jones a lot. I wonder why?
>
> The entire purpose of WWCR is to push Israeli disinformation to cover
> up the criminal activity of the jewish crime network. That is Alex
> Jones' sole purpose for existing and being promoted by other jewish
> homosexual media outlets, such as Disney/ABC, etc.)
>
> DO NOT SPEND ONE PENNY OF MONEY ON THE SHYSTER FREEMASON JEW CRAP
> PRODUCTS THESE HUCKSTER CRIMINALS ARE PEDDLING.
> Understand that the sole reason these jews run a supposedly Christian
> station is TO DECEIVE YOU, about the crimes being committed by jews,
> such as the 9-11 attacks, that were the work of Israel, and to GATHER
> INFORMATION, ADDRESSES AND PHONE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE WHO ARE AWARE OF
> AND OBJECT TO THE JEWISH CRIME NETWORK.
>
> Spread the word: WWCR is owned by jewish homosexuals. Boycott them,
> and bankrupt every single shyster that broadcasts on that station,
> and
> let's get jewish homosexual criminal trash OUT OF NORTH AMERICA AND
> EUROPE, BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY.

>
> http://israeldid911.com
You are a Nazi.

As a Nazi, you are, above all else, a craven coward.

You are afraid to compete with others as equals because you know
you can not measure up.

You are afraid of your own inadequacy, so you want to murder your
betters.

You are afraid of the truth, so you want to murder those who would
tell it.

You are afraid of history, so you want to murder the past, to wipe
out the knowledge of the degeneracy, cowardice and failure of
National
Socialism.

Finally, you are afraid of the power of educated, informed adults.
Freedom of choice terrifies you... which is why you choose minor
children as sexual partners. You can not interact with competent
adults in a consensually sexual
way. You need to be able to impose yourself on a helpless victim, be
it a prepubescent
boy, or a patient in a mental hospital.

That is what you are, a Nazi, and there is nothing polite or
honest about it.

Michael

2709. Re: WWCR is Owned by Jewish Homosexuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-18 17:05:19 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.b165998@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.b165998@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 476

There is a real neat thing about radio, they usually include some type of large tuner knob on the front and if you do not like what you are listening to - you can turn the knob somewhere else, or you can turn it off if you please.

No one is forcing you to listen to what they have to say...

If someone, out of the goodness of their heart, goes to all the trouble of putting up a radio station and paying people to work there and paying to keep the transmitter on the air, then what business is it of yours who owns it!

Radio - the last time I checked is FREE!
You do not have to pay anyone for the right to listen to it, nor do you have to pay to watch television - as does the people in England and other socialist countries....

Take your hate message and go somewhere else!

--
Channel Jumper

2710. Re: WWCR is Owned by Jewish Homosexuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-18 22:21:58 UTC
From: Michael JONES <edlabounte@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <8f28a9fc-68d9-4f8a-b97b-dccc35809370@t5g2000vba.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 477
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,rec.radio.shortwave,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Dec 17, 8:02 pm, Michael Ejercito <mejer...@hotmail.com> wrote:
> On Dec 17, 4:32 pm, Michael JONES <edlabou...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
> > WWCR, so-called "Worldwide Christian radio", is owned by jewish
> > homosexuals. Don't be deceived by these slime bags. The company that
> > owns WWCR calls itself (for some reason) "F.W. Robberts Broadcasting
> > Co. Inc.". They are located at 2730 Loumor Ave., Metairie, LA, 70001.
> > Their phone number is (504) 831-6941, and Fax (504) 832-4039. The
> > company is owned by Fred P. Westenberger (jew), Chris P. Westenberger
> > (jew), Fritz N. Westenberger (jewish homosexual), and a couple other
> > Westenbergers.
>
> > Now just why on earth would a bunch of jewish homosexuals run a
> > supposedly CHRISTIAN radio station? Do you many Christians that run
> > jewish or homosexual radio stations?
>
> > Here's a NY Times article about the very nice house that Fritz N.
> > Westenberger and his "partner" Patrick live in. They often entertain
> > many of their jewish homosexual "friends" at this house:
>
> >http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/29/realestate/house-tour-olive-ny.html...
>
> > This very nice home was built with the money that you sent to WWCR to
> > buy the shyster jew products they sell on that station, for example
> > products sold by the Jew named Alex Jones. The jewish homosexuals who
> > run WWCR really promote Alex Jones a lot. I wonder why?
>
> > The entire purpose of WWCR is to push Israeli disinformation to cover
> > up the criminal activity of the jewish crime network. That is Alex
> > Jones' sole purpose for existing and being promoted by other jewish
> > homosexual media outlets, such as Disney/ABC, etc.)
>
> > DO NOT SPEND ONE PENNY OF MONEY ON THE SHYSTER FREEMASON JEW CRAP
> > PRODUCTS THESE HUCKSTER CRIMINALS ARE PEDDLING.
> > Understand that the sole reason these jews run a supposedly Christian
> > station is TO DECEIVE YOU, about the crimes being committed by jews,
> > such as the 9-11 attacks, that were the work of Israel, and to GATHER
> > INFORMATION, ADDRESSES AND PHONE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE WHO ARE AWARE OF
> > AND OBJECT TO THE JEWISH CRIME NETWORK.
>
> > Spread the word: WWCR is owned by jewish homosexuals. Boycott them,

> > and bankrupt every single shyster that broadcasts on that station,
> > and
> > let's get jewish homosexual criminal trash OUT OF NORTH AMERICA AND
> > EUROPE, BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY.
>
> >http://israeldid911.com
>
>   You are a Nazi.
>
>   As a Nazi, you are, above all else, a craven coward.
>
>   You are afraid to compete with others as equals because you know
> you can not measure up.
>
>   You are afraid of your own inadequacy, so you want to murder your
> betters.
>
>   You are afraid of the truth, so you want to murder those who would
> tell it.
>
>   You are afraid of history, so you want to murder the past, to wipe
> out the knowledge of the degeneracy, cowardice and failure of
> National
> Socialism.
>
>   Finally, you are afraid of the power of educated, informed adults.
> Freedom of choice terrifies you... which is why you choose minor
> children as sexual partners. You can not interact with competent
> adults in a consensually sexual
> way. You need to be able to impose yourself on a helpless victim, be
> it a prepubescent
> boy, or a patient in a mental hospital.
>
>   That is what you are, a Nazi, and there is nothing polite or
> honest about it.
>
> Michael

Nazism, like all forms of "socialism", is a creation of satanic jews
like you and your grandparents. ALL "neo-nazi" groups are run by jews,
for example, this guy:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Collin

2711. RUN A D9 OVER THE BUKAREST COCKROACH!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-18 22:27:53 UTC
From: NoSpamAtAll <spamnot@not.home>
Message-ID: <kaqql9pic1@pcls6.std.com>
Source record: 478
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,rec.radio.shortwave,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

http://farm4.static.flickr.com/3067/2831262152_6e59446549.jpg

SPLAT! :)

2712. SUPER HOT VIDEOS AND ALL ACTRESSES KISSING PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-19 06:19:17 UTC
From: 053bg <6jhfdjfjdfg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <9b0233e1-6749-4e48-b809-c0236b413b8d@jl13g2000pbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 479

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

jobs
http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

mobile

mobile games free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in

interview question
java interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/java-interview-questions-and-answe
rs.html
oracle interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/oracle-interview-questions-and-ans
wers.html
hardware interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/hardware-interview-questions-and-a
nswers.html
networking interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/networking-interview-questions-and
.html
dotnet interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/dotnet-interview-questions-and-ans
wers.html
c interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/c-interview-questions-and-answers.
html

datawarehousing interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/datawarehousing-interview-questions-and.html
sap interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/sap-interview-questions-and-answers.html

all jobs
java jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/java-jobs.html
oracle jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/oracle-jobs.html
sap jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/sap-jobs.html
hardware jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/hardware-jobs.html
networking jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/networking-jobs.html
datawarehousing jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/datawarehousing-jobs.html
GOOGLE ADSENSE
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/google-adsense.html

2713. Re: WWCR is Owned by Jewish Homosexuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-19 22:57:02 UTC
From: ogrowup@webtv.net
Message-ID: <27716-50D2463E-213@storefull-3173.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 480

.. --- -.. --- ..-. ..-. .- ... ... --- .-.. .

--
"Some things take a set amount of time. You can't get a baby in one
month by getting nine women pregnant."--

Unknown

2714. Re: WWCR is Owned by Jewish Homosexuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-20 00:53:34 UTC
From: marc <nomail@be.com>
Message-ID: <katnie$ba0$2@dont-email.me>
Source record: 481
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,rec.radio.shortwave,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

You just don't understand wath an investment in GOLD is.

Sit in the sun ...

--
--
What's on Shortwave guide: choose an hour, go!
http://shortwave.tk
700+ Radio Stations on SW http://swstations.tk
300+ languages on SW http://radiolanguages.tk

2715. Re: WWCR is Owned by Jewish Homosexuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-20 00:55:08 UTC
From: marc <nomail@be.com>
Message-ID: <katnlc$ba0$3@dont-email.me>
Source record: 482
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,rec.radio.shortwave,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Michael JONES wrote:

...

Michael & Alex JONES: A Family War?

--
--
What's on Shortwave guide: choose an hour, go!
http://shortwave.tk
700+ Radio Stations on SW http://swstations.tk
300+ languages on SW http://radiolanguages.tk

2716. Re: WWCR is Owned by Jewish Homosexuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-20 03:47:49 UTC
From: Commander of the Genitals and Director of Sexual Intercourse for the United States of America <lbitflex@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <9f28b65e-50f3-4b93-b632-4d0ae940751e@z8g2000yqo.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 483
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,rec.radio.shortwave,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Dec 17, 6:02 pm, Michael Ejercito <mejer...@hotmail.com> wrote:
> On Dec 17, 4:32 pm, Michael JONES <edlabou...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
> > WWCR, so-called "Worldwide Christian radio", is owned by jewish
> > homosexuals. Don't be deceived by these slime bags. The company that
> > owns WWCR calls itself (for some reason) "F.W. Robberts Broadcasting
> > Co. Inc.". They are located at 2730 Loumor Ave., Metairie, LA, 70001.
> > Their phone number is (504) 831-6941, and Fax (504) 832-4039. The
> > company is owned by Fred P. Westenberger (jew), Chris P. Westenberger
> > (jew), Fritz N. Westenberger (jewish homosexual), and a couple other
> > Westenbergers.
>
> > Now just why on earth would a bunch of jewish homosexuals run a
> > supposedly CHRISTIAN radio station? Do you many Christians that run
> > jewish or homosexual radio stations?
>
> > Here's a NY Times article about the very nice house that Fritz N.
> > Westenberger and his "partner" Patrick live in. They often entertain
> > many of their jewish homosexual "friends" at this house:
>
> >http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/29/realestate/house-tour-olive-ny.html...
>
> > This very nice home was built with the money that you sent to WWCR to
> > buy the shyster jew products they sell on that station, for example
> > products sold by the Jew named Alex Jones. The jewish homosexuals who
> > run WWCR really promote Alex Jones a lot. I wonder why?
>
> > The entire purpose of WWCR is to push Israeli disinformation to cover
> > up the criminal activity of the jewish crime network. That is Alex
> > Jones' sole purpose for existing and being promoted by other jewish
> > homosexual media outlets, such as Disney/ABC, etc.)
>
> > DO NOT SPEND ONE PENNY OF MONEY ON THE SHYSTER FREEMASON JEW CRAP
> > PRODUCTS THESE HUCKSTER CRIMINALS ARE PEDDLING.
> > Understand that the sole reason these jews run a supposedly Christian
> > station is TO DECEIVE YOU, about the crimes being committed by jews,
> > such as the 9-11 attacks, that were the work of Israel, and to GATHER

> > INFORMATION, ADDRESSES AND PHONE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE WHO ARE AWARE OF
> > AND OBJECT TO THE JEWISH CRIME NETWORK.
>
> > Spread the word: WWCR is owned by jewish homosexuals. Boycott them,
> > and bankrupt every single shyster that broadcasts on that station,
> > and
> > let's get jewish homosexual criminal trash OUT OF NORTH AMERICA AND
> > EUROPE, BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY.
>
> >http://israeldid911.com
>
>   You are a Nazi.
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>   As a Nazi, you are, above all else, a craven coward.
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>   You are afraid to compete with others as equals because you know
> you can not measure up.
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>   You are afraid of your own inadequacy, so you want to murder your
> betters.
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>   You are afraid of the truth, so you want to murder those who would
> tell it.
>
>   You are afraid of history, so you want to murder the past, to wipe
> out the knowledge of the degeneracy, cowardice and failure of
> National
> Socialism.
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>   Finally, you are afraid of the power of educated, informed adults.
> Freedom of choice terrifies you... which is why you choose minor
> children as sexual partners. You can not interact with competent
> adults in a consensually sexual
> way. You need to be able to impose yourself on a helpless victim, be
> it a prepubescent
> boy, or a patient in a mental hospital.
>
>   That is what you are, a Nazi, and there is nothing polite or
> honest about it.
>
> Michael

Mike [Nefesh here :-)] There is nothing wrong with one race or culture of people thinking they are superior to all others. That is only natural. Where the Nazi's made their biggest mistake was persecuting the Jews to the point of exterminating us and seeking to destroy us completely from the face of the earth. That the Nazi's would have embraced the Jews and sought to ally with the Jewish people and not made war on their neighbors then they could have addressed the homosexuals by giving them a choice of leaving Germany or be put to

death and the Nazis might have done better but they were wicked and Hitler played on that wickedness to exploit the beaten spirit of the Germans after WWI. In the end HaShem destroyed them through the allies.

2717. Re: WWCR is Owned by Jewish Homosexuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-20 04:24:45 UTC
From: Michael Ejercito <mejercit@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <d9a6ce2d-9b36-49f7-bf96-7bd52786f028@vb8g2000pbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 484
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,rec.radio.shortwave,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Dec 19, 7:47 pm, Commander of the Genitals and Director of Sexual
Intercourse for the United States of America <lbitf...@gmail.com>
wrote:
> On Dec 17, 6:02 pm, Michael Ejercito <mejer...@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
> > On Dec 17, 4:32 pm, Michael JONES <edlabou...@gmail.com> wrote:
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> > > WWCR, so-called "Worldwide Christian radio", is owned by jewish
> > > homosexuals. Don't be deceived by these slime bags. The company that
> > > owns WWCR calls itself (for some reason) "F.W. Robberts Broadcasting
> > > Co. Inc.". They are located at 2730 Loumor Ave., Metairie, LA, 70001.
> > > Their phone number is (504) 831-6941, and Fax (504) 832-4039. The
> > > company is owned by Fred P. Westenberger (jew), Chris P. Westenberger
> > > (jew), Fritz N. Westenberger (jewish homosexual), and a couple other
> > > Westenbergers.
>
> > > Now just why on earth would a bunch of jewish homosexuals run a
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> > > Here's a NY Times article about the very nice house that Fritz N.
> > > Westenberger and his "partner" Patrick live in. They often entertain
> > > many of their jewish homosexual "friends" at this house:
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> > >http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/29/realestate/house-tour-olive-ny.html...
>
> > > This very nice home was built with the money that you sent to WWCR to
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> > > run WWCR really promote Alex Jones a lot. I wonder why?
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> > > The entire purpose of WWCR is to push Israeli disinformation to cover
> > > up the criminal activity of the jewish crime network. That is Alex
> > > Jones' sole purpose for existing and being promoted by other jewish
> > > homosexual media outlets, such as Disney/ABC, etc.)

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> > > DO NOT SPEND ONE PENNY OF MONEY ON THE SHYSTER FREEMASON JEW CRAP
> > > PRODUCTS THESE HUCKSTER CRIMINALS ARE PEDDLING.
> > > Understand that the sole reason these jews run a supposedly Christian
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> > > such as the 9-11 attacks, that were the work of Israel, and to GATHER
> > > INFORMATION, ADDRESSES AND PHONE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE WHO ARE AWARE OF
> > > AND OBJECT TO THE JEWISH CRIME NETWORK.
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> > > Spread the word: WWCR is owned by jewish homosexuals. Boycott them,
> > > and bankrupt every single shyster that broadcasts on that station,
> > > and
> > > let's get jewish homosexual criminal trash OUT OF NORTH AMERICA AND
> > > EUROPE, BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY.
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> > >http://israeldid911.com
>
> >   You are a Nazi.
>
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> >   You are afraid to compete with others as equals because you know
> > you can not measure up.
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> >   You are afraid of your own inadequacy, so you want to murder your
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> >   You are afraid of the truth, so you want to murder those who would
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> >   You are afraid of history, so you want to murder the past, to wipe
> > out the knowledge of the degeneracy, cowardice and failure of
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> >   Finally, you are afraid of the power of educated, informed adults.
> > Freedom of choice terrifies you... which is why you choose minor
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> > adults in a consensually sexual
> > way. You need to be able to impose yourself on a helpless victim, be
> > it a prepubescent
> > boy, or a patient in a mental hospital.
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> >   That is what you are, a Nazi, and there is nothing polite or
> > honest about it.
>
> > Michael
>
> Mike [Nefesh here :-)] There is nothing wrong with one race or
> culture of people thinking they are superior to all others. That is

> only natural. Where the Nazi's made their biggest mistake was
> persecuting the Jews to the point of exterminating us and seeking to
> destroy us completely from the face of the earth. That the Nazi's
> would have embraced the Jews and sought to ally with the Jewish people
> and not made war on their neighbors then they could have addressed the
> homosexuals by giving them a choice of leaving Germany or be put to
> death and the Nazis might have done better but they were wicked and
> Hitler played on that wickedness to exploit the beaten spirit of the
> Germans after WWI. In the end HaShem destroyed them through the
> allies.

Many of the Nazi nithings, like Ernst Roehm, were homosexual.

Michael

2718. Re: WWCR is Owned by Jewish Homosexuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-20 10:01:05 UTC
From: Lord Infomouse <kremvax2004@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <n8CdnVIBTNFDfE_NnZ2dnUVZ5oWdnZ2d@giganews.com>
Source record: 485
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,rec.radio.shortwave,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On 12/19/2012 8:47 PM, Commander of the Genitals and Director of Sexual
Intercourse for the United States of America wrote:
> On Dec 17, 6:02 pm, Michael Ejercito <mejer...@hotmail.com> wrote:
>> On Dec 17, 4:32 pm, Michael JONES <edlabou...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>
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>>
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>>> homosexuals. Don't be deceived by these slime bags. The company that
>>> owns WWCR calls itself (for some reason) "F.W. Robberts Broadcasting
>>> Co. Inc.". They are located at 2730 Loumor Ave., Metairie, LA, 70001.
>>> Their phone number is (504) 831-6941, and Fax (504) 832-4039. The
>>> company is owned by Fred P. Westenberger (jew), Chris P. Westenberger
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>>> Westenbergers.
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>>> Now just why on earth would a bunch of jewish homosexuals run a
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>>> jewish or homosexual radio stations?
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>>> Here's a NY Times article about the very nice house that Fritz N.
>>> Westenberger and his "partner" Patrick live in. They often entertain
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>>
>>> http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/29/realestate/house-tour-olive-ny.html...
>>
>>> This very nice home was built with the money that you sent to WWCR to
>>> buy the shyster jew products they sell on that station, for example
>>> products sold by the Jew named Alex Jones. The jewish homosexuals who
>>> run WWCR really promote Alex Jones a lot. I wonder why?
>>
>>> The entire purpose of WWCR is to push Israeli disinformation to cover
>>> up the criminal activity of the jewish crime network. That is Alex
>>> Jones' sole purpose for existing and being promoted by other jewish
>>> homosexual media outlets, such as Disney/ABC, etc.)
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>>> DO NOT SPEND ONE PENNY OF MONEY ON THE SHYSTER FREEMASON JEW CRAP
>>> PRODUCTS THESE HUCKSTER CRIMINALS ARE PEDDLING.
>>> Understand that the sole reason these jews run a supposedly Christian

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>>> such as the 9-11 attacks, that were the work of Israel, and to GATHER
>>> INFORMATION, ADDRESSES AND PHONE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE WHO ARE AWARE OF
>>> AND OBJECT TO THE JEWISH CRIME NETWORK.
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>>> and
>>> let's get jewish homosexual criminal trash OUT OF NORTH AMERICA AND
>>> EUROPE, BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY.
>>
>>> http://israeldid911.com
>>
>> You are a Nazi.
>>
>> As a Nazi, you are, above all else, a craven coward.
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>> You are afraid to compete with others as equals because you know
>> you can not measure up.
>>
>> You are afraid of your own inadequacy, so you want to murder your
>> betters.
>>
>> You are afraid of the truth, so you want to murder those who would
>> tell it.
>>
>> You are afraid of history, so you want to murder the past, to wipe
>> out the knowledge of the degeneracy, cowardice and failure of
>> National
>> Socialism.
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>> Finally, you are afraid of the power of educated, informed adults.
>> Freedom of choice terrifies you... which is why you choose minor
>> children as sexual partners. You can not interact with competent
>> adults in a consensually sexual
>> way. You need to be able to impose yourself on a helpless victim, be
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>> boy, or a patient in a mental hospital.
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>> honest about it.
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>> Michael
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> Mike [Nefesh here :-)] There is nothing wrong with one race or
> culture of people thinking they are superior to all others. That is
> only natural. Where the Nazi's made their biggest mistake was
> persecuting the Jews to the point of exterminating us and seeking to
> destroy us completely from the face of the earth. That the Nazi's
> would have embraced the Jews and sought to ally with the Jewish people

> and not made war on their neighbors then they could have addressed the
> homosexuals by giving them a choice of leaving Germany or be put to
> death and the Nazis might have done better but they were wicked and
> Hitler played on that wickedness to exploit the beaten spirit of the
> Germans after WWI. In the end HaShem destroyed them through the
> allies.

Who is HaShem? Is that like Dr. Evil or Skeletor? Does G.I. Joe make
an appearance in your tale also?

--
Who told you to think?
I don't give you enough
information to think.
You do what you're told, that's what you do.

2719. Re: I've retrieved my ammunition...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-20 11:45:55 UTC
From: Lord Infomouse <kremvax2004@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <Ld2dnecpB-7sZ0_NnZ2dnUVZ5rKdnZ2d@giganews.com>
Source record: 486
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On 12/20/2012 4:25 AM, purple wrote:
>
> ... four years ago, on Dec.11, 2008 - the day Bernie Madoff was
> arrested (remember that rain-stormy Thursday in NYC) - 5040 pounds
> (133 boxes) of my Gutenbergian archives were hauled off to Shelton,
> Connecticut, to languish.
>
> Well, four years to the day - Dec.11, 2012 - all of it arrived at my
> doorstep on Maui.
>
> It took a week to organize it but now I'm ready to use this "Noah's
> Ark" of the best of the 20th Century towards your edification and
> bliss as you head into the Mystery Landscape of 2013.
>
>
> The GREAT Bob Dobbs #1
> http://www.justice.gov/usao/gan/press/2011/12-01-11.html

I think we both agree that much of the strife in the modern world is due to F. Delano Roosevelt's demands for unconditional surrender of Axis powers during WWII. His desire for satisfaction prolonged the war unnecessarily and fueled German propaganda, in direct opposition to his stated goals. How can your archives serve to rectify this shortcoming that each of us faces in the new world?

--
Who told you to think?
I don't give you enough
information to think.
You do what you're told, that's what you do.

2720. setting it straight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-20 12:31:47 UTC
From: Lord Infomouse <kremvax2004@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <itCdncXSS-2smE7NnZ2dnUVZ5jednZ2d@giganews.com>
Source record: 487
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

My opponents call me an antisemite.

I do not hate you anymore than I hate the heathen. In fact, I look to you with greater respect than that because you are halfway to life. You only need to accept the gospel and then you will be fulfilled.

I prefer to think of myself as a semite-teaser. One who taunts you because you do not keep up, like the taunting of Private Gomer Pyle in Full Metal Jacket. I keep communication civil and do not use hateful slurs.

Of course some of you will hate me more for this. For I cannot be classified easily as one of your enemies and this makes you grunt and grumble because you have your recipe for retaliation of the day, which changes from day to day like pop music.

Look to me as a friend who has your best interests at heart. I will not kick you or beat you, yet I will debate with you until you accept Jesus Christ as your Lord and Savior.
--
Who told you to think?
I don't give you enough
information to think.
You do what you're told, that's what you do.

2721. Re: WWCR is Owned by Jewish Homosexuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-20 16:58:05 UTC
From: Michael Ejercito <mejercit@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <51281d8e-9f1e-41d4-bf15-a81235dd07ee@jl13g2000pbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 488
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,rec.radio.shortwave,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Dec 18, 2:21 pm, Michael JONES <edlabou...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Dec 17, 8:02 pm,Michael Ejercito<mejer...@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
> > On Dec 17, 4:32 pm, Michael JONES <edlabou...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > WWCR, so-called "Worldwide Christian radio", is owned by jewish
> > > homosexuals. Don't be deceived by these slime bags. The company that
> > > owns WWCR calls itself (for some reason) "F.W. Robberts Broadcasting
> > > Co. Inc.". They are located at 2730 Loumor Ave., Metairie, LA, 70001.
> > > Their phone number is (504) 831-6941, and Fax (504) 832-4039. The
> > > company is owned by Fred P. Westenberger (jew), Chris P. Westenberger
> > > (jew), Fritz N. Westenberger (jewish homosexual), and a couple other
> > > Westenbergers.
>
> > > Now just why on earth would a bunch of jewish homosexuals run a
> > > supposedly CHRISTIAN radio station? Do you many Christians that run
> > > jewish or homosexual radio stations?
>
> > > Here's a NY Times article about the very nice house that Fritz N.
> > > Westenberger and his "partner" Patrick live in. They often entertain
> > > many of their jewish homosexual "friends" at this house:
>
> > >http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/29/realestate/house-tour-olive-ny.html...
>
> > > This very nice home was built with the money that you sent to WWCR to
> > > buy the shyster jew products they sell on that station, for example
> > > products sold by the Jew named Alex Jones. The jewish homosexuals who
> > > run WWCR really promote Alex Jones a lot. I wonder why?
>
> > > The entire purpose of WWCR is to push Israeli disinformation to cover
> > > up the criminal activity of the jewish crime network. That is Alex
> > > Jones' sole purpose for existing and being promoted by other jewish
> > > homosexual media outlets, such as Disney/ABC, etc.)
>
> > > DO NOT SPEND ONE PENNY OF MONEY ON THE SHYSTER FREEMASON JEW CRAP

> > > PRODUCTS THESE HUCKSTER CRIMINALS ARE PEDDLING.
> > > Understand that the sole reason these jews run a supposedly Christian
> > > station is TO DECEIVE YOU, about the crimes being committed by jews,
> > > such as the 9-11 attacks, that were the work of Israel, and to GATHER
> > > INFORMATION, ADDRESSES AND PHONE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE WHO ARE AWARE OF
> > > AND OBJECT TO THE JEWISH CRIME NETWORK.
>
> > > Spread the word: WWCR is owned by jewish homosexuals. Boycott them,
> > > and bankrupt every single shyster that broadcasts on that station,
> > > and
> > > let's get jewish homosexual criminal trash OUT OF NORTH AMERICA AND
> > > EUROPE, BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY.
>
> > >http://israeldid911.com
>
> >   You are a Nazi.
>
> >   As a Nazi, you are, above all else, a craven coward.
>
> >   You are afraid to compete with others as equals because you know
> > you can not measure up.
>
> >   You are afraid of your own inadequacy, so you want to murder your
> > betters.
>
> >   You are afraid of the truth, so you want to murder those who would
> > tell it.
>
> >   You are afraid of history, so you want to murder the past, to wipe
> > out the knowledge of the degeneracy, cowardice and failure of
> > National
> > Socialism.
>
> >   Finally, you are afraid of the power of educated, informed adults.
> > Freedom of choice terrifies you... which is why you choose minor
> > children as sexual partners. You can not interact with competent
> > adults in a consensually sexual
> > way. You need to be able to impose yourself on a helpless victim, be
> > it a prepubescent
> > boy, or a patient in a mental hospital.
>
> >   That is what you are, a Nazi, and there is nothing polite or
> > honest about it.
>
> > Michael
>
> Nazism, like all forms of "socialism", is a creation of satanic jews
> like you and your grandparents. ALL "neo-nazi" groups are run by jews,
> for example, this guy:
>

> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Collin
You are a nithing- homo sapiens by birth, subhuman BY CHOICE. The key word is CHOICE. You were born with the same human nature as the rest of us. Your CHOICES made you a nithing.

Bill explains what nithings are.

http://www.israpundit.com/2008/?p=9446

Define and Dehumanize the Enemy: Jihadists as Nithings or Nidings

by Bill Levinson
It is an ancient principle of magic (which modern people recognize as stories that reflect a society's culture and psychology) that knowledge of a person's real or True Name delivers power over that person. What it really means is that, if you know the person's psychology, you can gain an advantage over him. It is also well known that the side that controls the language of an argument controls the argument. As an example, Hamas terrorists and their enablers refer to Israel's military as an "occupation force" and terrorisitic violence against civilians as "resistance."

We have long sought a single word that strips the enemy of all humanity, and reduces him to something less than an animal that is worthy of nothing less than extermination. As far as we know, the English language contains no such word, although "dreck" (garbage or refuse) comes close. "Homo sapiens by BIRTH, subhuman by CHOICE" describes Islamic supremacists perfectly, but it is a phrase and not a word. We now propose to refer to Islamic supremacists as nithings or nidings: a Scandinavian word that strips its object of all humanity. Webster's dictionary (1913) defines it as "A coward; a dastard; — a term of utmost opprobrium."

We remind readers who object to the dehumanization of Islamic supremacists that those enemies are already attempting to dehumanize Jews, and to a lesser degree Christians, with images that could have come directly from Adolf Hitler. As they have chosen to sow the dragon's teeth, our position is that they must now reap their rightful harvest: the complete hatred and loathing of all civilized human beings.
nithings

Nithing or niding was more than a common insult, because Scandinavian culture required its subject to fight a duel with the accuser or become an outlaw: totally devoid of rights, honor, and even recognition as a human being. Per the Wikipedia entry,

The actual meaning of the adjective argr or ragr [= Anglo-Saxon earg] was the nature or appearance of effeminacy, especially by obscene acts. Argr was the worst, most derogatory swearword of all known to the Norse language. According to Icelandic law, the accused was expected to kill the accuser at once. …If the accused did not retort by violent attack yielding either the accuser to take his words

back or the accuser’s death, he was hence proven to be a weak and cowardly nithing by not retorting accordingly.

A nithing was devoid of all human rights, and he was considered the enemy of civilized humanity: a perfect depiction of Islamic supremacists. The word therefore strips the enemy of all humanity, and degrades him to the status of a wolf or strangler (per Scandinavian tradition) or a virulent disease like the Black Plague. Black Plague is a deadly and contagious disease whose vector consists of plague-carrying rats, while the Green Plague of militant “Islam” is a deadly and contagious ideology that is spread by bipedal rats: nidings or nithings, non-humans that raise violent hands to all of civilized Humanity.

The immediate consequence of being proven a nithing was outlawing. The outlawed did not have any rights, he was exlex (Latin for “outside of the legal system”), in Anglo-Saxon utlah, Middle Low German uutlagh, Old Norse utlagr. Just as feud yielded enmity among kinships, outlawry yielded enmity of all humanity.[63] …”Yet that is but one aspect of outlawry. The outlaw is not only expelled from the kinship, he is also regarded henceforth as an enemy to mankind.”

The actual definition of a nithing is somewhat more involved and complex, and it gets into sexual perversions and zoomorphical transformations (Loki’s transformation of himself into a mare to have sexual intercourse with a stallion, and thus beget Odin’s horse Sleipner is probably an example), but the following line is pertinent: “The nithing used its malicious seid magic to destroy anything owned and made by man, ultimately the human race and Midgard itself[6], due to its basically unlimited envy, hate, and malice that were nith.”

“Destruction of everything owned and made by Man” (the Palestinians’ destruction of the greenhouses in Gaza comes to mind immediately) and “unlimited envy, hate, and malice” describe militant “Islam” perfectly, and further underscore the application of nithing or niding to describe it. The propensity for mindless destruction also appears in Orson Scott Card’s Alvin Maker series, in which a supernatural enemy is known as the Unmaker: a personification of evil that is the total antithesis of God the Creator.

The Unmaker is the main antagonist in Orson Scott Card’s alternate history/fantasy series The Tales of Alvin Maker. Never directly confronted, it is a supernatural force that breaks apart matter and aims to destroy and consume everything and everyone. …To make something is to oppose the Unmaker, but a point often made is that this is futile. By natural law the Unmaker can tear down faster than any man can build.

This also is an outstanding definition of militant “Islam” or Islamic supremacy: an ideology that seeks to destroy everything into which it comes in contact, and with which no reason, negotiation, or compromise is possible.

In summary, a nithing or niding is the enemy of Civilization, a subhuman (through its behavioral choices, and emphatically NOT due to its racial or ethnic origin) monster with total hatred and malice toward all human industry and arts, and worthy of nothing but extermination like any virulent disease. This is the word we will now apply to Islamic supremacists and their enablers, and we encourage others to do likewise.

2722. Re: setting it straight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-20 17:32:56 UTC
From: Truth and honesty <Truth@honest.com>
Message-ID: <9f2tbxy384j8$.4c5opvg9zg19$.dlg@40tude.net>
Source record: 489
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Thu, 20 Dec 2012 05:31:47 -0700, Lord Infomouse wrote:

> I prefer to think of myself as a semite-teaser.

A good Christian should not do this?

2723. Re: I've retrieved my ammunition...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-20 17:36:59 UTC
From: Truth and honesty <Truth@honest.com>
Message-ID: <1hlqi2hy6jy98.110aml94uc7d2$.dlg@40tude.net>
Source record: 490
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Thu, 20 Dec 2012 04:45:55 -0700, Lord Infomouse wrote:

> On 12/20/2012 4:25 AM, purple wrote:
>>
>> ... four years ago, on Dec.11, 2008 - the day Bernie Madoff was
>> arrested (remember that rain-stormy Thursday in NYC) - 5040 pounds
>> (133 boxes) of my Gutenbergian archives were hauled off to Shelton,
>> Connecticut, to languish.
>>
>> Well, four years to the day - Dec.11, 2012 - all of it arrived at my
>> doorstep on Maui.
>>
>> It took a week to organize it but now I'm ready to use this "Noah's
>> Ark" of the best of the 20th Century towards your edification and
>> bliss as you head into the Mystery Landscape of 2013.
>>
>>
>> The GREAT Bob Dobbs #1
>> http://www.justice.gov/usao/gan/press/2011/12-01-11.html
>
> I think we both agree that much of the strife in the modern world is due
> to F. Delano Roosevelt's demands for unconditional surrender of Axis
> powers during WWII. His desire for satisfaction prolonged the war
> unnecessarily and fueled German propaganda, in direct opposition to his
> stated goals. How can your archives serve to rectify this shortcoming
> that each of us faces in the new world?

Really what terms would Hitler have accepted to end the war?

2724. Re: I've retrieved my ammunition...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-20 18:46:39 UTC
From: Lord Infomouse <kremvax2004@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <6YWdne7405SQwE7NnZ2dnUVZ5hCdnZ2d@giganews.com>
Source record: 491
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

```
On 12/20/2012 10:36 AM, Truth and honesty wrote:
> On Thu, 20 Dec 2012 04:45:55 -0700, Lord Infomouse wrote:
>
>> On 12/20/2012 4:25 AM, purple wrote:
>>>
>>> ... four years ago, on Dec.11, 2008 - the day Bernie Madoff was
>>> arrested (remember that rain-stormy Thursday in NYC) - 5040 pounds
>>> (133 boxes) of my Gutenbergian archives were hauled off to Shelton,
>>> Connecticut, to languish.
>>>
>>> Well, four years to the day - Dec.11, 2012 - all of it arrived at my
>>> doorstep on Maui.
>>>
>>> It took a week to organize it but now I'm ready to use this "Noah's
>>> Ark" of the best of the 20th Century towards your edification and
>>> bliss as you head into the Mystery Landscape of 2013.
>>>
>>>
>>> The GREAT Bob Dobbs #1
>>> http://www.justice.gov/usao/gan/press/2011/12-01-11.html
>>
>> I think we both agree that much of the strife in the modern world is due
>> to F. Delano Roosevelt's demands for unconditional surrender of Axis
>> powers during WWII. His desire for satisfaction prolonged the war
>> unnecessarily and fueled German propaganda, in direct opposition to his
>> stated goals. How can your archives serve to rectify this shortcoming
>> that each of us faces in the new world?
>
> Really what terms would Hitler have accepted to end the war?

You are asking me, what would Hitler have accepted besides the worst
possible outcome? Is it really just because of a misunderstanding of
English that the world suffers today?

--
Who told you to think?
I don't give you enough
information to think.
You do what you're told, that's what you do.
```

2725. Re: WWCR is Owned by Jewish Homosexuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-20 20:05:34 UTC
From: Lord Infomouse <kremvax2004@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <et6dnaGB1oYQ8k7NnZ2dnUVZ5tSdnZ2d@giganews.com>
Source record: 492
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,rec.radio.shortwave,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On 12/20/2012 9:58 AM, Michael Ejercito wrote:
> On Dec 18, 2:21 pm, Michael JONES <edlabou...@gmail.com> wrote:
>> On Dec 17, 8:02 pm,Michael Ejercito<mejer...@hotmail.com> wrote:

>>> That is what you are, a Nazi, and there is nothing polite or
>>> honest about it.
>>
>>> Michael
>>
>> Nazism, like all forms of "socialism", is a creation of satanic jews
>> like you and your grandparents. ALL "neo-nazi" groups are run by jews,
>> for example, this guy:
>>
>> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Collin
> You are a nithing- homo sapiens by birth, subhuman BY CHOICE. The
> key word is CHOICE. You were born with the same human nature as the
> rest of us. Your CHOICES made you a nithing.
>
> Bill explains what nithings are.
>
> http://www.israpundit.com/2008/?p=9446
>
> Define and Dehumanize the Enemy: Jihadists as Nithings or Nidings
>
> by Bill Levinson
> It is an ancient principle of magic (which modern people recognize as
> stories that reflect a societyï¿½s culture and psychology) that
> knowledge of a personï¿½s real or True Name delivers power over that
> person. What it really means is that, if you know the personï¿½s
> psychology, you can gain an advantage over him. It is also well known
> that the side that controls the language of an argument controls the
> argument. As an example, Hamas terrorists and their enablers refer to
> Israelï¿½s military as an ï¿½occupation forceï¿½ and terrorisitic violence
> against civilians as ï¿½resistance.ï¿½

Have you ever heard the Grateful Dead lyric, "A friend of the devil is a
friend of mine?" It has to do with accepting the enemy of an enemy as a
friend, or perhaps at least an accomplice.

Michael JONES often congratulates Anders Breivik for massacring people
in Norway. His reason for supporting Breivik is that he said that all
of the people eliminated were Islamic Sleepers. What these are are
people who are secretly followers of Islam, being trained to subvertly
infiltrate Christian and Jewish society in order to destroy them.

You condemn Jihadists (Islamic Supremacists) as "nithings," supposedly the worst thing there is.

Then you call Michael JONES a nithing. Michael JONES calls you a satanic nazi.

So, you hate Michael JONES, Michael JONES hates you, and both of you hate Islamic Supremacists.

Since you have something in common, can't you find a way to get along?

--
Who told you to think?
I don't give you enough
information to think.
You do what you're told, that's what you do.

2726. Re: Building phased cable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-20 22:38:01 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <8c65425d-3c17-46f9-97b2-ec04ab56d080@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 493

On Friday, December 7, 2012 10:17:13 AM UTC-5, JIMMIE wrote:
> I am looking for tutorial information on cutting coaxial cables to various electrical phase lengths. I have directional couplers for the VHF and UHF bands I am concerned with and also access to a vector voltmeter. I am proficent in terminating cables with connectors but realizing there is more than one way to skin a cat and would also welcome input on assembling the cables.I am not looking to open a discussion on this but discussion would be welcome. Instead I am desiring direction to a website that has a tutorial on the subject. TIA Jimmie

OK, the best info I got was to play with a few cable samples and test equipment like I was going to use before building the cable. See how phase changes responds to trimming. There doesnt seem to be as much "magic" and "art" to it as some have claimed. Heliax with compression fittings make the job easy.

Jimmie

2727. Re: setting it straight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-21 00:56:24 UTC
From: Lord Infomouse <kremvax2004@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <zoKdnYva_e8qLk7NnZ2dnUVZ5v-dnZ2d@giganews.com>
Source record: 494
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On 12/20/2012 10:32 AM, Truth and honesty wrote:
> On Thu, 20 Dec 2012 05:31:47 -0700, Lord Infomouse wrote:
>
>> I prefer to think of myself as a semite-teaser.
>
> A good Christian should not do this?

Yes, now that you mention it, I recall that this sort of thing is
frowned upon. However, the occasional off-the-cuff comment gets through.

I will rewrite this piece and have it on your desk by Monday.

--
Who told you to think?
I don't give you enough
information to think.
You do what you're told, that's what you do.

2728. Re: setting it straight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-21 00:59:58 UTC
From: John Manning <johnboi.manning@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <332425ab-6f75-4a45-8f03-f20da124d49d@pp8g2000pbb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 495
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

This sets it straight:
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YBJT-bSBtEA

2729. Re: I've retrieved my ammunition...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-21 01:15:40 UTC
From: "D. Peter Maus" <DPeterMaus@att.net>
Message-ID: <kb0d7sbdm1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 496
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

```
On 12/20/12 11:36 , Truth and honesty wrote:
> On Thu, 20 Dec 2012 04:45:55 -0700, Lord Infomouse wrote:
>
>> On 12/20/2012 4:25 AM, purple wrote:
>>>
>>> ... four years ago, on Dec.11, 2008 - the day Bernie Madoff was
>>> arrested (remember that rain-stormy Thursday in NYC) - 5040 pounds
>>> (133 boxes) of my Gutenbergian archives were hauled off to Shelton,
>>> Connecticut, to languish.
>>>
>>> Well, four years to the day - Dec.11, 2012 - all of it arrived at my
>>> doorstep on Maui.
>>>
>>> It took a week to organize it but now I'm ready to use this "Noah's
>>> Ark" of the best of the 20th Century towards your edification and
>>> bliss as you head into the Mystery Landscape of 2013.
>>>
>>>
>>> The GREAT Bob Dobbs #1
>>> http://www.justice.gov/usao/gan/press/2011/12-01-11.html
>>
>> I think we both agree that much of the strife in the modern world is due
>> to F. Delano Roosevelt's demands for unconditional surrender of Axis
>> powers during WWII. His desire for satisfaction prolonged the war
>> unnecessarily and fueled German propaganda, in direct opposition to his
>> stated goals. How can your archives serve to rectify this shortcoming
>> that each of us faces in the new world?
>
> Really what terms would Hitler have accepted to end the war?
>

The unconditioonal end to Godwin's Law.
```

2730. N9OGL "I Was Here FIrst" Techno Remix on YouTube

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-21 02:40:48 UTC
From: Anonymous Coward <cmdr-vag@azzdot.org>
Message-ID: <kb0i7g$vl2$2@dont-email.me>
Source record: 497
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy

Now the World's Funniest Illegal Channel 6 CB Radio Recording has its own techno remix:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3tMn5ZK00Bc

2731. Re: I've retrieved my ammunition...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-21 08:13:56 UTC
From: Truth and honesty <Truth@honest.com>
Message-ID: <1sirfamn2k9l0.1lrc5vku4buq8.dlg@40tude.net>
Source record: 498
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Thu, 20 Dec 2012 19:15:40 -0600, D. Peter Maus wrote:

> On 12/20/12 11:36 , Truth and honesty wrote:
>> On Thu, 20 Dec 2012 04:45:55 -0700, Lord Infomouse wrote:
>>
>>> On 12/20/2012 4:25 AM, purple wrote:
>>>>
>>>> ... four years ago, on Dec.11, 2008 - the day Bernie Madoff was
>>>> arrested (remember that rain-stormy Thursday in NYC) - 5040 pounds
>>>> (133 boxes) of my Gutenbergian archives were hauled off to Shelton,
>>>> Connecticut, to languish.
>>>>
>>>> Well, four years to the day - Dec.11, 2012 - all of it arrived at my
>>>> doorstep on Maui.
>>>>
>>>> It took a week to organize it but now I'm ready to use this "Noah's
>>>> Ark" of the best of the 20th Century towards your edification and
>>>> bliss as you head into the Mystery Landscape of 2013.
>>>>
>>>>
>>>> The GREAT Bob Dobbs #1
>>>> http://www.justice.gov/usao/gan/press/2011/12-01-11.html
>>>
>>> I think we both agree that much of the strife in the modern world is due
>>> to F. Delano Roosevelt's demands for unconditional surrender of Axis
>>> powers during WWII. His desire for satisfaction prolonged the war
>>> unnecessarily and fueled German propaganda, in direct opposition to his
>>> stated goals. How can your archives serve to rectify this shortcoming
>>> that each of us faces in the new world?
>>
>> Really what terms would Hitler have accepted to end the war?
>>
>
>
> The unconditioonal end to Godwin's Law.

Indeed

2732. Re: I've retrieved my ammunition...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-21 09:01:44 UTC
From: Lord Infomouse <kremvax2004@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <W9-dnR99gcrluEnNnZ2dnUVZ5gudnZ2d@giganews.com>
Source record: 499
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On 12/21/2012 1:13 AM, Truth and honesty wrote:
> On Thu, 20 Dec 2012 19:15:40 -0600, D. Peter Maus wrote:

>> The unconditioonal end to Godwin's Law.
>
> Indeed

I sense doubt that the resolution of WWII caused the world to suffer.
What happened there was like a mother saying to her child, "Stop crying
or I will spank you some more." This was the new world policy. I am
not a parent, so I cannot say for certain whether this tactic works or
not, but it seems counter-intuitive to me.

Here's Tom with the numbers on whether any countries have died out since
'45. We will blame them all on this policy.

--
Who told you to think?
I don't give you enough
information to think.
You do what you're told, that's what you do.

2733. Re: I've retrieved my ammunition...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-21 12:06:05 UTC
From: Lord Infomouse <kremvax2004@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <6pqdnUPqtaY0zUnNnZ2dnUVZ5h-dnZ2d@giganews.com>
Source record: 500
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On 12/20/2012 10:36 AM, Truth and honesty wrote:

> Really what terms would Hitler have accepted to end the war?

I like how this guy asks me a pointed question and then disappears when
I answer. True grit and high-caliber tactics.

If I had ten divisions of those men, then our troubles here would be
over very quickly.

--
Who told you to think?
I don't give you enough
information to think.
You do what you're told, that's what you do.

2734. Re: I've retrieved my ammunition...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-21 14:22:35 UTC
From: Channel Jumper <Channel.Jumper.b1a4e19@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <Channel.Jumper.b1a4e19@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 401

What a bunch of crap..

When you live in the past and all you do is re live the past - you will be stuck in time and can never move forward.

Hitler was stupid - if he would have picked on someone besides the jews - no one would have even paid him no mind.

The USA was so busy being the policeman of the world that it didn't bother to look at it's people and realize that the same old people were taking advantage of them as what we were fighting against.

While we used all of our technology to build rockets and bombs and planes - so was the USSR. The only difference between them and us was that they ran out of money first.

Free Enterprize only works when someone has something to gain.

When the Russians didn't allow anyone to make a profit - there was no incentive for them to do better.

Meanwhile the Chinese, Taiwan, Japan, India, Korea and all of the third world countries quietly made our electronic's and took over our manufacturing.
All of the semiconductor and transistor technology was given to them and by 1982 they discovered that TUBES were no longer the in thing and that anyone that could build electronic's that was solid state was going to be the manufacturers in vogue.

Over night the Collins, Heathkit etc manufacturers quietly went out of business while the ICOM / YAESU / KENWOOD people took over the communications world.

The only progress we have made since then is that the Chinese decided that the Japanese were making too much money and copied and made their product cheaper then everyone else.

The bottom line is that the American Consumer is a cheapo and doesn't appreciate quality - the only thing that concerns them is the price. Televisions, cell phones, I Pods etc - all the games - comes from across the pond.

Eventually the people we fought ended up owning the USA - and now the only way to keep the lights on and the people working is to exploit them - because the Japanese, Chinese etc has no way to collect on our debt.

Why would the Germans be mad at us?

Their Gross National Product, all of their wealth, everything they have - is a direct result of the American's being stupid and giving them money and buying their products and services.

ABB / Siemens / most of the electrical buisness comes from across the pond and the profits goes back to the mother land.

If you really want to do something significant with your life, try to figure out a way to bring back the American Way Of Life, Manufacturing, and the UNIONS.

OBAMA is going to have all of your guns, all of your money and you are going to be left wondering how all this happened!

The truth is - we are not FREE, we are just a little more independant then most everyone else..
As long as we work and we pay our taxes the government lets us alone.

This is the most retarded post I have read in a long time.

--
Channel Jumper

2735. Re: I've retrieved my ammunition...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-21 23:58:27 UTC
From: rickman <gnuarm@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <kb2t39$n10$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 402
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On 12/21/2012 7:06 AM, Lord Infomouse wrote:
> On 12/20/2012 10:36 AM, Truth and honesty wrote:
>
>> Really what terms would Hitler have accepted to end the war?
>
> I like how this guy asks me a pointed question and then disappears when
> I answer. True grit and high-caliber tactics.
>
> If I had ten divisions of those men, then our troubles here would be
> over very quickly.
>

You talk a lot but don't say much...

Rick

2736. HOT LATEST UPDATED VIDEOS AND SEXY ACTRESES PHOTOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-22 01:37:44 UTC
From: LPWS <3ghfhfffgg@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <793bddc4-050e-4efe-b2de-9fef26263f58@pe9g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 403

VERY VERY VERY HOT HOT HOT ONLY HOT
http://acresesandmodels.blogspot.in/2011/06/real-kiss-hot-videos.html

HOT HOT LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-for-youth.html
SUPER HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-101.html
YOUTH HOT PHOTOS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/hot-lip-kiss-12.html
ONLY HOT HOT
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supr-hot-never-seen.html
SUPER HOT NEVER SEEN
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/supe-r-hot-kiss-op.html
HEROINE LIP KISS
http://hotvideosfreesee.blogspot.in/2010/06/kajal-best-lip-kiss.html

for mopre hot videos
http://allvideosforyouth.blogspot.in/2010/08/super-hot-lip-kiss.html

jobs
http://alljobsaywhere.blogspot.in/

mobile

mobile games free download
http://mobileallinforation.blogspot.in

interview question
java interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/java-interview-questions-and-answe
rs.html
oracle interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/oracle-interview-questions-and-ans
wers.html
hardware interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/hardware-interview-questions-and-a
nswers.html
networking interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/networking-interview-questions-and
.html
dotnet interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/dotnet-interview-questions-and-ans
wers.html
c interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/c-interview-questions-and-answers.
html

datawarehousing interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/datawarehousing-interview-questions-and.html
sap interview questions and answers
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/sap-interview-questions-and-answers.html

all jobs
java jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/java-jobs.html
oracle jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/oracle-jobs.html
sap jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/sap-jobs.html
hardware jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/hardware-jobs.html
networking jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/networking-jobs.html
datawarehousing jobs
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/datawarehousing-jobs.html
GOOGLE ADSENSE
http://alljobsandinterviwquestions.blogspot.com/2012/08/google-adsense.html

2737. Re: I've retrieved my ammunition...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-22 06:41:56 UTC
From: Lord Infomouse <kremvax2004@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <MM2dnRXE6tSvy0jNnZ2dnUVZ5jSdnZ2d@giganews.com>
Source record: 404
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On 12/21/2012 4:58 PM, rickman wrote:
> On 12/21/2012 7:06 AM, Lord Infomouse wrote:
>> On 12/20/2012 10:36 AM, Truth and honesty wrote:
>>
>>> Really what terms would Hitler have accepted to end the war?
>>
>> I like how this guy asks me a pointed question and then disappears when
>> I answer. True grit and high-caliber tactics.
>>
>> If I had ten divisions of those men, then our troubles here would be
>> over very quickly.
>>
>
> You talk a lot but don't say much...
>
> Rick

And you don't say anything at all.

I said:

"Germany would have accepted anything other than unconditional
surrender, because unconditional surrender is the worst thing known to
man. It means putting oneself at the mercy of thine enemies. Enemies
who tormented and tortured Germany after WWI. No goodwill expected."

You said:

"..."

Is this a new debate strategy that I have not encountered before? The
"silence as an opposition?" It seems kind of weak, but lets see how it
bears out. For one, I am in total lack of surprise when there is no
response to this message. Didn't you ever learn that surprise is the
key ingredient to meaningful discourse?

--
Who told you to think?
I don't give you enough
information to think.
You do what you're told, that's what you do.

2738. Seeking New FAQ/Intro Maintainers for rec.radio.amateur.*

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-22 07:05:01 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/recruitment-1-1356159900@panix.com>
Source record: 405
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/recruitment
Revision: 1.2 2009/11/25 14:41:01
Posting-Frequency: posted twice monthly
URL: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/

Changes followed by "|".

The rec.radio.info newsgroup, first established in 1993, has been
recently revived by an active moderation team. We are currently seeking
suitable information, FAQ, and bulletin articles from the entire
rec.radio.* newsgroup hierarchy for simultaneous cross-posting to our
newsgroup.

We are seeking a replacement maintainer for the following information
bulletin formerly posted to rec.radio.amateur.* (and currently archived
at http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/ ):

radio/personal-intro
Subject: Guide to the rec.radio Newsgroups
Maintainer: jeffreyh@Hawaii.Edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Last Posted: 9 Nov 2001 06:18:17 GMT
Posting-Frequency: 15th of each month

One significant omission, requiring immediate updates, for this article |
is that it does not mention newer amateur radio newsgroups created since |
it was written, including: |

rec.radio.amateur.antenna |
rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors |
rec.radio.amateur.dx |
rec.radio.amateur.equipment |
rec.radio.amateur.homebrew |
rec.radio.amateur.moderated |
rec.radio.amateur.space |

We are willing to provide any technical support necessary to get this
article updated and automatically posted again at a regular interval.
This would include establishing contact with the original maintainer for
any necessary permissions. We would prefer to seek a new, dedicated
maintainer at this time, rather than start auto-posting the original
article ourselves.

For more information about our newsgroup, see:
```

http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rri/index.html

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-info-request@panix.com.

2739. Re: I've retrieved my ammunition...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-22 08:59:48 UTC
From: Lord Infomouse <kremvax2004@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <LIOdnSMh0pMf60jNnZ2dnUVZ5oidnZ2d@giganews.com>
Source record: 406
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On 12/21/2012 4:58 PM, rickman wrote:
> On 12/21/2012 7:06 AM, Lord Infomouse wrote:
>> On 12/20/2012 10:36 AM, Truth and honesty wrote:
>>
>>> Really what terms would Hitler have accepted to end the war?
>>
>> I like how this guy asks me a pointed question and then disappears when
>> I answer. True grit and high-caliber tactics.
>>
>> If I had ten divisions of those men, then our troubles here would be
>> over very quickly.
>>
>
> You talk a lot but don't say much...
>
> Rick

It's because you are a stupid idiot and are not familiar with my debate style. For me, getting to the facts is more important than being right. You humans get on top of a side or position and ride it all the way to oblivion, never wavering and never changing, even when the facts completely obliterate your argument. I, on the other hand, do not mind playing Devil's Advocate. It is apparent in this discussion that by suppressing viewpoints, such as any support at all for any Axis power, you have laid yourself bare to anyone supporting them. You have no antibodies to fight such an assault because you allow no one to speak of it, and suppress it even though it is free speech, because it makes you grumpy and unhappy that there might be an enemy position.

So, wave your hands, and condemn the Axis as everything that is totally gruesomely evil and inhuman, and slowly but surely, in your inability to consider grey areas, they creep up and suffocate you in your comfortable little bed where you are happy like a clam and innocent in every way.

--
Who told you to think?
I don't give you enough
information to think.
You do what you're told, that's what you do.

2740. Re: I've retrieved my ammunition...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-22 10:13:45 UTC
From: Uncle Steve <stevet810@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <06b6a2d612d7e18-10f85@gmail.com>
Source record: 407
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sat, Dec 22, 2012 at 01:59:48AM -0700, Lord Infomouse wrote:
> On 12/21/2012 4:58 PM, rickman wrote:
> >On 12/21/2012 7:06 AM, Lord Infomouse wrote:
> >>On 12/20/2012 10:36 AM, Truth and honesty wrote:
> >>
> >>>Really what terms would Hitler have accepted to end the war?
> >>
> >>I like how this guy asks me a pointed question and then disappears when
> >>I answer. True grit and high-caliber tactics.
> >>
> >>If I had ten divisions of those men, then our troubles here would be
> >>over very quickly.
> >>
> >
> >You talk a lot but don't say much...
> >
> >Rick
>
> It's because you are a stupid idiot and are not familiar with my debate
> style. For me, getting to the facts is more important than being right.
> You humans get on top of a side or position and ride it all the way to
> oblivion, never wavering and never changing, even when the facts
> completely obliterate your argument. I, on the other hand, do not mind
> playing Devil's Advocate. It is apparent in this discussion that by
> suppressing viewpoints, such as any support at all for any Axis power,
> you have laid yourself bare to anyone supporting them. You have no
> antibodies to fight such an assault because you allow no one to speak of
> it, and suppress it even though it is free speech, because it makes you
> grumpy and unhappy that there might be an enemy position.

It is one thing to take the position of the Devil's Advocate, and
entirely something else to hold a postion based primarily on evil. I
believe you are occupying the latter territory. You speak of
antibodies as if they are translatable from human biology to thought
but they are not. This alone marks you as a force of irrationality
and non-thought.

> So, wave your hands, and condemn the Axis as everything that is totally
> gruesomely evil and inhuman, and slowly but surely, in your inability to
> consider grey areas, they creep up and suffocate you in your comfortable
> little bed where you are happy like a clam and innocent in every way.

Yeah, whatever. Your use of colorful language does not suffice to
disguise your lack of thought.

Regards,

Uncle Steve

--
It would appear, then, that the Western consciousness feels itself
urged to predicate a sort of finality inherent in its own appearance.
-- Oswald Spengler, "The Decline of the West", Vol I

2741. Re: I've retrieved my ammunition...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-22 15:35:29 UTC
From: Lord Infomouse <kremvax2004@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <neqdnaAk_93dTkjNnZ2dnUVZ5j2dnZ2d@giganews.com>
Source record: 408
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On 12/22/2012 3:13 AM, Uncle Steve wrote:
> On Sat, Dec 22, 2012 at 01:59:48AM -0700, Lord Infomouse wrote:
>> On 12/21/2012 4:58 PM, rickman wrote:
>>> On 12/21/2012 7:06 AM, Lord Infomouse wrote:
>>>> On 12/20/2012 10:36 AM, Truth and honesty wrote:
>>>>
>>>>> Really what terms would Hitler have accepted to end the war?
>>>>
>>>> I like how this guy asks me a pointed question and then disappears when
>>>> I answer. True grit and high-caliber tactics.
>>>>
>>>> If I had ten divisions of those men, then our troubles here would be
>>>> over very quickly.
>>>>
>>>
>>> You talk a lot but don't say much...
>>>
>>> Rick
>>
>> It's because you are a stupid idiot and are not familiar with my debate
>> style. For me, getting to the facts is more important than being right.
>> You humans get on top of a side or position and ride it all the way to
>> oblivion, never wavering and never changing, even when the facts
>> completely obliterate your argument. I, on the other hand, do not mind
>> playing Devil's Advocate. It is apparent in this discussion that by
>> suppressing viewpoints, such as any support at all for any Axis power,
>> you have laid yourself bare to anyone supporting them. You have no
>> antibodies to fight such an assault because you allow no one to speak of
>> it, and suppress it even though it is free speech, because it makes you
>> grumpy and unhappy that there might be an enemy position.
>
> It is one thing to take the position of the Devil's Advocate, and
> entirely something else to hold a postion based primarily on evil. I
> believe you are occupying the latter territory. You speak of
> antibodies as if they are translatable from human biology to thought
> but they are not. This alone marks you as a force of irrationality
> and non-thought.

I have German ancestry. I would like to think that this does not make
me an unholy beast fit only for hard labor and slaughter in my
uncleanliness. You call me evil, but are you not the one who is quite
often in hysteria, caught up in paranoid delusion? I have been
condemned for playing Devil's Advocate in the past and it has cost me at

least one friend. However, I prefer to speak the salient points of the opposition so that they can be struck down, rather than to keep them unspoken and bothering; known but never resolved. Who are you to say that antibodies can not translate to human thought? I am more of a biologist than you are if history serves an example. As far as I can tell you are a gruff-whiskered survivalist, with a house full of hard cram rations and rum tankards filled with water instead of alcohol. You are ready for the apocalypse, because that is what you do, being ready for the apocalypse. How much does such a profession earn you?

>> So, wave your hands, and condemn the Axis as everything that is totally
>> gruesomely evil and inhuman, and slowly but surely, in your inability to
>> consider grey areas, they creep up and suffocate you in your comfortable
>> little bed where you are happy like a clam and innocent in every way.
>
> Yeah, whatever. Your use of colorful language does not suffice to
> disguise your lack of thought.

Colorful language usually refers to the use of expletives. Are you running a smear campaign against me? You are evil and reprehensible. I bet you crawled up into your house along a tunnel straight out of hell. How many fellow demons are you in collaboration with? Does your pact of sinister evil have imps and hags in it? You are in cahoots with the worst this world has to offer and you are all after me.

> Regards,
>
> Uncle Steve
>
> --
> It would appear, then, that the Western consciousness feels itself
> urged to predicate a sort of finality inherent in its own appearance.
> -- Oswald Spengler, "The Decline of the West", Vol I

--
Who told you to think?
I don't give you enough
information to think.
You do what you're told, that's what you do.

2742. Re: I've retrieved my ammunition...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-22 17:27:01 UTC
From: Uncle Steve <stevet810@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <4493ddb56200744-2e1c9@gmail.com>
Source record: 409
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sat, Dec 22, 2012 at 08:35:29AM -0700, Lord Infomouse wrote:
> On 12/22/2012 3:13 AM, Uncle Steve wrote:
> >On Sat, Dec 22, 2012 at 01:59:48AM -0700, Lord Infomouse wrote:
> >>On 12/21/2012 4:58 PM, rickman wrote:
> >>>On 12/21/2012 7:06 AM, Lord Infomouse wrote:
> >>>>On 12/20/2012 10:36 AM, Truth and honesty wrote:
> >>>>
> >>>>>Really what terms would Hitler have accepted to end the war?
> >>>>
> >>>>I like how this guy asks me a pointed question and then disappears when
> >>>>I answer. True grit and high-caliber tactics.
> >>>>
> >>>>If I had ten divisions of those men, then our troubles here would be
> >>>>over very quickly.
> >>>>
> >>>
> >>>You talk a lot but don't say much...
> >>>
> >>>Rick
> >>
> >>It's because you are a stupid idiot and are not familiar with my debate
> >>style. For me, getting to the facts is more important than being right.
> >> You humans get on top of a side or position and ride it all the way to
> >>oblivion, never wavering and never changing, even when the facts
> >>completely obliterate your argument. I, on the other hand, do not mind
> >>playing Devil's Advocate. It is apparent in this discussion that by
> >>suppressing viewpoints, such as any support at all for any Axis power,
> >>you have laid yourself bare to anyone supporting them. You have no
> >>antibodies to fight such an assault because you allow no one to speak of
> >>it, and suppress it even though it is free speech, because it makes you
> >>grumpy and unhappy that there might be an enemy position.
> >
> >It is one thing to take the position of the Devil's Advocate, and
> >entirely something else to hold a postion based primarily on evil. I
> >believe you are occupying the latter territory. You speak of
> >antibodies as if they are translatable from human biology to thought
> >but they are not. This alone marks you as a force of irrationality
> >and non-thought.
>
> I have German ancestry. I would like to think that this does not make
> me an unholy beast fit only for hard labor and slaughter in my
> uncleanliness. You call me evil, but are you not the one who is quite
> often in hysteria, caught up in paranoid delusion? I have been

No, that is your perception of the actuality. It is a fact that there
has been a great deal of hatemongering and such directed at my person.
It is denied (as you might expect) because the behavior is
indefensible and the moral standing driving it is repugnant.
Nevertheless there is a mindset that covets the "secret sin" and
values the breach of civics and law in itself as a privilage.
Accompanying this is a meme imputing freedom to mean freedom from law
or restraint, which these morons have assumed gives them a sense of
power.

> condemned for playing Devil's Advocate in the past and it has cost me at
> least one friend. However, I prefer to speak the salient points of the
> opposition so that they can be struck down, rather than to keep them
> unspoken and bothering; known but never resolved. Who are you to say
> that antibodies can not translate to human thought? I am more of a
> biologist than you are if history serves an example. As far as I can
> tell you are a gruff-whiskered survivalist, with a house full of hard
> cram rations and rum tankards filled with water instead of alcohol. You
> are ready for the apocalypse, because that is what you do, being ready
> for the apocalypse. How much does such a profession earn you?

Assume whatever you want; assume whatever it is that lays the
groundwork for what you want to think.

> >>So, wave your hands, and condemn the Axis as everything that is totally
> >>gruesomely evil and inhuman, and slowly but surely, in your inability to
> >>consider grey areas, they creep up and suffocate you in your comfortable
> >>little bed where you are happy like a clam and innocent in every way.
> >
> >Yeah, whatever. Your use of colorful language does not suffice to
> >disguise your lack of thought.
>
> Colorful language usually refers to the use of expletives. Are you
> running a smear campaign against me? You are evil and reprehensible. I
> bet you crawled up into your house along a tunnel straight out of hell.
> How many fellow demons are you in collaboration with? Does your pact
> of sinister evil have imps and hags in it? You are in cahoots with the
> worst this world has to offer and you are all after me.

"Are you running a smear campaign against me?"

You really are a moron with no meaningful reason for being.

Regards,

Uncle Steve

--
It would appear, then, that the Western consciousness feels itself
urged to predicate a sort of finality inherent in its own appearance.
-- Oswald Spengler, "The Decline of the West", Vol I

2743. Re: I've retrieved my ammunition...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-24 02:05:18 UTC
From: rickman <gnuarm@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <kb8d91$i0s$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 410
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On 12/22/2012 3:59 AM, Lord Infomouse wrote:
> You humans

Uh, *you* humans? You don't consider yourself human?

> So, wave your hands, and condemn the Axis as everything that is totally
> gruesomely evil and inhuman, and slowly but surely, in your inability to
> consider grey areas, they creep up and suffocate you in your comfortable
> little bed where you are happy like a clam and innocent in every way.

"full of sound an fury, signifying nothing..."

When you say something that deserves a reply, I will reply.

Rick

2744. Re: I've retrieved my ammunition...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-24 02:08:29 UTC
From: rickman <gnuarm@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <kb8df0$it2$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 411
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On 12/20/2012 6:45 AM, Lord Infomouse wrote:
>
> I think we both agree...

So why here, why now?

Rick

2745. Re: I've retrieved my ammunition...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-24 02:31:33 UTC
From: Lord Infomouse <kremvax2004@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <b7WdnZG6i6AbI0rNnZ2dnUVZ5qmdnZ2d@giganews.com>
Source record: 412
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On 12/23/2012 7:08 PM, rickman wrote:
> On 12/20/2012 6:45 AM, Lord Infomouse wrote:
>>
>> I think we both agree...
>
> So why here, why now?
>
> Rick

I suspected soc.culture.jewish would contain mostly opposition to my point. Since my points are so salient, I am looking for an argument rather than swift approval like I might find in rec.rational.debate. As for the time, I had just watched the fourth episode of Star Wars: Clone Commandos. The bad guy is apprehended attempting to flee the city and he asks them "what are the terms of my surrender?" They say, dripping with smugness, "unconditional." The bad guy goes, "Uh, okay."

I thought it would have made a better ending if instead he said, "Never!" and detonated a nuclear weapon inside his briefcase and the apprehenders who survived (up in space around the planet) had to fill out the worst paperwork ever.

--
Who told you to think?
I don't give you enough
information to think.
You do what you're told, that's what you do.

2746. Re: I've retrieved my ammunition...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-24 02:35:52 UTC
From: Lord Infomouse <kremvax2004@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <b7WdnZC6i6AUIkrNnZ2dnUVZ5qmdnZ2d@giganews.com>
Source record: 413
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On 12/23/2012 7:05 PM, rickman wrote:
> On 12/22/2012 3:59 AM, Lord Infomouse wrote:
>> You humans
>
> Uh, *you* humans? You don't consider yourself human?

When I decide you deserve an explanation, I will explain.

>> So, wave your hands, and condemn the Axis as everything that is totally
>> gruesomely evil and inhuman, and slowly but surely, in your inability to
>> consider grey areas, they creep up and suffocate you in your comfortable
>> little bed where you are happy like a clam and innocent in every way.
>
> "full of sound an fury, signifying nothing..."
>
> When you say something that deserves a reply, I will reply.
>
> Rick

--
Who told you to think?
I don't give you enough
information to think.
You do what you're told, that's what you do.

2747. Re: I've retrieved my ammunition...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-24 05:55:06 UTC
From: rickman <gnuarm@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <kb8qns$7sq$1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 414
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On 12/23/2012 9:31 PM, Lord Infomouse wrote:
> On 12/23/2012 7:08 PM, rickman wrote:
>> On 12/20/2012 6:45 AM, Lord Infomouse wrote:
>>>
>>> I think we both agree...
>>
>> So why here, why now?
>>
>> Rick
>
> I suspected soc.culture.jewish

Ok, I'm going to reply to all of your posts here without the group, rec.radio.shortwave There's no reason to include this group in your absurd rants. If you want to add them back in I can't stop that, but I can be just as annoying to you as you are to the rest of us.

Rick

2748. Re: I've retrieved my ammunition...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-24 06:51:59 UTC
From: Lord Infomouse <kremvax2004@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <WdadnV9GKbQNZkrNnZ2dnUVZ5tGdnZ2d@giganews.com>
Source record: 415
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.shortwave

On 12/23/2012 10:55 PM, rickman wrote:
> On 12/23/2012 9:31 PM, Lord Infomouse wrote:
>> On 12/23/2012 7:08 PM, rickman wrote:
>>> On 12/20/2012 6:45 AM, Lord Infomouse wrote:
>>>>
>>>> I think we both agree...
>>>
>>> So why here, why now?
>>>
>>> Rick
>>
>> I suspected soc.culture.jewish
>
> Ok, I'm going to reply to all of your posts here without the group,
> rec.radio.shortwave There's no reason to include this group in your
> absurd rants. If you want to add them back in I can't stop that, but I
> can be just as annoying to you as you are to the rest of us.

No you cannot. I am the most annoying creature on Earth. The average
human gets no response to 1 out of 10 questions and statements. I get
no response to 6 out of every 10 questions and statements which is a
solid indication of this fact.

--
Who told you to think?
I don't give you enough
information to think.
You do what you're told, that's what you do.

2749. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-26 07:06:26 UTC
From: joey899244@yahoo.cn
Message-ID: <de1977f2-3efd-4bdb-b3e3-2216cf29bdd9@googlegroups.com>
Source record: 416

That's how you wound up with MILLIwatts rather than (NANOwatts).
http://www.hqew.net/product-data/PT2272

2750. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-26 15:13:06 UTC
From: Allodoxaphobia <knock_yourself_out@example.net>
Message-ID: <slrnkdm502.dem.knock_yourself_out@vps.jonz.net>
Source record: 417

On Tue, 25 Dec 2012 23:06:26 -0800 (PST), joey899244@yahoo.cn wrote:

> That's how you wound up with MILLIwatts rather than (NANOwatts).
http://www.hqew.net/product-data/PT2272

What the hell are you nattering on about?

OIC: Message-ID: <de1977f2-3efd-4bdb-b3e3-2216cf29bdd9@googlegroups.com>

2751. Re: 315mhz/433mhz transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-26 18:08:46 UTC
From: John S <Sophi.2@invalid.org>
Message-ID: <kbfefhdoh1@dont-email.me>
Source record: 418

On 12/26/2012 9:13 AM, Allodoxaphobia wrote:
> On Tue, 25 Dec 2012 23:06:26 -0800 (PST), joey899244@yahoo.cn wrote:
>
>> That's how you wound up with MILLIwatts rather than (NANOwatts).
http://www.hqew.net/product-data/PT2272
>
> What the hell are you nattering on about?
>
> OIC: Message-ID: <de1977f2-3efd-4bdb-b3e3-2216cf29bdd9@googlegroups.com>
>

I think it is a Chinese bot trolling for business.

2752. Re: WWCR is Owned by Jewish Homosexuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-27 00:52:22 UTC
From: Uncle Steve <stevet810@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <bec1351ecfddb83-bcb14@gmail.com>
Source record: 419
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,rec.radio.shortwave,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Wed, Dec 19, 2012 at 07:47:49PM -0800, Commander of the Genitals and Director of Sexual Intercourse for the United States of America wrote:
> On Dec 17, 6:02 pm, Michael Ejercito <mejer...@hotmail.com> wrote:
> > On Dec 17, 4:32 pm, Michael JONES <edlabou...@gmail.com> wrote:
> >
> >
> >
> >
> >
> >
> >
> > > WWCR, so-called "Worldwide Christian radio", is owned by jewish
> > > homosexuals. Don't be deceived by these slime bags. The company that
> > > owns WWCR calls itself (for some reason) "F.W. Robberts Broadcasting
> > > Co. Inc.". They are located at 2730 Loumor Ave., Metairie, LA, 70001.
> > > Their phone number is (504) 831-6941, and Fax (504) 832-4039. The
> > > company is owned by Fred P. Westenberger (jew), Chris P. Westenberger
> > > (jew), Fritz N. Westenberger (jewish homosexual), and a couple other
> > > Westenbergers.
> >
> > > Now just why on earth would a bunch of jewish homosexuals run a
> > > supposedly CHRISTIAN radio station? Do you many Christians that run
> > > jewish or homosexual radio stations?
> >
> > > Here's a NY Times article about the very nice house that Fritz N.
> > > Westenberger and his "partner" Patrick live in. They often entertain
> > > many of their jewish homosexual "friends" at this house:
> >
> > >http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/29/realestate/house-tour-olive-ny.html...
> >
> > > This very nice home was built with the money that you sent to WWCR to
> > > buy the shyster jew products they sell on that station, for example
> > > products sold by the Jew named Alex Jones. The jewish homosexuals who
> > > run WWCR really promote Alex Jones a lot. I wonder why?
> >
> > > The entire purpose of WWCR is to push Israeli disinformation to cover
> > > up the criminal activity of the jewish crime network. That is Alex
> > > Jones' sole purpose for existing and being promoted by other jewish
> > > homosexual media outlets, such as Disney/ABC, etc.)
> >
> > > DO NOT SPEND ONE PENNY OF MONEY ON THE SHYSTER FREEMASON JEW CRAP
> > > PRODUCTS THESE HUCKSTER CRIMINALS ARE PEDDLING.

> > > Understand that the sole reason these jews run a supposedly Christian
> > > station is TO DECEIVE YOU, about the crimes being committed by jews,
> > > such as the 9-11 attacks, that were the work of Israel, and to GATHER
> > > INFORMATION, ADDRESSES AND PHONE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE WHO ARE AWARE OF
> > > AND OBJECT TO THE JEWISH CRIME NETWORK.
> >
> > > Spread the word: WWCR is owned by jewish homosexuals. Boycott them,
> > > and bankrupt every single shyster that broadcasts on that station,
> > > and
> > > let's get jewish homosexual criminal trash OUT OF NORTH AMERICA AND
> > > EUROPE, BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY.
> >
> > >http://israeldid911.com
> >
> > ? ?You are a Nazi.
> >
> > ? ?As a Nazi, you are, above all else, a craven coward.
> >
> > ? ?You are afraid to compete with others as equals because you know
> > you can not measure up.
> >
> > ? ?You are afraid of your own inadequacy, so you want to murder your
> > betters.
> >
> > ? ?You are afraid of the truth, so you want to murder those who would
> > tell it.
> >
> > ? ?You are afraid of history, so you want to murder the past, to wipe
> > out the knowledge of the degeneracy, cowardice and failure of
> > National
> > Socialism.
> >
> > ? ?Finally, you are afraid of the power of educated, informed adults.
> > Freedom of choice terrifies you... which is why you choose minor
> > children as sexual partners. You can not interact with competent
> > adults in a consensually sexual
> > way. ?You need to be able to impose yourself on a helpless victim, be
> > it a prepubescent
> > boy, or a patient in a mental hospital.
> >
> > ? ?That is what you are, a Nazi, and there is nothing polite or
> > honest about it.
> >
> > ?Michael
>
> Mike [Nefesh here :-)] There is nothing wrong with one race or
> culture of people thinking they are superior to all others. That is
> only natural. Where the Nazi's made their biggest mistake was
> persecuting the Jews to the point of exterminating us and seeking to

> destroy us completely from the face of the earth. That the Nazi's
> would have embraced the Jews and sought to ally with the Jewish people
> and not made war on their neighbors then they could have addressed the
> homosexuals by giving them a choice of leaving Germany or be put to
> death and the Nazis might have done better but they were wicked and
> Hitler played on that wickedness to exploit the beaten spirit of the
> Germans after WWI. In the end HaShem destroyed them through the
> allies.

Y'know there just aren't enough sane, reasonable people to counter the repetitive waves of bullshit that spews from your random number generator. Please jam a red-hot icepick up your nose to correct your malfunction, and save us all the trouble.

Thank you for your consideration of this important matter.

Regards,

Uncle Steve

--
It would appear, then, that the Western consciousness feels itself urged to predicate a sort of finality inherent in its own appearance.
-- Oswald Spengler, "The Decline of the West", Vol I

2753. Re: WWCR is Owned by Jewish Homosexuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-27 01:11:23 UTC
From: % <persent@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <Zvqdna7EjalUA0bNnZ2dnUVZ_vednZ2d@giganews.com>
Source record: 420
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,rec.radio.shortwave,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Uncle Steve wrote:
> On Wed, Dec 19, 2012 at 07:47:49PM -0800, Commander of the Genitals
> and Director of Sexual Intercourse for the United States of America
> wrote:
>> On Dec 17, 6:02 pm, Michael Ejercito <mejer...@hotmail.com> wrote:
>>> On Dec 17, 4:32 pm, Michael JONES <edlabou...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>> WWCR, so-called "Worldwide Christian radio", is owned by jewish
>>>> homosexuals. Don't be deceived by these slime bags. The company
>>>> that owns WWCR calls itself (for some reason) "F.W. Robberts
>>>> Broadcasting Co. Inc.". They are located at 2730 Loumor Ave.,
>>>> Metairie, LA, 70001. Their phone number is (504) 831-6941, and Fax
>>>> (504) 832-4039. The company is owned by Fred P. Westenberger
>>>> (jew), Chris P. Westenberger (jew), Fritz N. Westenberger (jewish
>>>> homosexual), and a couple other Westenbergers.
>>>
>>>> Now just why on earth would a bunch of jewish homosexuals run a
>>>> supposedly CHRISTIAN radio station? Do you many Christians that run
>>>> jewish or homosexual radio stations?
>>>
>>>> Here's a NY Times article about the very nice house that Fritz N.
>>>> Westenberger and his "partner" Patrick live in. They often
>>>> entertain many of their jewish homosexual "friends" at this house:
>>>
>>>> http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/29/realestate/house-tour-olive-ny.html...
>>>
>>>> This very nice home was built with the money that you sent to WWCR
>>>> to buy the shyster jew products they sell on that station, for
>>>> example products sold by the Jew named Alex Jones. The jewish
>>>> homosexuals who run WWCR really promote Alex Jones a lot. I wonder
>>>> why?
>>>
>>>> The entire purpose of WWCR is to push Israeli disinformation to
>>>> cover up the criminal activity of the jewish crime network. That
>>>> is Alex Jones' sole purpose for existing and being promoted by
>>>> other jewish homosexual media outlets, such as Disney/ABC, etc.)
>>>

>>>> DO NOT SPEND ONE PENNY OF MONEY ON THE SHYSTER FREEMASON JEW CRAP
>>>> PRODUCTS THESE HUCKSTER CRIMINALS ARE PEDDLING.
>>>> Understand that the sole reason these jews run a supposedly
>>>> Christian station is TO DECEIVE YOU, about the crimes being
>>>> committed by jews, such as the 9-11 attacks, that were the work of
>>>> Israel, and to GATHER INFORMATION, ADDRESSES AND PHONE NUMBERS OF
>>>> PEOPLE WHO ARE AWARE OF AND OBJECT TO THE JEWISH CRIME NETWORK.
>>>
>>>> Spread the word: WWCR is owned by jewish homosexuals. Boycott them,
>>>> and bankrupt every single shyster that broadcasts on that station,
>>>> and
>>>> let's get jewish homosexual criminal trash OUT OF NORTH AMERICA AND
>>>> EUROPE, BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY.
>>>
>>>> http://israeldid911.com
>>>
>>> You are a Nazi.
>>>
>>> As a Nazi, you are, above all else, a craven coward.
>>>
>>> You are afraid to compete with others as equals because you know
>>> you can not measure up.
>>>
>>> You are afraid of your own inadequacy, so you want to murder your
>>> betters.
>>>
>>> You are afraid of the truth, so you want to murder those who would
>>> tell it.
>>>
>>> You are afraid of history, so you want to murder the past, to wipe
>>> out the knowledge of the degeneracy, cowardice and failure of
>>> National
>>> Socialism.
>>>
>>> Finally, you are afraid of the power of educated, informed adults.
>>> Freedom of choice terrifies you... which is why you choose minor
>>> children as sexual partners. You can not interact with competent
>>> adults in a consensually sexual
>>> way. You need to be able to impose yourself on a helpless victim, be
>>> it a prepubescent
>>> boy, or a patient in a mental hospital.
>>>
>>> That is what you are, a Nazi, and there is nothing polite or
>>> honest about it.
>>>
>>> Michael
>>
>> Mike [Nefesh here :-)] There is nothing wrong with one race or
>> culture of people thinking they are superior to all others. That is
>> only natural. Where the Nazi's made their biggest mistake was

>> persecuting the Jews to the point of exterminating us and seeking to
>> destroy us completely from the face of the earth. That the Nazi's
>> would have embraced the Jews and sought to ally with the Jewish
>> people and not made war on their neighbors then they could have
>> addressed the homosexuals by giving them a choice of leaving Germany
>> or be put to death and the Nazis might have done better but they
>> were wicked and Hitler played on that wickedness to exploit the
>> beaten spirit of the Germans after WWI. In the end HaShem destroyed
>> them through the allies.
>
> Y'know there just aren't enough sane, reasonable people to counter the
> repetitive waves of bullshit that spews from your random number
> generator. Please jam a red-hot icepick up your nose to correct your
> malfunction, and save us all the trouble.
>
> Thank you for your consideration of this important matter.
>
>
> Regards,
>
> Uncle Steve

he doesn't bother me ,
so your use of the word ,
" us " is incorrected therefore ,
you sir are totally

))))) *** WRONG *** (((((

2754. Re: WWCR is Owned by Jewish Homosexuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-27 03:13:20 UTC
From: drahcir <sgsd@sgscc.com>
Message-ID: <m3fnd81378stbsct8f9tjc6t3m3rurld99@4ax.com>
Source record: 421
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,rec.radio.shortwave,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Mon, 17 Dec 2012 16:32:41 -0800 (PST), Michael JONES
<edlabounte@gmail.com> wrote:

>WWCR, so-called "Worldwide Christian radio", is owned by jewish
>homosexuals.

Michael, you tried to tell us that Monsanto was run by Jews. I proved
you wrong. Now this. I suggest you find a Jewish psychiatrist to aid
you in dealing with this unhealthy obsession with Jews and
homosexuals. Obsession with homosexuals is almost always caused by
repressed homosexuality in the obsesser. But you knew that, didn't
you?

Don't be deceived by these slime bags. The company that
>owns WWCR calls itself (for some reason) "F.W. Robberts Broadcasting
>Co. Inc.". They are located at 2730 Loumor Ave., Metairie, LA, 70001.
>Their phone number is (504) 831-6941, and Fax (504) 832-4039. The
>company is owned by Fred P. Westenberger (jew), Chris P. Westenberger
>(jew), Fritz N. Westenberger (jewish homosexual), and a couple other
>Westenbergers.
>
>Now just why on earth would a bunch of jewish homosexuals run a
>supposedly CHRISTIAN radio station? Do you many Christians that run
>jewish or homosexual radio stations?
>
>Here's a NY Times article about the very nice house that Fritz N.
>Westenberger and his "partner" Patrick live in. They often entertain
>many of their jewish homosexual "friends" at this house:
>
>http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/29/realestate/house-tour-olive-ny.html?_r=0
>
>This very nice home was built with the money that you sent to WWCR to
>buy the shyster jew products they sell on that station, for example
>products sold by the Jew named Alex Jones. The jewish homosexuals who
>run WWCR really promote Alex Jones a lot. I wonder why?
>
>The entire purpose of WWCR is to push Israeli disinformation to cover
>up the criminal activity of the jewish crime network. That is Alex
>Jones' sole purpose for existing and being promoted by other jewish
>homosexual media outlets, such as Disney/ABC, etc.)
>
>DO NOT SPEND ONE PENNY OF MONEY ON THE SHYSTER FREEMASON JEW CRAP
>PRODUCTS THESE HUCKSTER CRIMINALS ARE PEDDLING.
>Understand that the sole reason these jews run a supposedly Christian

>station is TO DECEIVE YOU, about the crimes being committed by jews,
>such as the 9-11 attacks, that were the work of Israel, and to GATHER
>INFORMATION, ADDRESSES AND PHONE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE WHO ARE AWARE OF
>AND OBJECT TO THE JEWISH CRIME NETWORK.
>
>Spread the word: WWCR is owned by jewish homosexuals. Boycott them,
>and bankrupt every single shyster that broadcasts on that station,
>and
>let's get jewish homosexual criminal trash OUT OF NORTH AMERICA AND
>EUROPE, BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY.
>
>http://israeldid911.com

2755. Re: WWCR is Owned by Jewish Homosexuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-27 15:39:40 UTC
From: plainolamerican <plainolamerican@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <56ae3c4f-ea8a-42c0-b21c-de8f0ff9db4d@b16g2000vbh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 422
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,rec.radio.shortwave,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Dec 17, 6:32 pm, Michael JONES <edlabou...@gmail.com> wrote:
> WWCR, so-called "Worldwide Christian radio", is owned by jewish
> homosexuals. Don't be deceived by these slime bags. The company that
> owns WWCR calls itself (for some reason) "F.W. Robberts Broadcasting
> Co. Inc.". They are located at 2730 Loumor Ave., Metairie, LA, 70001.
> Their phone number is (504) 831-6941, and Fax (504) 832-4039. The
> company is owned by Fred P. Westenberger (jew), Chris P. Westenberger
> (jew), Fritz N. Westenberger (jewish homosexual), and a couple other
> Westenbergers.
>
> Now just why on earth would a bunch of jewish homosexuals run a
> supposedly CHRISTIAN radio station? Do you many Christians that run
> jewish or homosexual radio stations?
>
> Here's a NY Times article about the very nice house that Fritz N.
> Westenberger and his "partner" Patrick live in. They often entertain
> many of their jewish homosexual "friends" at this house:
>
> http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/29/realestate/house-tour-olive-ny.html...
>
> This very nice home was built with the money that you sent to WWCR to
> buy the shyster jew products they sell on that station, for example
> products sold by the Jew named Alex Jones. The jewish homosexuals who
> run WWCR really promote Alex Jones a lot. I wonder why?
>
> The entire purpose of WWCR is to push Israeli disinformation to cover
> up the criminal activity of the jewish crime network. That is Alex
> Jones' sole purpose for existing and being promoted by other jewish
> homosexual media outlets, such as Disney/ABC, etc.)
>
> DO NOT SPEND ONE PENNY OF MONEY ON THE SHYSTER FREEMASON JEW CRAP
> PRODUCTS THESE HUCKSTER CRIMINALS ARE PEDDLING.
> Understand that the sole reason these jews run a supposedly Christian
> station is TO DECEIVE YOU, about the crimes being committed by jews,
> such as the 9-11 attacks, that were the work of Israel, and to GATHER
> INFORMATION, ADDRESSES AND PHONE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE WHO ARE AWARE OF
> AND OBJECT TO THE JEWISH CRIME NETWORK.
>
> Spread the word: WWCR is owned by jewish homosexuals. Boycott them,
> and bankrupt every single shyster that broadcasts on that station,
> and
> let's get jewish homosexual criminal trash OUT OF NORTH AMERICA AND
> EUROPE, BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY.

>
> http://israeldid911.com

WWCR, so-called "Worldwide Christian radio", is owned by jewish
---
the jews own the xians.

homosexuals.
---
only religious myth believers persecute homosexuals.

2756. Re: WWCR is Owned by Jewish Homosexuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2012-12-28 08:47:18 UTC
From: Michael Ejercito <mejercit@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <1ff55144-6648-45cb-98ae-c31d9bc633e5@pd8g2000pbc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 423
Cross-posted to: alt.slack,rec.radio.shortwave,soc.culture.jewish,soc.culture.israel,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Dec 20, 12:05 pm, Lord Infomouse <kremvax2...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> On 12/20/2012 9:58 AM, Michael Ejercito wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
> > On Dec 18, 2:21 pm, Michael JONES <edlabou...@gmail.com> wrote:
> >> On Dec 17, 8:02 pm,Michael Ejercito<mejer...@hotmail.com> wrote:
> >>>   That is what you are, a Nazi, and there is nothing polite or
> >>> honest about it.
>
> >>>   Michael
>
> >> Nazism, like all forms of "socialism", is a creation of satanic jews
> >> like you and your grandparents. ALL "neo-nazi" groups are run by jews,
> >> for example, this guy:
>
> >>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Collin
> >>   You are a nithing- homo sapiens by birth, subhuman BY CHOICE. The
> > key word is CHOICE. You were born with the same human nature as the
> > rest of us. Your CHOICES made you a nithing.
>
> >   Bill explains what nithings are.
>
> >   http://www.israpundit.com/2008/?p=9446
>
> > Define and Dehumanize the Enemy: Jihadists as Nithings or Nidings
>
> > by Bill Levinson
> > It is an ancient principle of magic (which modern people recognize as
> > stories that reflect a society’s culture and psychology) that
> > knowledge of a person’s real or True Name delivers power over that
> > person. What it really means is that, if you know the person’s
> > psychology, you can gain an advantage over him. It is also well known
> > that the side that controls the language of an argument controls the
> > argument. As an example, Hamas terrorists and their enablers refer to
> > Israel’s military as an “occupation force” and terrorisitic violence
> > against civilians as “resistance.”

>
> Have you ever heard the Grateful Dead lyric, "A friend of the devil is a
> friend of mine?" It has to do with accepting the enemy of an enemy as a
> friend, or perhaps at least an accomplice.
>
> Michael JONES often congratulates Anders Breivik for massacring people
> in Norway. His reason for supporting Breivik is that he said that all
> of the people eliminated were Islamic Sleepers. What these are are
> people who are secretly followers of Islam, being trained to subvertly
> infiltrate Christian and Jewish society in order to destroy them.
>
> You condemn Jihadists (Islamic Supremacists) as "nithings," supposedly
> the worst thing there is.
>
> Then you call Michael JONES a nithing. Michael JONES calls you a
> satanic nazi.
>
> So, you hate Michael JONES, Michael JONES hates you, and both of you
> hate Islamic Supremacists.
>
> Since you have something in common, can't you find a way to get along?
>
Michael JONES and sand Nazi nithings have the same pathological
hatred of what is good and just.

Michael